

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, June 30, 1971

The House met at 11 a.m.

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

God is not far from any one of us: For in Him we live and move and have our being.—Acts 17: 27, 28.

O Lord, our God, before whom we bow in prayer and from whom we receive that uplift of spirit which enables us to live creatively through critical times, we pray for wisdom and strength to undergird us as we face the difficult duties of this disturbing day. Fill our minds with thoughts that are positive and our hearts with love that is persistent that we may live nobly, speak wisely, do justly, and walk truly with Thee.

Thus may we lead our Nation forward and upward with unflinching steps to the glorious day when men shall learn to live together in peace, for freedom and with justice for all: And to Thee be the glory now and forever. 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 SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 7109. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 9271. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 7109) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CURTIS, and Mrs. SMITH to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 9271) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for

other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MONTAÑA, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. BOGGS, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 31) entitled "An act to provide during times of high unemployment for programs of public service employment for unemployed persons, to assist States and local communities in providing needed public services, and for other purposes."

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

S. 1116. An act to require the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands;

S.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution requesting the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of 10 years on the killing of all species of whales; and

S. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress relative to certain activities of Public Health Service hospitals and outpatient clinics.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY ON THE PENTAGON PAPERS

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

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, in a few moments we will have an opportunity to vote on House Resolutions 489 and 490, privileged resolutions of inquiry introduced by myself and 25 colleagues last Monday.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide an opportunity to Members of Congress to have access to the Pentagon papers in a meaningful way, access that complies with the procedures governing resolutions of inquiry. When the President transmits a document to the Speaker in response to such a resolution, the Speaker "lays it before the House," customarily by reading it.

Certainly, the procedures we all received yesterday from the chairman of the Armed Services Committee preclude any such effective laying before the House. We will not be able to take notes on it, or even quote it from memory. We will not be able to have the assistance of experts or of our own staff members in evaluating it. We will no doubt receive a more effective "laying" before our doors when we receive our morning newspapers tomorrow, after today's Supreme Court decision.

In short, I do not believe that the limited access we will have to this report satisfies either the language of the resolution or the rights of Members of Congress to make a proper use of this mate-

rial. I submit to the Members of the House at this point, the testimony I gave before the Armed Services Committee just 2 days ago to further clarify my position.

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSWOMAN BELLA S. ABZUG BEFORE THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE ON HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 489 AND 490, JUNE 28, 1971

I welcome this opportunity to discuss with you House Resolutions 489 and 490, which with 25 co-sponsors I introduced just a week ago today. These Resolutions of Inquiry would obtain for the use of the Members of this House the 1968 Pentagon study entitled variously, "The 1968 Vietnam Task Force Report," "History of United States-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967," "History of United States Decision-Making Process on Vietnam Policy."

I wish to congratulate the Chairman of this Committee, Mr. Hebert, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Albert, and the President, for acting with such speed on these Resolutions as to make the matter of inquiry almost moot. Almost but not quite.

A Resolution of Inquiry is an infrequently used device provided for under Rule XXII, Sections 855-859, and further refined throughout Hind's and Cannon's precedents from the 18th Century until last used, in 1965.

They are privileged resolutions asking facts of the executive branch, and must be reported out of the committee to which referred within seven legislative days.

Once passed, the President (or other executive requested) must comply with the resolution and transmit the information to the Speaker, "who lays it before the House." Such laying is consistently interpreted in the precedents to be a reading to the House of the information transmitted.

Despite the rapid response of the President and this Committee, the purpose of my Resolution is thwarted by the method of transmittal. The Resolution asks that the President and other executive officers furnish the House of Representatives with these documents. But as I understand present plans, the documents are not to be "laid before the House" in any meaningful way.

Eventually, all 435 Members of Congress will have access to the entire 47-volume study. But they cannot make notes, cannot have staff people review and comment, cannot report on what they have read. Under such limitations, a Congressman must have an elephantine memory to retain the facts that would enable him to exercise his constitutional duty.

Further, if we wait our turn, by seniority, for a reading of the documents, the 92nd Congress will have passed into history before a freshman Congresswoman from New York gets a chance to read it. And the study will be another couple of years older and staler.

I therefore call on this Committee to report out these resolutions, 489 and 490 favorably. I urge stricter compliance with the procedures governing resolutions of inquiry such as these resolutions under consideration today. I urge that the information be made truly accessible to the full House so that Members can fulfill their duties. I think that the procedure ought to be realistic rather than formalistic: that Members be able to take notes and that the appropriate staff have access. I suggest obtaining several copies, to be kept in the office of the Speaker of the House rather than by one Committee. Referral to this Committee on Armed Services surely does not imply that the history of the last decade in Southeast Asia has been

solely a matter of military policy, and that the decisions made have been those of the Pentagon alone.

We must remember that the Vietnam Study and appended documents so far published do not describe, and contain no information about, "military" or "Naval installations or equipment," or about the "movement, numbers, description, condition or disposition of any of the Armed Forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States." As pointed out in the amicus curiae brief filed by the ACLU in *U.S. v. New York Times Co.*, the study has nothing to do with battle plans, defense fortifications, code books, signals, photographs, blueprints, maps, models, instruments, appliances or electronic equipment. The study involves solely what former Vice President Humphrey has called "matters relating to political decisions." And as to the possibility that the enemy might get the key to deciphering our codes, if we are still using the same codes as we did in the mid-Sixties, someone ought to be fired. And surely the Congressional equivalent to security clearances ought to carry more weight than the prerogatives of some civilian GS15 or 17 at the Pentagon.

There is further information which is imperative if the members of this House are to fulfill their duties: the studies known to be made by the Department of Defense on the condition of the economy in Southeast Asia, the efficiency of the government of the Republic of South Vietnam, our plans for residual forces, and plans for the Vietnamese elections in the fall. Such information should normally flow to the elected representatives of the people; but the bureaucracy has labeled them "top-secret sensitive." Deprived of such vital information, how can we in the Congress supply any meaningful legislation? I for one was not elected to rubberstamp the decisions of the Pentagon and the Defense Department. Rather I was elected to keep a watchful eye on such decisions. If all our watchful eyes are blindfolded, how dare we pretend to represent the public interest?

To remove such restraints, I introduced a second resolution last Monday: H. Res. 491 supported by 18 of my colleagues. The seven legislative days in which the resolution must be reported out of committee will expire this Thursday, July 1. I urge that action be taken today to ensure our access to this essential information.

Events of the past week point up the necessity for full review of our classification procedures. Therefore I am introducing a Resolution expressing the sense of the House that a Joint Committee of both houses be immediately appointed to determine what, if any, material should be withheld from the public. It has been estimated that 99% of the documents classified "secret," "top secret," "top secret sensitive," have no reason to be so labeled. Documents from World War I are still top secret. More pointedly, a history of decision-making completed four years ago—and not even seen by the current President and his top security advisor, until last week—is still a matter for great controversy between the supposedly free press and the restraining hand of the Executive. At this point the suggestion in the morning's New York Times by former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs under President Kennedy, Roger Hillsman, is very timely:

"If the arguments above are valid the positive and lasting benefit that might derive from all this furor would be regularized procedures by which an arm of the Government independent of the executive could examine and decide on the release of such documents. A number of procedures are possible, but my own preference would be an arrangement by which copies of all documents relevant to a particular policy problem would be periodically delivered to the appropriate committees of Congress. The Committee would then

be charged with examining the documents, conducting whatever hearings and investigations that seemed necessary, and deciding on a specific date for release—whether that day, a year later or ten years later."

Judge Gurfeln in New York and Judge Gesell in Washington find that the government has failed to show irreparable injury to the national defense in the publication of parts of the Vietnam study. Administration officials have expressed concern that publication may cause loss of faith in government. What could possibly cause greater cynicism than the withholding of information, not only from the public but from their elected representatives?

The strength of this country has rested primarily in the freedom of full debate of political questions. The shame of the past decade is the secrecy with which the lives of all Americans were changed by decisions in which they—and their representatives—had no part. Now that the Congress and the people alike have become aware and partially informed there is a tremendous opportunity to rebuild a nation on the verge of crumbling with distrust. We can rebuild if we in this Congress demand that decision-making be done openly, by those elected to participate in it; if we move quickly, now, to end government by stealth and secrecy.

Despite the anomaly presented by the fact that the representatives elected by the people of this country to represent them in decisionmaking will be the last to have the information on which to base both past and future decisions, despite this fact, the Committee on Armed Services has voted to report out the resolutions of inquiry adversely. If there is a motion to table these resolutions, I urge the Members of this great body to assert their constitutional rights and vote against the motion to table.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
June 26, 1971.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Public Works has approved the work plans transmitted to you which were referred to this committee. The work plans involved are the following:

- Texas, Ecleto Creek, 2646, June 23, 1971.
- Virginia, N1 River, 2646, June 23, 1971.
- Texas, Pond Creek, 2646, June 23, 1971.
- Texas, Sanderson Canyon, 2646, June 23, 1971.
- Alabama, Tallaseehatchie Creek, 2646, June 23, 1971.
- Georgia, Cedar Creek, 590, June 23, 1971.
- Illinois, Lower McKee Creek, 590, June 23, 1971.
- Illinois, Upper McKee Creek, 590, June 23, 1971.
- Kansas, W. Sector Whitewater River, 590, June 23, 1971.
- North Dakota, Middle S. Branch Forest River, 590, June 23, 1971.
- Oklahoma, Deep Red Run-Coffin Creek, 590, June 23, 1971.

¹ Supplemental.

Tennessee, Little Bigby, 590, June 23, 1971.
West Virginia, Mill Creek, 590, June 23, 1971.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BLATNIK,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO THE HONORABLE H. R. GROSS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker and my fellow colleagues, I take this opportunity on this very happy day to inform the House that this is the birthday of our distinguished friend and colleague, H. R. Gross. Although commonly known as H. R., his real name is HAROLD ROYCE. Of course, the ROYCE is an indication of Rolls Royce, a distant cousin.

We know him as a great friend, a beloved friend, as a matter of fact, and I would like, on behalf of myself, to wish him an extremely happy birthday and many more.

I understand that his personal physician, Dr. HALL, is going to give us a report.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the gentleman from New Jersey in congratulating our distinguished colleague and friend on this birthday. It might be nice to offer a bill, H.R. 144, making H. R. Gross' birthday a national holiday.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if you would accept an amendment including a little travel for our distinguished Member, H. Royce Gross? If so, we can even provide a round-trip ticket. You see, Mr. Speaker, he now thinks that we would authorize only a one-way ticket. We want him back.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from New Jersey was speaking I looked around the room to see whether or not the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross) was in his usual spot, a seat near the aisle and near the table, on our side, and I noticed that he was not in that usual position. We all know that H. R. Gross has, to my knowledge, never taken a trip outside the United States, a junket, as some call it, and all of us know that he is almost without exception on the floor of the House. I wonder on this occasion if, by any chance, on his anniversary he has disappointed us by going abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I wish the very best on his birthday anniversary.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, since this is apparently the age of "full disclosure" and a time to reveal even the most intimate details about the workings of our Federal Government, I feel that I have reached a point, a "Gravely" point, where I can no longer remain silent; and must "Get off my chest" certain secrets that have heretofore been known only unto me. Risking a ruptured-duck doctor-patient relationship, I have decided that the time has come to declassify the details of the first physical examination that I administered to the gentleman from Iowa, the Honorable H. R. Gross.

As you well know, Mr. Speaker, shortly after I was born into this body in the year 1960, I became the unofficial physician to the floor of the House, and the official, albeit self-appointed physician, to Mr. Gross, whose natal date is today.

One day, armed only with my trusty stethoscope and a temperature thermometer, I received the consent of that august Member to minister unto him. As I recall it was while we were fishing on the Rappahannock.

As I checked the gentleman's right ear, I noticed a bit of soil clinging to the extreme part of the ear lobe. I asked why it was there? Mr. Gross replied, "I guess it comes from always keeping my ear to the ground." Closer examination revealed a rather long, almost invisible scar running the length of his nose. "Have you been in an accident?" I asked. "No," said the gentleman from Iowa, "That comes from keeping my nose to the grindstone."

As my gaze continued to move upward, I noticed his slightly thinning locks and receding hairline. When I queried Mr. Gross about his premature loss of hair, he told me that he had calculated that, for every \$1 billion that this Nation piles on the national debt, he loses 10 hairs. You can understand how it saddened me to explain to my colleague that there is no known cure for his ailment—alopecia cranialis—and that I feared he would soon be totally bald.

When I checked Mr. Gross' hands, I found that his right index finger was heavily calloused and slightly longer than the one on his left hand. This interested me intensely as I have similar attributes—*primus digiti dextra doctylia*—but for other reasons. My inquiry brought the reply that this came from constantly pointing with pride to the State of Iowa, and years of keeping his finger on the pulse of the people.

My final act was to take the temperature of my good friend in the usual and routinely approved manner of any great diagnostician, and I ascertained something most unusual. Mr. Gross' temperature has a tendency to rise every time an appropriation bill comes before the House, and lowers only when a satisfactory cut in funding has been accomplished by point of order, amendment, or defeat. My diagnosis was that at the current pace of the Congress, his temperature should reach 250° by the middle of July.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, my examination revealed a very healthy and remarkable specimen: A slight man who loves his nation as a giant, and wants to see

it prosper; a dedicated servant of the people of Iowa; the conscience of this body of Congress; and the best friend a man ever had. It is my pleasure to enjoy his counsel, the fellowship of him, his wife and family, and the knowledge that, following the birth of H. R. Gross of Iowa, they broke the mold.

Mr. Speaker, may I wish a heartfelt happy birthday to a truly great American.

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

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

Mr. SCHERLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the deserving remarks just made by my distinguished friend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL). I am sure the reason the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross) has not accepted any trips abroad is not because he fears it may only be one way, and I would hate to see the time that the gentleman would not be here to represent the people of Iowa in this body. Few Members realize that H. R. has taken one Government sponsored trip overseas as a doughboy in World War I.

Mr. Speaker, we are very proud and honored to have a man with the stature of H. R. Gross to represent not only his district but the State of Iowa and the Nation as well.

As a colleague of the gentleman I am very proud to be called his friend. H. R., the entire House membership wishes you a happy birthday and with your wife Hazel, sons Alan and Phil, grandson Gary, a joyous occasion.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 9271, TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9271) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STEED, PASSMAN, ADDABBO, ROYBAL, STOKES, MAHON, ROBISON of New York, EDWARDS of Alabama, RIEGLE, MYERS, and BOW.

PERMISSION TO FILE A CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 9271, TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees may have until midnight tonight to file a con-

ference report on the bill (H.R. 9271) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this a request to file a report by the managers on the part of the House that have just now been appointed, within the last 5 minutes?

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Missouri that we have had some preliminary discussions with the other body on the changes they have made in the bill, and since the fiscal yearend is near on us, when the Postal Department becomes the Postal Corporation on that date, we were hopeful that we could adjudicate our differences some time this afternoon and have the report ready for filing before the day is over.

Mr. HALL. But the conferees have not met officially, the report is not in preparation, and agreement has not yet been reached. Is that a true statement of the situation?

Mr. STEED. That is correct.

Mr. HALL. Then I would presume, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Oklahoma plans to ask unanimous consent to again violate the Reorganization Act of 1970, and bring this conference report up later today, if the conference report is filed, or tomorrow, the last day of meeting this week before the Independence Day recess?

Mr. STEED. If the gentleman will yield further, let me state that if we are able to reach agreement today the only way in which to consider the conference report would be by unanimous consent.

Mr. HALL. So the gentleman's plan is to ask unanimous consent for that purpose, either late in the day today or tomorrow?

Mr. STEED. If we expect to finalize the bill before the end of the fiscal year there would be no other recourse for us but to do that before the end of the week.

That is the only way we have of meeting the deadline.

And so, as I say, I just cannot see where we would be able to have it ready by today, and we will probably be very fortunate to have it ready by tomorrow.

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

Mr. HALL. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, since the House is anxious to finish its scheduled pre-July 4th business today and tomorrow, and since tomorrow is the beginning of the new fiscal year 1972, it occurred to me that it might be possible to get unanimous consent to bring up this conference report as soon as it is filed, which could be later today. If Congress could clear the Treasury-Postal Service-general Government appropriation bill today; clear the legislative branch appropriation bill; clear the education appropriation bill; and clear the pending con-

tinuing resolution, we would have finalized a significant portion of the appropriations business before the new fiscal year begins.

I have not had a chance to confer in detail with the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. STEED) about this matter, and of course we do not know just what conflicts there may be, if any, between the two bodies with respect to the conference on the bill.

But I would hope that if the conference report can be prepared later today, and we are in session later today, that the conference report could be considered today.

Mr. HALL. Of course, the gentleman's very statement is the reason why a unanimous-consent request should not be asked, at least until the conferees have met. And that is the only reason I have for rising, and albeit I am not one of those who is convinced that a payless payday would not be a good thing for America, and maybe shock it into realizing that we need to stop authorizing and appropriating for everyone's whim, and indeed move toward balancing the budget; nevertheless I shall not object to this unanimous-consent request for permission to file by midnight, and that will give us time to decide whether or not we should again violate the rules of the House adopted last October to the effect that conference reports should be printed and in the hands of Members for 3 days before being called up for consideration.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I want to say that I deeply appreciate the fairminded approach the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL) has taken with regard to this matter. When we know more about it we will confer with the gentleman.

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

Mr. HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I just heard, as I walked into the Chamber, the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri that a payless payday might be a good thing for the country, and it reminded me of the answer that Calvin Coolidge gave to a questioner during a press conference one day when the questioner said, "How many people work in the Government?" And he said, "About half of them."

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his usual inimitable observation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

NORTH VIETNAM HAS PROBLEMS, TOO

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

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, at a

time when our Vietnamese involvement is very much on the minds of all Americans and at a time when differences of opinion between the leaders of this country and the citizens of this country are being very much exploited and publicized, I think it is appropriate that we remind ourselves that the leaders in North Vietnam are having problems of their own.

It was recently reported that Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, who was the leader of the Communist victory over the French at Dienbienphu in 1954, has been shunted aside as North Vietnam's principal military strategist.

The recent North Vietnamese National Assembly demoted the general from vice chairman of the National Defense Council, a post he had held since 1960, at the same time the group was being upgraded and given the principal role in military planning.

Mr. Speaker, to me this demotion of General Giap as a leading military architect for North Vietnam is a visible sign that perhaps the determination and perhaps the will of the North Vietnamese leaders is itself beginning to weaken.

In this country, where disagreement with official policy receives full play, let us give a little publicity to the fact that we are not facing a monolithic dictatorship in North Vietnam. Cracks are beginning to appear. Troung Chinh, No. 3 man in the Politburo of the Lao Dong Communist Party of North Vietnam, broadcast on the radio that—

It is absolutely necessary for the people's democratic dictatorship to use violence against counterrevolutionaries and exploiters who refuse to submit to reform. The proletarian dictatorial state determinedly prevents the use of slogans of democratization of the regime in order to weaken or abolish the proletarian dictatorship.

The government has decided it necessary to arrest and convict a pop music group for playing "golden music"—apparently copying Western music and styles. They were accused of "disseminating depraved imperialist culture" and the leader was sentenced to 15 years in prison, while others received lesser sentences.

Problems for the Communist forces are becoming general. A statement by the top political general of all Communist forces in South Vietnam quotes him as saying—

The combat of our armed forces and people has now become increasingly critical, difficult, and fierce . . . Many units have to fight in extremely difficult conditions with a shortage of everything . . .

The currency black market in Hanoi and the wide shortages in consumer goods as reported in Hanoi newspapers suggest hardships in North Vietnam which are not compatible with the ideal Socialist state.

THE PENTAGON PAPERS

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

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, very shortly we will vote upon a privileged resolution pertaining to the now famous purloined Pentagon papers.

I for one believe that classification has been abused, that many things which do not deserve classification are being classified. But I think the question we must decide today is, Who has the right to classify and who has the right to declassify? We all admit that classification is essential. In recent days—in fact today—we have witnessed a situation where these controversial papers are being read into the public record because they are in the possession of a Member of the Congress. Even though those papers are labeled as top secret they will be declassified by a member of Congress who will be immune to prosecution.

I think that is wrong, and I think that no man—a Congressman, a Senator, or otherwise—has the right to take something which is labeled "top secret" and, based upon his personal judgment, declassify it and make it public.

Perhaps we need to revise our laws with respect to classification, but let us not be in the position today of saying that Congress has the right to declassify.

THE PENTAGON PAPERS

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, this House will have an historic opportunity within a few minutes when the resolution of inquiry is before us. I have cosponsored this resolution, and last Monday I testified before the Armed Services Committee in support of it. I hope that we will have a full debate on the merits of the resolution before any motion is made which would preclude the debate.

House resolution 489 directs the President to furnish the House of Representatives with the full and complete text of the study on the war in Vietnam which the New York Times and the Washington Post and other newspapers have partially published. It is an assertion of congressional responsibility. Members of Congress have a unique interest in knowing the contents of these documents, for Congress needs this essential information in order to act on issues of war and peace.

Believing not only that Congress but, more importantly, the American people have a right to know the truth about our involvement in Vietnam, I and 26 other Members filed a brief as amici curiae in support of the New York Times and the Washington Post.

Although the President has provided the documents to Congress, the matter is not moot. In the first place, we should assert our independent right to them. Second, the Armed Services Committee has imposed unacceptable conditions on access to them.

The letter from the chairman of the Armed Services Committee outlining the procedures under which limited access is made to Members to review the documents entitled "United States-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-67" is tantamount to no access. It is unduly restrictive, and virtually makes it impossible for Mem-

bers of Congress to review these documents and understand what is in them.

The rules prohibit Members from taking notes even on what they have read. And before being allowed to read, they will be required to identify the document or information they desire to read. This is absurd, in view of the fact that much of this material is already in the public domain, having been published in the press and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Also the Solicitor General has narrowed to a very few the number of documents over which there is any longer any controversy.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution of inquiry and to vote against the expected motion to table.

THE PENTAGON PAPERS

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

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. ABZUG).

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the resolution of inquiry, House Resolution 489 and 490, is intended to give an opportunity to the Members of this body to be informed so that they can act intelligently as informed representatives of the people of this country. The Armed Services Committee has voted; the chairman has informed me he will report the resolution with a motion to table, which will cut off any opportunity for this House even to debate this important question of access to the Pentagon study.

A letter has been sent by the Armed Services Committee indicating the conditions under which we can read the 47 volume study. We have to come into a locked room. We have to register our names. We have to know the specific document we wish to ask for. This is not access. There are documents being published in the newspapers while we in the House of Representatives are being deprived of an opportunity to see the information on which we base political decisions for which we are held responsible. It seems to me we must not only debate this question but we must defeat the motion to table. We must insist that the resolution of inquiry be made meaningful; not formalistic, but realistic, so that Members of the House will truly have access to the information we need.

THE PENTAGON PAPERS

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I certainly agree that the need to know is important, and perhaps there is an emphatic need to know on the part of Members of the Congress. But the fact still remains that the papers we are talking about today bear the classification "top secret," and the question is, Is each individual Member of Congress going to take unto himself the right to declassify? That is the question.

A gap in the law has been clearly ex-

posed and certainly the question of classification must be carefully considered. Certainly there is plenty wrong, which needs correction. But that is a future responsibility of the Congress and does not justify taking unto ourselves the right to declassify.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

THE PENTAGON PAPERS

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I came into this discussion a little late. I am not sure what is about to go on here. I see the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services in the Chamber.

I wonder: Are we going to have any time to discuss this matter at all, or are we going to be faced with a motion to lay on the table? Could the gentleman tell me what he has in mind?

Mr. HÉBERT. I will say to the gentleman from Florida, this matter has been discussed in the well this morning. The whole proposition becomes a moot question. The House has the papers. They are in the custody of the House Armed Services Committee. They are available to the members under the rules of the committee. Therefore, there is no reason to debate. We all know what the situation is.

Mr. GIBBONS. So the gentleman intends to move to table immediately the motion of the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. ABZUG)?

Mr. HÉBERT. That is right.

Mr. GIBBONS. I thank the gentleman for giving me this information.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 7109, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7109) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MILLER of California, TEAGUE of Texas, KARTH, HECHLER of West Virginia, FULTON of Pennsylvania, MOSHER, and BELL.

REQUESTING THE PRESIDENT TO FURNISH THE TEXT OF THE STUDY ENTITLED "UNITED STATES-VIETNAM RELATIONSHIPS, 1945-67"

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Armed Services, I submit a privileged report (Rept.

No. 92318) on the resolution (H. Res. 489) and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 489

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives within fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution with the full and complete text of the study entitled "United States-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967", prepared by the Vietnam Task Force, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. HÉBERT

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to table offered by the gentleman from Louisiana.

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

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 272, nays 113, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 172]

YEAS—272

Abbutt	Davis, S.C.	Hicks, Wash.
Abernethy	Davis, Wis.	Hillis
Alexander	de la Garza	Hogan
Andrews, Ala.	Delaney	Horton
Annunzio	Dellenback	Hosmer
Archer	Denholm	Hull
Arends	Dennis	Hungate
Ashbrook	Derwinski	Hunt
Aspinall	Dickinson	Hutchinson
Baker	Dingell	Ichord
Baring	Dorn	Jarman
Belcher	Dowdy	Johnson, Calif.
Bell	Downing	Johnson, Pa.
Bennett	Dulski	Jonas
Betts	Duncan	Jones, Ala.
Blester	du Pont	Kazen
Blackburn	Dwyer	Keating
Boggs	Edmondson	Kee
Bolling	Edwards, Ala.	Keith
Bow	Erlenborn	Kemp
Bray	Esch	King
Brooks	Eshleman	Kluczynski
Broomfield	Evans, Colo.	Kyl
Brotzman	Evins, Tenn.	Landgrebe
Brown, Mich.	Fish	Latta
Brown, Ohio	Fisher	Lennon
Broyhill, N.C.	Flood	Lent
Broyhill, Va.	Flowers	Lloyd
Buchanan	Flynt	Lujan
Burke, Fla.	Ford, Gerald R.	McClory
Burke, Mass.	Forsythe	McCollister
Burleson, Tex.	Frelinghuysen	McDade
Burlison, Mo.	Frenzel	McDonald,
Byrnes, Wis.	Frey	Mich.
Byron	Fulton, Pa.	McEwen
Cabell	Fuqua	McFall
Caffery	Garmatz	McKay
Camp	Gettys	McKevitt
Carney	Goldwater	McMillan
Carter	Goodling	Mahon
Casey, Tex.	Griffin	Mailliard
Cederberg	Gross	Mann
Chamberlain	Grover	Martin
Chappell	Gubser	Mathias, Calif.
Clancy	Haley	Mathis, Ga.
Clark	Hall	Matsunaga
Clausen,	Hammer-	Mayne
Don H.	schmidt	Mazzoli
Clawson, Del	Hanna	Meeds
Cleveland	Hansen, Idaho	Michel
Collier	Hansen, Wash.	Miller, Calif.
Collins, Tex.	Harsha	Miller, Ohio
Conable	Harvey	Mills, Ark.
Conte	Hastings	Minshall
Crane	Hays	Mizell
Daniel, Va.	Hébert	Mollohan
Daniels, N.J.	Henderson	Monagan
Danielson	Hicks, Mass.	Montgomery

Morgan
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers
Natcher
Nelsen
Nichols
O'Konski
O'Neill
Patman
Patten
Pelly
Perkins
Pettis
Peyster
Pickle
Pirnie
Poage
Poff
Powell
Preyer, N.C.
Price, Ill.
Price, Tex.
Quie
Quillen
Rallsback
Randall
Rarick
Reid, Ill.
Rhodes
Roberts
Robinson, Va.
Robison, N.Y.
Rogers
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.

Rostenkowski
Ruth
Sandman
Satterfield
Saylor
Scherle
Schmitz
Schneebeil
Schwengel
Scott
Sebellus
Shoup
Shriver
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Spence
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Stanton,
Stanton,
J. William
Steed
Steele
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stubbsfield
Stuckey
Sullivan
Talcott

Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Terry
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.
Thone
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Veysey
Vigorito
Waggonner
Ware
Whalley
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Wilson,
Charles H.
Winn
Wright
Wyatt
Wyder
Wyllie
Wyman
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zion
Zwach

Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Clay against.
Mr. Colmer for, with Mr. William D. Ford against.
Mr. Jones of Tennessee for, with Mr. Rangel against.
Mr. Anderson of Illinois for, with Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Devine for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Until further notice:
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Coughlin.
Mr. Biaggi with Mr. Kuykendall.
Mr. Watts with Mr. McClure.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Morse.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. McKinney.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Roussetot.
Mr. Runnels with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Blanton with Mr. Wampler.
Mr. Bevell with Mr. Mills of Indiana.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Jones of North Carolina.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Jacobs.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Galifianakis.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Gaydos.
Mr. Brinkley with Mr. Long of Louisiana.

Mr. MATSUNAGA changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUESTING PRESIDENT TO FURNISH TEXT OF STUDY ENTITLED "UNITED STATES-VIETNAM RELATIONSHIPS, 1945-67"

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Armed Services, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 92-319) on the resolution (H. Res. 490) and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 490

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives within fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution with the full and complete text of the study entitled "United States-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967" prepared by the Vietnam Task Force, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. HÉBERT

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the resolution (H. Res. 490) on the table.

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

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 7016, OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7016) making appropriations for the Office of Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.
The Clerk read the statement.
(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 28, 1971.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.
Mr. Speaker, today we are considering the conference report on the education appropriation bill for fiscal year 1972 which passed this House on April 7. Today is the 30th of June. If we adopt this conference report today and if the other body and the President cooperate, this bill can become law late tonight or very soon after the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, this would be a godsend for the people concerned with the administration of these funds at all levels and for the schoolchildren and college students of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we have taken the education appropriation out of the original Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare bill in order to expedite these appropriations. This year we will establish some kind of a track record for the early enactment of education appropriations in the recent history of this House.

I know that Members receive many letters from back home, Mr. Speaker, and that the Members have many, many inquiries about appropriations for education programs. I know you will want to hear these figures.

The total recommended in the bill, as agreed to by the conferees—and I want you to hear this figure—for education, imagine if you had heard this 10 years ago, you would not have believed it—is \$5,146,311,000.

This is \$563,104,500—now, that is more than half a billion—over last year's appropriation for these programs. Not bad, is it?

It is \$346,223,000 above the amount in the bill as it passed the House on April 7, but it is also \$469,607,000 below the amount of the bill as it passed the Senate on June 10.

It is very difficult to make a valid comparison with the budget request because—and you know the system in the Congress—the budget request included very large amounts to be spent under proposed new legislation for higher education which has not yet been enacted, and of course we could not act on it. But we think that under a fair and objective comparison, this conference agreement is \$393,125,000 over the amount requested in the budget for fiscal year 1972.

I do not intend, Mr. Speaker, to go into great length and in detail on the many, many very fine programs that are funded in the bill because I am sure that the Members are anxious to adopt the report, and get on to other business.

There were 40 Senate amendments in conference, many of which involved several separate and distinct programs.

I will place in the RECORD for your benefit, at the conclusion of my remarks, a very detailed table. I do not like tables, but this one you will like. It gives all the information which anyone here could reasonably want to know about this conference agreement for each and every program, and how it compares with last year, how it compares with the budget

Abourezk
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Tenn.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Ashley
Aspin
Badillo
Barrett
Begich
Bergland
Bingham
Blatnik
Boland
Brademas
Burton
Celler
Chisholm
Collins, Ill.
Conyers
Corman
Cotter
Culver
Dellums
Diggs
Dow
Drinan
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Fascell
Findley
Foley
Fraser

NAYS—113

Fulton, Tenn.
Giaino
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Grasso
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffiths
Gude
Halpern
Hamilton
Hanley
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Howard
Karth
Kastenmeler
Koch
Kyros
Leggett
Link
Long, Md.
McCloskey
McCormack
Madden
Melcher
Metcalf
Mikva
Minish
Mink
Mitchell
Moorhead
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Nedzi

Nix
Obey
O'Hara
Pepper
Pike
Podell
Pryor, Ark.
Rees
Reid, N.Y.
Reuss
Riegle
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rosenthal
Roush
Roy
Roybal
Ruppe
Ryan
St Germain
Sarbanes
Scheuer
Seiberling
Shipley
Snyder
Stokes
Symington
Thompson, N.J.
Tiernan
Udall
Ullman
Vanik
Waldie
Whalen
Wolff
Yates
Yatron

NOT VOTING—48

Anderson, Ill.
Bevell
Biaggi
Blanton
Brasco
Brinkley
Byrne, Pa.
Carey, N.Y.
Clay
Colmer
Coughlin
Davis, Ga.
Dent
Devine
Donohue
Edwards, La.
Ford,
William D.

Fountain
Galifianakis
Gallagher
Gaydos
Gray
Hagan
Harrington
Hollifield
Jacobs
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Tenn.
Kuykendall
Landrum
Long, La.
McClure
McCulloch
McKinney

Macdonald,
Mass.
Mills, Md.
Morse
Passman
Pucinski
Purcell
Rangel
Roussetot
Runnels
Smith, N.Y.
Stanton,
James V.
Taylor
Wampler
Watts

So the motion to table was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:
On this vote:
Mr. Dent for, with Mr. Harrington against.
Mr. Fountain for, with Mr. Brasco against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Carey of New York against.

request, how it compares with the House bill, how it compares with the Senate bill. You cannot possibly want any more than that. It will be there.

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

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. QUIE. There is one piece of information that I want to be certain about and that is the guaranteed student loan program.

Am I correct in my understanding that this bill appropriate funds to enable the Commissioner of Education to make payments to reduce the students interest cost on loans taken by students who will be borrowing in the fiscal year 1972 for the first time under this program and to enable the Commissioner to pay the special allowance to lenders on those loans, am I also correct in my understanding that the effect also of these provisions of this bill will be to authorize the Commissioner to insure, and to provide reinsurance for, loans to students who will be borrowing in the fiscal year 1972 for the first time under this program?

Mr. FLOOD. The answer is "yes."

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman because this is of concern to us that these funds will be available.

Mr. FLOOD. Yes. It is certainly our intent to do just what the gentleman has stated.

Mr. Speaker, we have all received a landslide of correspondence from our colleges and universities about the funds for the student assistance programs, and particularly for educational opportunity grants and work study programs.

There is a great deal of confusion on this subject—and I propose to insert a table in the Record which I hope will clarify the situation and will help you to respond to questions you receive from your constituents.

As agreed upon by the conferees, this bill together with the funds appropriated in the fiscal year 1971 will provide \$177,700,000 for educational opportunity grants for the school year which begins in September.

Now this is \$12,700,000 more than is available in the current school year for exactly the same thing.

For the college work study grants, the bill together with the 1971 appropriations provides a level of \$237,400,000 for the coming school year.

Now, look—this is an increase of \$58,425,000 or over 30 percent—over the school year 1970-71, which we have just completed.

Now, to round out the figures. We should mention that both the House and Senate versions—both of them—include \$293 million for NDEA student loans. That is an increase of \$50 million over last year's appropriations. Both versions of the bill provide for a continuation and expansion of the insured student loan program, as I pointed out in my colloquy with the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUIE). That was unanimous.

Mr. Speaker, in summary, as agreed to in conference, the bill contains substantial increases for educational opportunity grants, work-study programs, NDEA student loans, and insured student loans for the coming school year.

As far as the subsequent school year, 1972-73, is concerned, the conference agreement provides the same amounts for student assistance programs which were included in the House bill. We fully expect that these amounts will be increased either in a supplemental appropriation bill for 1972 or the 1973 appropriation, after Congress has enacted new legislation—and I am sure it will—for aid to higher education.

Of course, a conference report is of necessity a compromise. When you go to conference with the Senate you must expect to negotiate, and to yield—up to a point. But let me assure you they do the same thing. So this is in the purest sense a compromise in the best tradition. That is why we asked you not to impose binding instructions on the House conferees.

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

Mr. FLOOD. Since it is my friend's birthday, I not only yield to him, but I salaam.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I do not suppose there has been time to make an adjustment in this bill as a result of the Supreme Court decision that came earlier this week, or would the gentleman anticipate that there would be an adjustment based upon that decision, affecting as it will, the elementary and secondary education funds?

Mr. FLOOD. That is entirely remote from this matter, as of now, entirely remote. As I was saying, we yielded to

the Senate on quite a few items—a total of \$346,223,000 worth. Let me just list a few of the increases over the House bill which we agreed to in conference:

Title I, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, \$65 million.

Equipment and minor remodeling, \$30 million.

Bilingual education, \$8 million. That has become a big deal. I remember a couple of years ago bilingual education was hardly a known phrase here, and I mean a couple of years. Now it is a big deal, and properly so. This is not just Spanish Americans, but other language groups, too. The bill now contains a total of \$35 million for bilingual education projects under title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This is an increase of \$10 million over the 1971 appropriation.

We think this program will continue to increase, and it should. We believe the facts we have heard.

Consumer and home education, \$4,375,000.

Adult education, \$6,300,000. This will provide a total of \$61,300,000 for the coming year.

Higher education. Higher education facilities construction grants. Members know about that. Why should I gild the lily? How much? It is \$43 million over the House figure.

Aid to developing institutions, \$13 million. That could be translated. It means a lot of things. Among some of the things it means improvement of the black colleges, which are in bad shape, and others.

Library services and construction. Who in the world is going to be against that? Not a man or woman in this House or on the committee, including the clerks. Imagine that. That is \$10 million over the House figure.

And the increase for drug abuse education, \$5,024,000. Of course, many of us, including myself, would have liked to but we could not possibly go along with all of the Senate increases. We just cannot do that. But we believe, Mr. Speaker, we have agreed to those which most—most, most, most—of the Members of this House would consider to be of the very highest priority.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the conference report, and I ask unanimous consent to include the two tables which I mentioned earlier in the Record at this point:

OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1972 (H.R. 7016)

NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—CONFERENCE SUMMARY

TITLE I—OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Agency and item	1971 enacted	1972				Conference agreement compared with—			
		Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement	1971	Budget 1972	House	Senate
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION									
1. Aid to school districts:									
(a) Educationally deprived children (ESEA I).....	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,650,000,000	\$1,565,000,000	+\$65,000,000	+\$65,000,000	+\$65,000,000	-\$85,000,000
(b) Supplementary services: (ESEA III).....	143,393,000	143,393,000	143,393,000	155,000,000	146,393,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	-8,607,000
(c) Library resources (ESEA II).....	80,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	95,000,000	90,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000	+5,000,000	-5,000,000
(d) Equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III).....	50,000,000	.....	20,000,000	90,000,000	50,000,000	.....	+50,000,000	+30,000,000	-40,000,000
Subtotal.....	1,773,393,000	1,723,393,000	1,748,393,000	1,990,000,000	1,851,393,000	+78,000,000	+128,000,000	+103,000,000	-138,607,000

Agency and item	1972					Conference agreement compared with—				
	1971 enacted	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement	1971	Budget 1972	House	Senate	
2. Dropout prevention (ESEA, sec. 807).....	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000					
3. Bilingual education (ESEA VII).....	25,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	50,000,000	35,000,000	+\$10,000,000	+\$10,000,000	+\$8,000,000	-\$15,000,000	
4. Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V-A).....	29,750,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	+3,250,000				
5. Follow through: (Economic Opportunity Act, 1964, sec. 222)										
(a) Operations.....	67,981,000	58,700,000		58,700,000	58,700,000	-9,281,000		+58,700,000		
(b) Program direction.....	1,019,000	1,360,000		1,360,000	1,360,000	+341,000		+1,360,000		
Subtotal.....	69,000,000	60,060,000	(1)	60,060,000	60,060,000	-8,940,000		+60,060,000		
6. Planning and evaluation (Gen. Ed. Prov. Act, sec. 402).....	8,825,000	3,825,000	3,825,000	3,825,000	3,825,000	-5,000,000				
Total.....	1,915,968,000	1,855,278,000	1,822,218,000	2,146,885,000	1,993,278,000	+77,310,000	+138,000,000	+171,060,000	-153,607,000	
SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS										
1. Maintenance and operations (Public Law 874).....	536,068,000	425,000,000	592,580,000	592,580,000	592,580,000	+56,512,000	+167,580,000			
2. Construction: (Public Law 815)										
(a) Program.....	13,900,000	14,300,000	14,300,000	24,300,000	19,300,000	+5,400,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	-5,000,000	
(b) Administration.....	707,000	740,000	700,000	740,000	740,000	+33,000		+40,000		
Subtotal.....	14,607,000	15,040,000	15,000,000	25,040,000	20,040,000	+5,433,000	+5,000,000	+5,040,000	-5,000,000	
3. Public housing.....				60,000,000					-60,000,000	
Total.....	550,675,000	440,040,000	607,580,000	677,620,000	612,620,000	+61,945,000	+172,580,000	+5,040,000	-65,000,000	
EMERGENCY SCHOOL ASSISTANCE										
1. Special education personnel and programs.....	57,500,000								-57,500,000	
2. Community participation programs.....	7,500,000								-7,500,000	
3. Equipment and minor remodeling.....	7,900,000								-7,900,000	
4. Federal administration and technical assistance.....	1,953,000								-1,953,000	
Total.....	74,853,000	(2)							-74,853,000	
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED										
1. State grant programs (EHA, Pt. B).....	34,000,000	35,000,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	+3,500,000	+2,500,000			
2. Early childhood projects (EHA, Pt. C, sec. 623).....	7,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+500,000				
3. Teacher education and recruitment:										
(a) Teacher education (EHA, Pt. D).....	32,600,000	34,645,000	34,645,000	34,645,000	34,645,000	+2,045,000				
(b) Recruitment and information (EHA, Pt. D, sec. 633).....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000					
Subtotal.....	33,100,000	35,145,000	35,145,000	35,145,000	35,145,000	+2,045,000				
4. Research and innovation:										
(a) Research and demonstration (EHA, pt. E).....	15,300,000	15,755,000	15,755,000	15,755,000	15,755,000	+455,000				
(b) Regional resource centers (EHA, pt. C, sec. 621).....	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000					
(c) Deaf-blind centers (EHA, pt. C, sec. 622).....	4,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+3,000,000	+2,500,000			
(d) Media services and captioned films (EHA, pt. F).....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000					
(e) Specific learning disabilities (EHA, pt. G).....	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	2,250,000	+1,250,000	+750,000	+750,000	-750,000	
Subtotal.....	30,350,000	31,805,000	34,305,000	35,805,000	35,055,000	+4,705,000	+3,250,000	+750,000	-750,000	
5. Planning and evaluation (Gen. Ed. Prov. Act, sec. 402).....	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000					
Total.....	105,000,000	110,000,000	115,000,000	116,500,000	115,750,000	+10,750,000	+5,750,000	+750,000	-750,000	
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION										
1. Grants to States for vocational education:										
(a) Basic vocational education programs (VEA, pt. B).....	315,632,400	377,012,000	377,012,000	377,012,000	377,012,000	+61,379,600				
(b) Programs for students with special needs (VEA, sec. 102(b)).....	20,000,000		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		+20,000,000			
(c) Consumer and homemaking education (VEA, pt. F).....	21,250,000		21,250,000	30,000,000	25,625,000	+4,375,000	+25,625,000	+4,375,000	-4,375,000	
(d) Work-study (VEA, pt. H).....	5,500,000		6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+500,000	+6,000,000			
(e) Cooperative education (VEA, pt. G).....	18,500,000		19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	+1,000,000	+19,500,000			
(f) State advisory councils (VEA, pt. A, sec. 104).....	2,380,000		2,380,000	3,000,000	2,690,000	+310,000	+2,690,000	+310,000	-310,000	
Subtotal.....	383,262,400	377,012,000	446,142,000	455,512,000	450,827,000	+67,564,600	+73,815,000	+4,685,000	-4,685,000	

Footnotes at end of table.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1972 (H.R. 7016)—Continued

NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—CONFERENCE SUMMARY—Continued

TITLE I—OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued

Agency and item	1972					Conference agreement compared with—			
	1971 enacted	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement	1971	Budget 1972	House	Senate
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION—Continued									
2. Vocational research:									
(a) Grants to States for innovation (VEA, pt. D)	\$16,000,000		\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000		+\$16,000,000		
(b) Curriculum development (VEA, pt. I)	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000		+4,000,000		
(c) Research:									
(1) Grants to States (VEA, pt. C)	35,033,600		18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	-\$17,033,600	+18,000,000		
(2) Special projects (CRA)		\$36,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	+18,000,000	-18,000,000		
Subtotal	55,033,600	36,000,000	56,000,000	56,000,000	56,000,000	+966,400	+20,000,000		
3. Adult education: (Adult Education Act)									
(a) Grants to States	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	80,000,000	51,300,000	+6,300,000	+6,300,000	+\$6,300,000	-\$28,700,000
(b) Special projects and teacher education	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000				
Subtotal	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	90,000,000	61,300,000	+6,300,000	+6,300,000	+6,300,000	-28,700,000
4. Planning and evaluation (Gen. Ed. Prov. Act)									
	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000				
Total	494,196,000	468,912,000	558,042,000	602,412,000	569,027,000	+74,831,000	+100,115,000	+10,985,000	-33,385,000
HIGHER EDUCATION									
1. Student assistance:									
(a) Grants and work-study (HEA 1965, title IV)									
—Educational opportunity grants	(167,700,000)	*(435,600,000)	(165,300,000)	(270,700,000)	(175,300,000)	(+7,600,000)	(-260,300,000)	(+10,000,000)	(-95,400,000)
—Work-study	(158,400,000)	*(534,000,000)	(361,000,000)	(436,400,000)	(401,000,000)	(+242,600,000)	(-133,000,000)	(+40,000,000)	(-35,400,000)
—Cooperative education	(1,600,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(+100,000)			
(b) Subsidized insured loans (HEA 1965, title IV):									
(1) Interest on basic NDEA-type loans									
(Amount of new loans subsidized)		*(800,000,000)					(-800,000,000)		
(2) Interest on special NDEA-type cost-of-education loans									
(Amount of new loans subsidized)		(250,000,000)					(-250,000,000)		
(3) Purchases of loan paper (including advances)									
		*(400,000,000)					(-400,000,000)		
(4) Proceeds of sales of loan paper									
		*(400,000,000)					(+400,000,000)		
(5) Interest on subsidized loans									
(Amount of new loans subsidized)	143,200,000	160,000,000	196,600,000	196,600,000	196,600,000	+53,400,000	+36,600,000		
(6) Reserve fund advances	(2,000,000)	(2,234,000)	(2,234,000)	(2,234,000)	(2,234,000)	(+234,000)			
(7) Program administration	4,600,000	*6,971,000	6,800,000	*6,971,000	6,971,000	+2,371,000		+171,000	
(c) Direct loans (NDEA II)	243,000,000	5,000,000	293,000,000	293,000,000	293,000,000	+50,000,000	+288,000,000		
Subtotal	718,500,000	1,628,271,000	1,024,400,000	1,205,371,000	1,074,571,000	+356,071,000	-553,700,000	+50,171,000	-130,800,000
2. Special programs for the disadvantaged: (HEA 1965, title IV):									
(1) Talent search	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000				
(2) Upward bound (Administration)	30,061,000	*30,169,000	30,100,000	*35,169,000	32,669,000	+2,608,000	+2,500,000	+2,569,000	-2,500,000
(3) Special services in college	(1,535,000)	(1,669,000)	(1,600,000)	(1,669,000)	(1,669,000)	(+134,000)		(+69,000)	
Subtotal	50,061,000	50,169,000	50,100,000	55,169,000	52,669,000	+2,608,000	+2,500,000	+2,569,000	-2,500,000
3. Institutional assistance:									
(a) Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)									
	33,850,000	*53,850,000	38,850,000	*53,850,000	51,850,000	+18,000,000	-2,000,000	+13,000,000	-2,000,000
(b) Construction:									
(1) Subsidized loans (HEFA III)									
(Obligations)	21,000,000	29,010,000	29,010,000	29,010,000	29,010,000	+8,010,000			
(Amount of new loans subsidized)	(21,894,000)	(39,993,000)	(39,993,000)	(39,993,000)	(39,993,000)	(+18,099,000)			
(2) Grants (HEFA I and II)	(600,000,000)	(620,000,000)	(620,000,000)	(620,000,000)	(620,000,000)	(+20,000,000)			
(3) State administration and planning (HEFA I)	43,000,000			78,000,000	43,000,000		+43,000,000	+43,000,000	-35,000,000
(4) Federal administration (sec. 406, HEFA)	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	-3,000,000			-2,000,000
	2,496,000	*2,530,000	2,397,000	*2,530,000	2,530,000	+34,000		+133,000	

Footnotes at end of table.

Agency and item	1972					Conference agreement compared with—			
	1971 enacted	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement	1971	Budget 1972	House	Senate
(c) Language training and area studies (NDEA VI; Fulbright-Hays Act).....	\$8,000,000	\$15,300,000	\$15,300,000	\$15,300,000	\$15,300,000	+\$7,300,000			
(d) University community services (HEA I).....	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000				
(e) Aid to land-grant colleges (Bankhead-Jones Act).....	10,080,000		5,040,000	12,120,000	10,000,000	-80,000	+\$10,000,000	+\$4,960,000	-\$2,120,000
(f) Undergraduate instructional equipment (HEA VI).....	7,000,000			25,000,000	12,500,000	+5,500,000	+12,500,000	+12,500,000	-12,500,000
(g) Law school clinical experience (HEA XI).....				1,000,000					-1,000,000
Subtotal.....	140,926,000	113,190,000	103,097,000	231,310,000	176,690,000	+35,764,000	+63,500,000	+73,593,000	-54,620,000
4. College personnel development:									
(a) College teacher fellowship (NDEA IV).....	47,350,000	26,910,000	26,910,000	26,910,000	26,910,000	-20,440,000			
(b) Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	10,000,000	10,044,000	10,044,000	10,044,000	10,044,000	+44,000			
Subtotal.....	57,350,000	36,954,000	36,954,000	36,954,000	36,954,000	-20,396,000			
5. Planning and evaluation (Gen. Ed. Prov. Act sec. 402).....	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000				
Total, higher education.....	967,737,000	1,829,484,000	1,215,451,000	1,529,704,000	1,341,784,000	+374,047,000	-487,700,000	+126,333,000	-187,920,000
INITIAL FUNDING OF PROGRAMS.....				\$4,000,000					-4,000,000
EDUCATION PROFESSIONS DEVELOPMENT									
1. Personnel training and development (EPDA, pts. B, D, and F, sec. 504).....	67,900,000	59,700,000	59,700,000	59,700,000	59,700,000	-8,200,000			
2. Special programs serving schools in low-income areas:									
(a) Teacher Corps (EPDA, pt. B-1).....	30,800,000	37,435,000	37,435,000	37,435,000	37,435,000	+6,635,000			
(b) Career opportunities and urban/rural school programs (EPDA, pt. D).....	35,100,000	36,665,000	36,665,000	36,665,000	36,665,000	+1,565,000			
Subtotal.....	65,900,000	74,100,000	74,100,000	74,100,000	74,100,000	+8,200,000			
3. Planning and evaluation (Gen. Ed. Act, sec. 402; EPDA, sec. 503).....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Total.....	135,800,000	135,800,000	135,800,000	135,800,000	135,800,000				
LIBRARIES AND EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS									
1. Public libraries:									
(a) Services (LSCA I, III).....	40,709,000	18,000,000	40,709,000	57,709,000	49,209,000	+8,500,000	+31,209,000	+8,500,000	-8,500,000
(b) Construction (LSCA II).....	7,092,500		8,000,000	11,000,000	9,500,000	+2,407,500	+9,500,000	+1,500,000	-1,500,000
Subtotal.....	47,801,500	18,000,000	48,709,000	68,709,000	58,709,000	+10,907,500	+40,709,000	+10,000,000	-10,000,000
2. College library resources (HEA II-A).....	9,900,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	11,000,000	+1,100,000	+6,000,000	+1,000,000	-1,000,000
3. Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	3,900,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	-1,900,000			-2,000,000
4. Educational broadcasting facilities (Title III, pt. IV, Communications Act of 1934).....	11,000,000	4,000,000	11,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	+2,000,000	+9,000,000	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
5. Planning and evaluation (Gen. Ed. Prov. Act, sec. 402).....	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000				
Total.....	73,001,500	29,400,000	72,109,000	100,109,000	85,109,000	+12,107,500	+55,709,000	+13,000,000	-15,000,000
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT									
(Cooperative Research Act, except as indicated)									
1. Educational research and development:									
(a) Educational research.....	11,959,000	7,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-4,959,000	-500,000		
(b) Development.....	3,041,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	+5,959,000			
" Sesame Street".....	(2,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+3,000,000)			
(c) Institutional support (laboratories and centers).....	33,406,000	34,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	-406,000	-1,000,000		
(d) Libraries and educational technology.....	2,171,000	3,000,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	+579,000			-250,000
(e) Nutrition and health.....	2,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000				+1,500,000
(f) Drug abuse education (Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970).....	6,000,000	6,024,000	8,000,000	15,024,000	13,024,000	+7,024,000	+7,000,000	+5,024,000	-2,000,000
(g) Environmental education (Environmental Education Act).....	2,000,000	2,014,000	2,000,000	5,014,000	3,514,000	+1,514,000	+1,500,000	+1,514,000	-1,500,000
(h) Career education.....				7,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	-5,000,000
Subtotal.....	60,577,000	62,038,000	63,750,000	80,788,000	72,288,000	+11,711,000	+10,250,000	+8,538,000	-8,500,000
2. Experimental schools.....	12,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+3,000,000			
3. National achievement study.....	4,500,000	6,000,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	+1,000,000	-500,000		
4. Demonstrations.....	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000				
5. Evaluations.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	-250,000	-250,000		

Footnotes at end of table.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1972 (H.R. 7016)—Continued

NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—CONFERENCE SUMMARY—Continued

TITLE I—OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Agency and item	1971 enacted	1972				Conference agreement compared with—			
		Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement	1971	Budget 1972	House	Senate
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued (Cooperative Research Act, except as indicated)									
6. Dissemination (Gen. Ed. Prov. Act, sec. 412).....	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	-\$500,000	-\$500,000		
7. Training.....	3,250,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	+250,000	-500,000		
8. Statistics.....	3,000,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	+250,000			
Total.....	98,077,000	105,038,000	105,000,000	122,038,000	113,538,000	+15,461,000	+8,500,000	+\$8,538,000	-\$8,500,000
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (special foreign currency program) (Public Law 480).....									
	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000				-1,000,000
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
	46,048,000	51,645,000	47,700,000	51,645,000	51,200,000	+5,152,000	-445,000	+3,500,000	-445,000
STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE FUND (HEA IV-B).....									
	18,000,000					-18,000,000			
PAYMENT OF PARTICIPATION SALES INSUFFICIENCIES									
	2,952,000	2,961,000	2,961,000	2,961,000	2,961,000	-9,000			
Total, Office of Education.....	4,485,307,500	5,031,558,000	4,684,861,000	5,493,674,000	5,024,067,000	+538,759,500	-7,491,000	+339,206,000	-469,607,000

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND									
Total.....	\$1,517,000	\$1,580,000	\$1,580,000	\$1,580,000	\$1,580,000	+\$63,000			
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF									
1. Academic program.....	3,608,000	4,119,000	4,119,000	4,119,000	4,119,000	+511,000			
2. Construction.....	21,836,000	3,500,000		3,500,000	3,500,000	-18,336,000		+3,500,000	
Subtotal.....	25,444,000	7,619,000	4,119,000	7,619,000	7,619,000	-17,825,000		+3,500,000	
MODEL SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF									
1. Academic program.....	2,212,000	2,524,000	2,502,000	2,524,000	2,524,000	+312,000		+22,000	
2. Construction.....	250,000	14,958,000	14,958,000	14,958,000	14,958,000	+14,708,000			
Subtotal.....	2,462,000	17,482,000	17,460,000	17,482,000	17,482,000	+15,020,000		+22,000	
GALLAUDET COLLEGE									
1. Academic program.....	5,879,000	7,476,000	7,131,000	8,092,000	8,092,000	+2,213,000	+616,000	+961,000	
2. Construction.....	1,400,000	5,194,000	4,394,000	5,194,000	5,194,000	+3,794,000		+800,000	
Subtotal.....	7,279,000	12,670,000	11,525,000	13,286,000	13,286,000	+6,007,000	+616,000	+1,761,000	
HOWARD UNIVERSITY									
1. Academic program.....	24,912,000	31,158,000	30,321,000	31,158,000	31,158,000	+6,246,000		+837,000	
2. Construction.....	1,000,000	2,490,000	2,490,000	2,490,000	2,490,000	+1,490,000			
3. Freedmen's Hospital.....	12,285,000	13,629,000	12,732,000	13,629,000	13,629,000	+1,344,000		+897,000	
Subtotal.....	38,197,000	47,277,000	45,543,000	47,277,000	47,277,000	+9,080,000		+1,734,000	
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING									
Total related agencies.....	97,899,000	121,628,000	115,227,000	122,244,000	122,244,000	+24,345,000	+616,000	+7,017,000	
Grand total.....	4,583,206,500	5,153,186,000	4,800,088,000	5,615,918,000	5,146,311,000	+563,104,500	-6,875,000	+346,223,000	-\$469,607,000
Adjusted grand total ¹⁷	4,583,206,500	4,753,186,000	4,800,088,000	5,615,918,000	5,146,311,000	+563,104,500	+393,125,000	+346,223,000	-469,607,000

¹ Not considered by the House including budget amendment of \$60,000 for increased pay.

² Includes budget amendment of \$40,000 for increased pay which was not considered by the House.

³ Excludes \$1,000,000,000 proposed for separate transmittal.

⁴ Dependent on proposed legislation to modify and extend the Higher Education Act.

⁵ Estimate of how institutions would split funds between work-study and educational opportunity grants.

⁶ Includes budget amendment of \$171,000 for increased pay which was not considered by the House.

⁷ Includes budget amendment of \$69,000 for increased pay which was not considered by the House.

⁸ Includes budget amendment of \$15,000,000 not considered by the House.

⁹ Includes budget amendment of \$133,000 for increased pay costs which was not considered by the House.

¹⁰ Includes \$500,000 each for Grants to strengthen local educational agencies (ESEA V-B); Comprehensive planning and evaluation (ESEA V-C); School nutrition and health services (ESEA sec. 808); Education in correctional institutions (ESEA sec. 805); International education (International Education Act); Networks for Knowledge (HEA VIII); Public service education (HEA IX); and Improvement of graduate programs (HEA X).

¹¹ Includes budget amendment of \$38,000 for increased pay which was not considered by the House.

¹² Includes budget amendment of \$2,666,000 for increased pay which was not considered by the House.

¹³ Includes budget amendment of \$3,500,000 not considered by the House.

¹⁴ Includes budget amendment of \$22,000 for increased pay which was not considered by the House.

¹⁵ Includes budget amendments of \$1,278,000 for Kendall School for the Deaf and \$132,000 for increased pay costs which were not considered by the House.

¹⁶ Includes budget amendment of \$1,734,000 for increased pay which was not considered by the House.

¹⁷ Excludes \$400,000,000 requested under "Higher education" for purchase of student loan notes, which was included in the budget estimate, but not included in either the House or Senate bills because of lack of legislative authority.

Key to legislative authorities: ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act); NDEA (National Defense Education Act); EHA (Education of the Handicapped Act); VEA (Vocational Education Act); CRA (Cooperative Research Act); HEA (Higher Education Act); HEFA (Higher Education Facilities Act); EPDA (Education Professions Development Act); LSCA (Library Services and Construction Act).

EFFECT OF CONFERENCE AGREEMENT ON H.R. 7016, OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS AND COLLEGE WORK-STUDY COMPARISON BY ACADEMIC YEAR

	School year 1970-71 actual	School year 1971-72				School year 1972-73			
		Revised budget ¹	House	Senate	Conference	Revised budget ¹	House	Senate	Conference
Educational opportunity grants:									
Appropriation (in thousands of dollars).....	\$165,033	\$167,700	\$167,700	\$207,700	\$177,700	\$270,700	\$165,300	\$230,700	\$165,300
Number of grants.....	290,500	280,100	280,100	347,000	296,800	437,100	266,700	372,400	266,700
Average grant.....	550	580	580	580	580	600	600	600	600
College work-study:									
Appropriation (in thousands of dollars).....	178,876	\$197,400	\$197,400	\$281,000	\$237,400	320,000	24,600	236,400	244,600
Number of grants.....	430,000	453,000	453,000	645,000	545,000	701,000	536,000	518,000	536,000
Average grant.....	500	525	525	525	525	550	550	550	550

¹ The President's budget estimate for student assistance as submitted in January was based on proposed legislation. Due to anticipated late enactment of the new legislation, the Secretary of HEW, in a letter to the Senate of April 23, revised this estimate to reflect operation in 1972 under existing authorities.

² \$167,700,000 is from fiscal year 1971 appropriation.
³ \$81,000,000 is from fiscal year 1971 appropriation.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include tables.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include tables.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it is rather unfortunate that the bland, black and white CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which will reach your desks in the morning and be distributed to the libraries around the country tomorrow will not really describe the flair and the sartorial splendor of the gentleman who preceded me in the well to discuss this conference report. It is indeed unfortunate, because he does such a tremendous job and it is so enjoyable to listen to him.

Anything I may add would be superfluous, but I think there are several other figures here that you might use very well in your discussions with your constituents.

As the chairman of the subcommittee said, the bill now amounts to a total of \$5,146,000,000 for education. This, incidentally, is \$563 million over the appropriation for these education items for the fiscal year 1971. So we are better than half a billion dollars over last year's expenditures in the field of education.

The chairman made mention of the fact that this bill was \$393 million over the budget. Another way of putting it is that it is \$346 million over the bill passed by the House, but that increase includes some \$84.8 million of items which were not considered in the House but certainly would have been favorably acted upon.

So in effect what we have here is a bill that is about \$261 million or \$262 million over what the House would have passed had we had those additional items to contend with at the time.

Then, too, in quick summary, we are \$469.6 million under the Senate-passed bill. So I think the House conferees have done an outstanding job on balance in dealing with the other body to arrive at this particular figure.

Mr. Speaker, I will include with my remarks a table, which sets forth very clearly each one of these items that were in conference—what we spent in 1971 and what the House-passed version was and what the Senate bill called for and what our agreement was so that it will

be very clearly set out for you in answering the mail that you receive, I am sure, from your constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I might comment further on several of the specific figures that will appear in the table that I shall place in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. We added \$65 million to title I of ESEA, split the difference on title II, added \$3 million to our figure on title III, and added \$30 million to title III of NDEA.

The No. 5 item for the so-called Follow-Through program was not considered by the House, but is carried in the bill at \$60,060,000.

The bilingual education program is now at a level of \$35 million and this program has had a meteoric rise in funding over the past several years.

The impacted aid item to implement Public Law 874 is carried in this conference report at the House-passed figure, or \$60 million below the Senate version. We have never to date funded any impacted aid based upon public housing units, and I am personally very glad that we have sustained the House position on this item and not embarked upon a course that would surely have us up into the hundreds of millions of dollars within a year or two.

This is also the first year for sometime now that we have an increase in Public Law 815 construction funds, splitting the difference between the House- and Senate-passed versions.

Many of you have received correspondence from your home economics people and there is another increase of nearly \$4.5 million on this item.

The chairman made mention of the \$6.3 million increase for adult education and that item is now carried in this conference report at a total figure of \$61.3 million. Our chairman has also pointed out the increased funding for education opportunity grants, work study, and NDEA loans.

I should make mention here that we are carrying a very significant increase of \$13 million over the House bill for developing institutions, bringing this item up to a total of \$51,850,000.

There was nothing in the budget for construction grants, so your conferees agreed to carry this item at last year's figure of \$43 million.

The land-grant colleges will be getting \$10 million in this conference report, and personally I am sorry we had to com-

promise that figure at that high a level, for this is one of the old, established programs that ought to be phased out, and we on the House side were prepared to do this over a 3-year period. Unfortunately, for the Senators there was apparently just too much heat from the land-grant institutions in each of the 50 States. In my home State, for example, the University of Illinois has an operating budget of over \$233 million, and receives \$276,000 under this program, or 0.12 percent. If this Bankhead-Jones Act was so good, we should have been increasing the figure by \$5 million or \$10 million each year since its enactment to make a meaningful contribution to these institutions. It is our hope that if the Education Committees in both the House and Senate come up with some kind of general institutional assistance legislation, we can phase this program out, for there certainly is no relevance to need in the obsolete formula under which the land-grant institutions have been receiving assistance under Bankhead-Jones.

Moving on, Mr. Speaker, there is also a significant increase here for institutional equipment. While there was \$7 million spent in 1971, there was nothing requested in the budget, and we carried none in our House bill. But the Senate measure carried \$25 million, and we agreed upon \$12.5 million.

Mr. Speaker, I think special mention should also be made of the fact that there was \$4 million carried in the Senate bill for the initial funding of eight new programs, but this would have been getting the nose under the tent for wholesale expansion in untold amounts in future years, and we insisted in sustaining our House position.

On the item of public library services, we split the difference and that item is now carried in this conference report at \$49.2 million. The construction item is also split and is now in this conference report at \$9.5 million. And the library resources item at \$11 million. Educational broadcasting is now up to a figure of \$13 million.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, this pretty well covers the significant items in the conference report, and while as I said at the beginning of my remarks, it is considerably over the budget. It would be totally unrealistic to think that we would not have to compromise our differences with the so-called upper body.

It is no secret that the term "upper body" comes about because the Senate, without any exception to my knowledge, has made a practice of "upping" every one of our House appropriations bills. I do think we did the best that could have been expected and would urge my colleagues to support the conference report. The table follows:

OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1972—CONFERENCE REPORT

Item	1971 appropriation	House bill	Conference agreement	Senate bill
1. ESEA I	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,565,000,000	\$1,650,000,000
2. ESEA II	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	95,000,000
3. ESEA III	143,393,000	143,393,000	146,393,000	155,000,000
4. NDEA III	50,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000	90,000,000
5. Follow Through	69,000,000	Not considered	60,060,000	60,060,000
6. Bilingual Education	25,000,000	27,000,000	35,000,000	50,000,000
Total, elementary and secondary education	1,915,968,000	1,822,218,000	1,993,278,000	2,146,885,000
7. Total, Impact Aid	550,675,000	607,580,000	612,620,000	677,620,000
8. Public Law 874	536,068,000	592,580,000	592,580,000	652,580,000
9. Public Law 815	14,607,000	15,000,000	20,040,000	25,040,000
10. Education for the handicapped	105,000,000	115,000,000	115,750,000	116,500,000
11. Consumer and homemaking education	21,250,000	21,250,000	25,625,000	30,000,000
12. Adult education	55,000,000	55,000,000	61,300,000	90,000,000
13. State advisory councils	2,380,000	2,380,000	2,690,000	3,000,000
Total, vocational and adult education	494,196,000	558,042,000	569,027,000	602,412,000
14. (Grants to each State not less than in fiscal year 1971 under adult education.)				
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23:				
EOG's	167,700,000	165,300,000	175,300,000	270,700,000
Work-study	158,400,000	361,000,000	401,000,000	436,400,000
Upward-Bound	30,061,000	30,100,000	32,669,000	35,169,000
Strengthening developing institutions	33,850,000	38,850,000	51,850,000	53,850,000
Construction grants	43,000,000	None	43,000,000	80,000,000
Land grant	10,080,000	5,040,000	10,000,000	12,120,000
Colleges instructional equipment	7,000,000	None	12,500,000	25,000,000
22. (Deletes Senate language providing \$5,000,000 for States' administration—Construction.)		Not considered	373,000	304,000
Pay costs				
Total, higher education	967,737,000	1,215,451,000	1,341,784,000	1,529,704,000
24, 25. (Deletes language proposed by Senate providing that amounts reallocated for grants for instructional equipment shall remain available to June 30, 1973.)				
26. (Deletes Senate appropriation of \$4,000,000 for funding 8 new programs.)				
27, 28, 29, 30, 31:				
Public library services	40,709,000	40,709,000	49,209,000	57,709,000
Public library construction	7,092,000	8,000,000	9,500,000	11,000,000
College library resources	9,900,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000
(27, 28, 29, 30, 31):				
Librarian training	3,900,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Educational broadcasting	11,000,000	11,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000
Total, libraries and ed. com.	73,001,500	72,109,000	85,109,000	100,109,000
32. Research and development	98,077,000	105,000,000	113,538,000	122,038,000
(See Conference Report for breakdown of this item)				
33. Educational activities overseas	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
34. Salaries and expenses	46,048,000	47,700,000	51,200,000	51,645,000
35, 36: Technical Institute for Deaf	25,444,000	4,119,000	7,619,000	7,619,000
37. Model Secondary School for Deaf	2,462,000	17,460,000	17,482,000	17,482,000
38, 39: Gallaudet College	7,279,000	11,525,000	13,286,000	13,286,000
40. Howard	38,197,000	45,543,000	47,277,000	47,277,000
Total, OE and related agencies	4,583,206,500	4,800,088,000	5,146,311,000	5,615,918,000

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield at this time to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. REID), a member of our subcommittee, whose appointment to the Federal Communications Commission, is expected to be announced tomorrow. We certainly hate to see her leave the committee and membership in this House, for she has contributed so very much to our deliberations. Because she has applied herself so diligently, it was natural for her to receive the appointment, and we know she will do just as outstanding a job at the FCC as she has done here in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 7016, the Office of Education appropriation bill. As others have explained, the compromise school and college appropriation for the fiscal year which begins tomorrow totals about \$346 million above the original House version but it is about \$470 million below the amount approved by the Senate.

As a member of the conference committee, I feel that we have met our responsibilities in representing the position of the House and agreeing to a realistic compromise. I realize, of course, that the needs in education are great—it is a well-

known fact that all of our schools from the elementary level through higher education can always use more money if it is available. However, our resources at the Federal level are not unlimited and therefore we have had to give very thorough and thoughtful consideration to all items and establish priorities in the funding of those programs which have proved to be effective and worthwhile. To mention just a few; all of us are aware of the importance of good books and library services in the educational process. In order to further encourage the emphasis on improvement of reading skills which was initiated by the Office of Education last year, we reached a compromise with the Senate to provide \$90 million for school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials in lieu of the \$85 million approved by the House and the \$95 million approved by the Senate.

Another item in which there has been much interest expressed is in the area of higher education, with particular reference to assistance for needy college students. The committee has not been able to fund the budget recommendations entirely because most of the President's new proposals for financial aid have not as yet been authorized. However, we have

reached an agreement with the Senate to provide an additional \$10 million for educational opportunity grants—\$40 million more for college work-study grants—and an additional \$2.5 million for the upward bound program. The sums included should be sufficient to renew those grants previously made to students and provide some 113,000 new grants to first-year college students. Furthermore, it seems likely that additional help for needy students will be provided in a supplemental bill later after the authorizations have cleared the Congress.

The two items which I have mentioned—school libraries and higher education—are just examples of the agreements we have reached on the 40 amendments that were in disagreement as explained in the conference report. I would like to point out that this action on the education appropriation bill is the earliest in many years. In the past, educators have frequently complained—with good reason—that it is very difficult to go into a new school year without knowing how much Federal aid to expect. The dedicated and hard-working men and women who finance and administer schools at every level, public and private, in classroom and library, in laboratory and shop, have stressed the im-

portance of early and accurate funding information so that they can do a better job in the public interest. In a very real sense, early consideration of this bill is a benefit which hopefully will repay dividends of accomplishment and economy and which will increase the efficiency of our educational operations.

Education is one of our Nation's largest businesses. It has been estimated that during the coming school year well over \$75 billion will be spent for education by Federal, State, and local governments. This represents about 7.5 percent of our gross national product.

There is no question as to the importance of education and as to the need for a Federal aid program. The question is to allocate our limited resources to those programs which have proved to be effective and worthwhile. This is what we have tried to do in our compromise agreement with the Senate on H.R. 7016, and I hope the House will approve the action we have taken.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I had the distinct privilege of participating in my first conference on the education appropriations bill last week and I want to commend all my colleagues for their efforts on this matter. Hard decisions had to be made. Strong arguments on behalf of various positions were vigorously asserted. But I feel all of us were guided by the fact that Federal support of our Nation's educational system is one of our Government's most vital concerns.

As Carl Olson pointed out almost 3 years ago, education is rapidly becoming our Nation's largest and most important activity. More than 60 million Americans are involved in education as students, teachers, administrators, or board members. This figure exceeds that of any single industry in the United States.

To support this huge undertaking, \$5.1 billion was approved by the conferees. This represents an increase of about \$393 million over the administration's request. I believe this figure is one we not only can live with but also can be eminently proud of.

I must point out, however, that I had certain reservations about some of the conference's actions. I was most disappointed that it failed to approve any funds for law school clinical experience programs under title XI of the Higher Education Act. The other body had recommended \$1 million which I felt would be a modest investment to test the desirability of this type of program.

Law students stand to gain much more from their academic endeavors if they are able to engage in legal work experience outside the classroom. Added to the educational benefits that this experience provides is the fact that many public service institutions such as district attorneys' offices, juvenile courts, correctional institutions, and legal aid organizations—receive an invaluable contribution in the work provided by these dedicated students. Thus, under the clinical programs envisioned by the act, society would benefit in the short run from the services rendered and in the long run through better trained lawyers. My hope is that this kind of program will ultimately receive Federal support.

I was also disappointed that the conference members failed to approve the additional \$1 million that the other body provided for the special foreign currencies program.

The use, under Public Law 480, of excess foreign currencies owned by the U.S. Government abroad to support programs and activities of American educational institutions represents a unique opportunity to improve the quality of educational experience for our students at no additional cost to the American taxpayer.

Moreover, the kinds of programs and activities which can be supported with these funds are directly related to aspects of our formal educational system which have been long neglected and are in urgent need of being strengthened because they relate to overriding and continuing national needs widely recognized by those in positions of leadership in the United States. A recent GAO report on the use of foreign currencies in India stresses the importance of making better use of these resources for the benefit of American education. I look forward to legislative action next year that will result in a substantial increase for this significant program.

On the other hand, I was most gratified at the conference's decision to provide \$10 million in aid to land-grant colleges. This is roughly the same as last year's appropriation. I wish this figure was a great deal more. But small as it is, it will be a tremendous help for all the land-grant colleges in the Nation, including those in the South whose primary responsibility is to black students.

There is no substitute for aid to land-grant colleges in any other Federal program. Thanks to the breadth of the statutory language, these funds support a wide range of instructional activities, including teacher training and purchase of equipment. Until and unless the Congress provides direct institutional assistance to higher education it is imperative to retain this program. And it should be fully funded.

Of course, H.R. 7016 contains funds for many other crucial programs. And it is important to note that history will ultimately judge our Nation not on the quantity of its armaments but in the quality of its civilization. Our continuing efforts to support the education of our young people will go far toward insuring a favorable judgment.

I therefore urge my colleagues to adopt the conference report on this bill.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

(Mr. CONTE, at the request of Mr. MICHEL, was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

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

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for the bill because I have no choice, but I do want to point out that there is, in my judgment, no reason for congratulations on it. The figures cited by the distinguished chairman were not the figures that have to do with authorization but what was appropriated.

When you compare the bill to 5 years

ago or 10 years ago, sure, there has been some improvement. But the problem is that, in terms of what the House authorized, this bill provides in most cases less than 50 percent.

With respect to bilingual education, for example, the amount of money that is being appropriated in this bill is totally inadequate and will not provide bilingual education for more than 3 percent of the Spanish-speaking children of this country that need it. This only includes Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Cubans, and other Spanish-speaking groups and the figure is lowered when you take into account the other language groups which are supposed to be included in bilingual education programs.

Although I agree with my colleague from Pennsylvania that the concept of bilingual education is being approved, I believe it is equally important to approve the necessary funds to implement urgently needed and meaningful bilingual education programs. The figure before us today is a travesty and represents only an \$8 million increase beyond what the House had originally approved. Thus, although the Senate had the foresight to raise the original authorization to the much more acceptable level of \$50 million—and I particularly commend the senior Senator from New York (Mr. JAVRS) for his outstanding and tireless efforts to have this authorization increased—its action now becomes virtually sterile and countless numbers of children will be prevented from participating in these high priority programs.

By failing to approve a more significant increase in these funds, the Congress is failing to exert its authority in encouraging and expanding bilingual education. Title VII has consistently been underfunded and positive action is urgently required. We can certainly take little pride in our actions this afternoon by agreeing to the barely minimal funding for this important educational effort.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I think it is especially noteworthy that this bill, making appropriations for Federal education programs, is actually being enacted by Congress prior to the beginning of the fiscal year during which the money is to be used. The vast majority of the money in this bill goes for revenue sharing and educational institutions receiving the money need to know how much money they will receive in order to use it most efficiently. This is the first time in 14 years that an education appropriations bill has been completed by the Congress prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

In the past 3 years we have seen a contrast between different approaches in working out bills and actually accomplishing objectives. Two years ago, the Subcommittee on Education Appropriations reported a bill for fiscal year 1970 on July 24, 1969. It recommended to the House a bill which revised the administration's request by shifting some funds, and also recommended a substantial overall total increase. A Joelson amendment, increasing those recommendations by \$800 million, passed in the House, which guaranteed that the bill would be vetoed, and it was later vetoed. That veto

was sustained and a new bill for fiscal year 1970 had to start the obstacle course through the House and the Senate. By the time it was finally enacted, we were 8 months into the new fiscal year and, in the end, in order to pass a bill many programs had to be cut below the amount that was in the original bill recommended to the House 8 months prior. The new bill for fiscal year 1970 was enough in line with a compromise position so that it finally became law in March of 1970.

The net result of that experience should have made it obvious that the way to help education the most is to take a practical assessment of the situation and pass that kind of a bill which will secure a two-thirds majority in the House and Senate if necessary to override a veto and to follow the tried procedure of passing a substantial bill in the House which provides balance among the programs—but admittedly may need to be revised upon further reflections in appeals to the Senate. After the Senate increases the programs which apparently justify a bigger share of the education resources, a conference is held and a bill is worked out in time so that the education institutions can use the money effectively.

Although the failure of the approach used on the fiscal 1970 bill should have been apparent, the same approach was tried on the fiscal 1971 bill by some who claim to be super friends of education. It failed again.

For this fiscal 1972 bill which we are taking final action upon today, the House Appropriations Subcommittee reported a bill which was \$132 million over the budget. Although I think there were some shortcomings in the bill, I felt it should be supported and appeals taken to the Senate on some items. A group which seems to want to have an issue more than results again proposed an amendment so big that it would guarantee a veto. But this time, a majority in the House of Representatives refused to go along. Instead, the tried and successful approach was used and the bill almost as recommended was sent to the Senate where appeals were taken on some of the items and in the House-Senate conference further consideration was given to those items. As a result, the bill before you today totals \$5.1465 billion and is \$477 million above the budget. Under this procedure we are actually getting this money to the school districts prior to the beginning of the new school year and this in and of itself is of considerable value. Those who are really interested in results should take a look at what happened this year compared to what happened under the procedure used 2 years ago when the big temporary increase resulted in an eventual loss both in terms of money and time. It proved that the true friends of education are not those who propose the biggest amendments.

Although I think some items in this bill should have been different, I believe this is overall a good bill. For example, I supported the \$1 million request added in the Senate for a law school clinical program. To me, this represents the practical approach in education which is not used enough. I also would have sup-

ported more grants for college facilities instead of using the loan subsidy program so heavily. I think the loan subsidy program is not satisfactory as the total tool to finance facilities and also it costs the Government more in the long run.

I realize there is some criticism of title I of ESEA and a substantial number of claims have been made to the effect that it is not accomplishing the results intended. However, it does channel money to the school districts which are educating the children from low-income families. Certainly those school districts with a concentration of these children would be the most in need of help in providing an adequate educational opportunity. Funding for the program has increased rather rapidly and is now in this bill at \$1.565 billion. However, in comparison with some of the other programs and in spite of some shortcomings that have been alleged, I think it is a program justifying both revision and enlargement.

With the considerable increase in the cost per student of operating higher educational institutions and considerably higher tuition rates, financial aid for students at the undergraduate level is an important matter to many families. The administration has insisted upon using the guaranteed bank loan approach to the maximum extent possible. It is not only more expensive to the government and the student in the long run, but also not satisfactory in many cases because many of the students that need the money the worst are unable to get the money at a private bank. We provided all the interest money needed for maximum use of that program but considerably increased the money available under other programs. Other programs include educational opportunity grants—scholarships—work study grants and direct loans under the National Defense Education Act.

The budget did not include any new money for NDEA direct 3-percent loans. Our House subcommittee recommended \$293 million in new money for this purpose and the Senate accepted that figure. In addition to that, there will be \$40 million in repayments to the colleges which can be used again. I think the fact that there is a \$140 million in repayment money and that it is increasing each year in and of itself proves that this program is working and should be strongly supported.

We also provided in this bill for \$58.5 million more for work-study programs for the school term beginning this fall than they had last year and forward funded \$236.4 million for the following year. I assume the 1972 money will be supplemented next year in accordance with the need at that time. This will make \$237.4 million available for the 1971 fall semester for work-study and according to some reliable sources this is all that can be used on meaningful jobs in colleges. There is a limit to how fast they can develop jobs that are meaningful and a 30-percent increase in 1 year is a substantial increase. We have heard complaints that some colleges are not really providing jobs but are putting some students on work-study payments while

letting them sit around. The students themselves do not like this kind of business and I certainly hope that those instances where this is happening will be corrected and that the professors will take the time to find satisfactory work for these students. Unless they have too many professors, an institution should be able to use more student help in many of these institutions and in that way also save the institution some much needed dollars.

We also provided for a total of \$177.7 million in grants or scholarships. Altogether for the school year starting this fall, this makes \$850 million available in addition to the bank loans. We also forward funded \$467 million of the money needed for grants and work-study for the following year.

A number of programs were changed slightly or revised and overall the bill which passed the House at a level of \$4.802 billion is now at a level of \$5.146 billion as it emerged from the conference. Although each Member would probably change emphasis among programs some, overall, I believe it is a balanced bill and deserves overwhelming support of the House.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express surprise at the conference report submitted to accompany H.R. 7016, the bill "making appropriations for the Office of Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes."

I am certain that I speak for my people when I protest the addition of \$346,223,000 to this bill over and above the original \$4,800,088,000 appropriated by the House.

The absurdity of the educational situation facing this country today is appalling. The Supreme Court of this country has already ruled in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg case that we must bus our children to achieve racial proportions, thus destroying any hope this country had of maintaining any semblance of quality public education.

There were some who hoped that educational standards could be maintained through private institutions devoted to excellence. This hope, however, was destroyed in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the Lemon cases only this week, prohibiting any type of governmental aid to private or parochial schools.

The private citizen—who has already paid for one school system, only to see it destroyed by Court order—is now faced with bearing the total cost of sending his child to private institutions—a decision that he must make to insure a good education for his child. Yet, he is also forced to continue to support, at an ever-increasing rate, second rate public education in a system that he has been forced to abandon by Court decisions that demand "racial balance."

I cannot begin to explain to the people of my district the logic of the Supreme Court decisions nor what they intend to do with our children, much less how this Congress can justify spending this exorbitant amount of money over and above what was originally approved by this House for the Office of Education. Especially is this true in the face of the

Supreme Court ruling in the Lemon case forbidding aid to private and parochial institutions.

This conference report follows this decision by the Supreme Court, yet instead of deleting the appropriations to institutions that are affected by this ruling, the conferees have added an additional \$346,223,000.

I intend to cast my people's vote against this conference report on H.R. 7016.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

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

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 376, nays 15, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 173]
YEAS—376

Abbitt	Camp	Flowers
Aburnethy	Carey, N.Y.	Flynt
Abourezk	Carney	Foley
Abzug	Carter	Ford, Gerald R.
Adams	Casey, Tex.	Ford,
Addabbo	Cederberg	William D.
Anderson,	Celler	Forsythe
Calif.	Chappell	Fountain
Anderson,	Chisholm	Fraser
Tenn.	Clark	Frelinghuysen
Andrews, Ala.	Clausen,	Frenzel
Andrews,	Don H.	Frey
N. Dak.	Clawson, Del.	Fulton, Pa.
Annunzio	Cleveland	Fuqua
Archer	Collier	Galifianakis
Arends	Collins, Ill.	Garmatz
Ashley	Conable	Gaydos
Aspin	Conte	Gettys
Aspinall	Conyers	Gialmo
Badillo	Corman	Gibbons
Baker	Cotter	Goldwater
Baring	Culver	Gonzalez
Barrett	Daniel, Va.	Goodling
Begich	Daniels, N.J.	Grasso
Beicher	Danielson	Green, Oreg.
Bell	Davis, S.C.	Green, Pa.
Bennett	Davis, Wis.	Griffin
Bergland	de la Garza	Griffiths
Betts	Delaney	Grover
Bevill	Dellenback	Gubser
Blaggi	Dellums	Gude
Blester	Denholm	Haley
Bingham	Derwinski	Hamilton
Blackburn	Dickinson	Hammer-
Blanton	Dingell	schmidt
Boggs	Dorn	Hanley
Boland	Dow	Hanna
Bolling	Dowdy	Hansen, Idaho
Brademas	Downing	Hansen, Wash.
Bray	Drinan	Harrington
Brinkley	Dulski	Harsha
Brooks	Duncan	Harvey
Broomfield	du Pont	Hastings
Brotzman	Dwyer	Hathaway
Brown, Mich.	Eckhardt	Hawkins
Brown, Ohio	Edmondson	Hays
Broyhill, N.C.	Edwards, Ala.	Hébert
Broyhill, Va.	Edwards, Calif.	Hechler, W. Va.
Buchanan	Eilberg	Heckler, Mass.
Burke, Fla.	Erlenborn	Helstoski
Burke, Mass.	Esch	Henderson
Burleson, Tex.	Eshleman	Hicks, Mass.
Burison, Mo.	Evans, Colo.	Hicks, Wash.
Burton	Evins, Tenn.	Hillis
Byrne, Pa.	Fascell	Hogan
Byrnes, Wis.	Findley	Hollifield
Byron	Fish	Horton
Cabell	Fisher	Hosmer
Caffery	Flood	Howard

Hull	Moss	Shoup
Hungate	Murphy, Ill.	Shriver
Hunt	Murphy, N.Y.	Sikes
Hutchinson	Myers	Sisk
Ichord	Natcher	Skubitz
Jacobs	Nedzi	Slack
Jarman	Nelsen	Smith, Calif.
Johnson, Calif.	Nichols	Smith, Iowa
Jones, Ala.	Nix	Smith, N.Y.
Karth	Obey	Snyder
Kastenmeier	O'Hara	Spence
Kazen	O'Konski	Stafford
Keating	O'Neill	Stanton,
Kee	Passman	J. William
Keith	Patman	Steed
Kemp	Patten	Steele
King	Pelly	Steiger, Ariz.
Kluczynski	Pepper	Steiger, Wis.
Koch	Perkins	Stephens
Kuykendall	Pettis	Stokes
Kyl	Peyster	Stratton
Kyros	Pike	Stubblefield
Latta	Pirnie	Stuckey
Lennon	Poage	Sullivan
Lent	Podell	Talcott
Link	Poff	Teague, Calif.
Lloyd	Powell	Teague, Tex.
Long, Md.	Preyer, N.C.	Terry
Lujan	Price, Ill.	Thompson, Ga.
McClary	Price, Tex.	Thompson, N.J.
McCloskey	Pryor, Ark.	Thomson, Wis.
McCullister	Pucinski	Thone
McCormack	Quie	Tiernan
McDade	Quillen	Udall
McDonald,	Randall	Ullman
Mich.	Rangel	Van Derlin
McEwen	Rees	Vander Jagt
McFall	Reid, Ill.	Vanik
McKay	Reid, N.Y.	Veysey
McKevitt	Reuss	Vigorito
McKinney	Rhodes	Waggonner
McMillan	Roberts	Waldie
Mahon	Robinson, Va.	Ware
Mailliard	Robison, N.Y.	Whalen
Martin	Rodino	Whalley
Mathias, Calif.	Roe	White
Mathis, Ga.	Rogers	Whitehurst
Matsunaga	Roncallo	Whitten
Mayne	Rooney, N.Y.	Widnall
Mazzoli	Rooney, Pa.	Wiggins
Meeds	Rosenthal	Williams
Melcher	Rostenkowski	Wilson, Bob
Metcalfe	Roush	Wilson,
Michel	Roy	Charles H.
Mikva	Roybal	Winn
Miller, Calif.	Ruppe	Wolf
Miller, Ohio	Ruth	Wright
Mills, Ark.	Ryan	Wyatt
Minish	St Germain	Wylder
Mink	Sandman	Wylie
Minshall	Sarbanes	Wyman
Mitchell	Satterfield	Yates
Mizell	Scherle	Yatron
Mollohan	Scheuer	Young, Fla.
Monagan	Schneebeli	Young, Tex.
Montgomery	Schwengel	Zablocki
Moorhead	Scott	Zion
Morgan	Sebellus	Zwach
Morse	Seiberling	
Mosher	Shipley	

NAYS—15

Ashbrook	Crane	Landgrebe
Bow	Dennis	Mann
Clancy	Gross	Rarick
Collins, Tex.	Hall	Saylor
Colmer	Jonas	Schmitz

NOT VOTING—42

Alexander	Gray	Pickle
Anderson, Ill.	Hagan	Purcell
Blatnik	Halpern	Rallsback
Brasco	Johnson, Pa.	Rlegle
Chamberlain	Jones, N.C.	Rousselot
Clay	Jones, Tenn.	Runnels
Coughlin	Landrum	Springer
Davis, Ga.	Leggett	Staggers
Dent	Long, La.	Stanton,
Devine	McClure	James V.
Diggs	McCulloch	Symington
Donohue	Macdonald,	Taylor
Edwards, La.	Mass.	Wampler
Fulton, Tenn.	Madden	Watts
Gallagher	Mills, Md.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Dent with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
Mr. Brasco with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Springer.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Rlegle.

Mr. Purcell with Mr. Rallsback.
Mr. Runnels with Mr. Rousselot.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Wampler.
Mr. Taylor with Mr. Coughlin.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Pickle with Mr. Mills of Maryland.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. McClure.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Alexander with Mr. Staggers.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Madden.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Clay.
Mr. Symington with Mr. Watts.
Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Gallagher.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 4, line 4, strike out "Act." and insert: "Act: *Provided*, That grants to each State under the Adult Education Act shall not be less than grants made to such State agencies in fiscal year 1971."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLOOD moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: On page 8, line 20, insert the following: "of which \$3,500,000 shall be for construction and shall remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLOOD moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

RESOLUTION EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES ON THE LOSS OF RUSSIAN COSMONAUTS

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 518)

and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 518

Resolved, That the House of Representatives expresses its condolences upon the deaths of the three Soviet cosmonauts, Georgy Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov, and Victor Patsayev and extends its sympathy to their wives, families, and to the Russian people.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FULTON) and me to express our condolences and sympathy to the families of the three cosmonauts who were found dead upon landing today. These people have made a great contribution to science and the space effort.

It is unfortunate they did not return to earth safely. I do not know that anyone knows any more than you see in the public press about them. Tass, the Russian paper, reported that they were alive and in contact with them until just before the Soyuz landed, but when the group that went out to recover the cosmonauts opened the ship they found them dead.

At the time when we had our trouble with the 204 fire, the Russians extended to us their sympathy, and I think it only fitting that we extend them our sympathy on this very sad occasion.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we citizens of America, congratulate Cosmonauts Dobrovolsky, Volkov, and Patsayev on their courage and pioneer spirit; we, with the U.S.S.R. people, mourn these three brave men who have lost their lives, after setting a new world record of almost 24 days in space. We believe it is a sad time indeed for everybody in the human race, that these dedicated men should be lost to the future scientific advances in space.

It is a fine thing that there has been cooperation, and continuing cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the United States in space. For example, our space agencies of each country are now working out joint docking procedures so that either our U.S. astronauts can rescue U.S.S.R. cosmonauts or they can rescue our astronauts in case there is need of a rescue in space.

As a matter of fact, on the scientific level it is encouraging how much cooperation there has been among every nation in the world, and among the scientists in the world, including those of the United States and U.S.S.R. This gives us hope for a new world for the future.

As the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) has said, when the United States lost three fine astronauts in the Apollo 204 fire at Cape Kennedy, we received expressions of sympathy and condolences—even to personal telephone calls—expressing the sympathy of the Russian people and their Government over the death of our astronauts and wishing us well for the future. We people

working on U.S. space programs wish U.S.S.R. cosmonauts success in the future for the peaceful exploration of space. Just as we in the United States have many successes, and our U.S. astronauts have returned safely, we wish the same for the future space exploration by the U.S.S.R. cosmonauts. These astronauts are fine brave young pioneers and will go down in history as pushing outward man's progress in science and space.

I include the following news release:

All three cosmonauts were married. Dobrovolsky, the flight commander who was 43, and Patsayev, 37, each had two children, while Volkov, 35, had one son.

Soyuz 11 carried them into space at 7:55 a.m. on Sunday, June 6. It was the first space flight for Dobrovolsky and Patsayev, but Volkov had made 80 earth orbits in October 1969 aboard Soyuz 7.

Soyuz 11 linked up on June 7 with the 17½-ton space laboratory *Salute*, which had been orbiting the earth unmanned since April 19. The cosmonauts transferred to the bigger space lab and orbited the earth in it for nearly 23 days in what appeared to be a highly successful advance toward the permanent manned space station which is the goal of the *Vkesnet* Soviet space program.

Daily telecasts from space showed the cosmonauts in obvious high spirits and enthusiastic about the capabilities of the space station. By noon Tuesday they had made 358 orbits of the earth and Dobrovolsky reported "all cosmonauts feel fine."

Last Thursday they broke the space endurance record of 17 days 16 hours and 59 minutes set last June by the two-man crew of Soyuz 9.

President Nixon sent a message of "deepest sympathy" on behalf of the American people to Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny on the death of the three Soviet cosmonauts.

The text of the message released by the White House today:

"The American people join me in expressing to you and the Soviet people our deepest sympathy on the tragic deaths of the three Soviet cosmonauts. The whole world followed the exploits of these courageous explorers of the unknown and shares the anguish of their tragedy. But the achievement of cosmonauts Dobrovolsky, Volkov and Patsayev remains. It will, I am sure, prove to have contributed greatly to the future achievements of the Soviet program for the exploration of space and thus to the widening of man's horizons."

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration issued a statement shortly after first word of the death of three Russian cosmonauts was received.

Deputy Administrator George Low said:

"The loss of the three cosmonauts is a terrible tragedy. I extend my deepest sympathy to their families and their colleagues. We have the greatest respect for their achievement in space and our hearts go out to them in their loss."

SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON, TEX.—The American Astronaut Corps sent condolences today to the Soviet cosmonauts and the Russian people in the loss of three Soviet spacemen.

The message, addressed to Brig. Gen. Andrei G. Kuznetsov, commandant of the Soviet's Star City Space Complex, said, "It is with great sadness we received the news of the tragic ending of Soyuz 11."

"We share with the world community a deep sorrow for the loss of cosmonauts Dobrovolsky, Volkov and Patsayev and we mourn with all Russian people the deaths of three of their brave countrymen."

The statement said, "Please accept and convey to members of the cosmonauts' families, to their associates in the Soviet space

program and to the Russian people our profound condolences."

The message was signed by the chief of flight crew operations, Donald K. Slayton, "for the U.S. astronauts."

A leading U.S. expert on Soviet space activities said today the tragic death of the Soyuz 11 cosmonauts may raise new doubts about manned space programs both in Russia and the United States.

Dr. Charles Sheldon III, chief of science policy research for the Library of Congress, forecast that space research would be "called into question by people who want to make their own points of views on a lot of pending projects in both countries."

Skylab, a space shuttle and the space station are U.S. programs of the type that may be subjected to new scrutiny, Sheldon told a reporter.

Sheldon, former member of the President's space council, said it is far too early to draw any conclusions, since little information on the Soviet Soyuz-Salute mission has been released.

"Naturally, we think of two main avenues of inquiry, as to whether the accident was due to mechanical failure or to physiological stresses that we don't understand," Sheldon said.

"If the failure was mechanical it was regrettable, but it can be fixed."

"If it was physiological, then the potential for major policy changes in space research would be much greater."

"That would be, philosophically, in the ultimate disheartening, since it could mean that man would be imprisoned forever on this speck, the earth."

"I do not think that is likely. It would be premature to make any conclusion."

Astronaut David R. Scott, commander of next month's Apollo 15 moon mission, learned of the deaths of the three Soyuz 11 cosmonauts while jogging on nearby Cocoa beach early today.

Newsman stopped him and showed him a newspaper with the story of the tragedy. His only comment was: "Oh, my god."

Scott had a near-disastrous experience in space in March 1966. He and Neil A. Armstrong had just linked their Gemini 8 spaceship to an unmanned satellite when a jet thruster stuck open and sent the combined ships tumbling out of control. They managed to disengage, stop the thruster and make an emergency landing.

BOCHUM, GERMANY.—The Bochum observatory said today the three Soyuz II cosmonauts probably suffocated when their landing module's oxygen system was knocked out during re-entry into the earth's atmosphere.

Heinz Kaminski, director of the observatory, said there also was the remote possibility that the cosmonauts, weakened by 23 days in orbit, died as a result of abnormal physical strains in the re-entry phase.

He said the observatory received radio transmissions from Soyuz 11 as the craft began its 382nd earth orbit in preparation for re-entry.

"The radio signal showed no abnormal signs," Kaminski said.

I include the resolution introduced today by myself and Congressman MILLER of California:

H. Res. 518

Resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives on the deaths of the Soviet cosmonauts.

Resolved, that the House of Representatives expresses its condolences upon the death of the three Soviet cosmonauts Georgy Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov and Victor Patsayev, and extends its sympathy to their wives, families and to the Russian people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I make a final comment on the Russian cosmonauts who have just landed and unfor-

tunately been killed in the line of duty. I believe everybody in this House sympathizes with the families of Georgy Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov, and Victor Patsayev. These young men are pioneers in space and have shown that a space laboratory can be operated for a period of 24 days. They may also have saved the lives of American astronauts, because returning from extended space trips, may be as if one were coming up to the surface from a diving apparatus. If a person is in outer space for a lengthy period of time without adequate artificial gravity, then it may react like one who is exposed to the bends from deep diving. This has been overcome by science. These men, when they come in on a descent, are subject to the equivalent of 500 pounds of pressure on all parts of their body. This is then a question of what we should do. I believe it may have been a malfunction, as NASA believes, of the descending equipment. If it is not that, then these three astronauts have done a great service for space exploration and have done the American people a great service. We should be very grateful that these pioneers were willing to give their lives.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF JULY 4, 1971, HONOR AMERICA DAY CELEBRATIONS

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 354) recognizing the importance of the July 4, 1971, Honor America Day celebrations, and ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 354

Whereas the Congress wishes to lend support to the rekindling of the American spirit of patriotism and respect for the individual liberties that made America great; and

Whereas the Congress wishes to underscore the fact that though Americans face problems as individuals and as a nation they are proud of the country and welcome the opportunity to honor America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress recognizes the importance of the July 4, 1971, Honor America Day celebrations and calls upon the people of the United States to observe such celebrations with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, last year this House unanimously passed in record time a concurrent resolution calling upon Congress to recognize the importance of the July 4, 1970, Honor America Day celebrations, and urging the people of the United States to observe such celebrations with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I am at this time introducing a resolution identical to that passed by the House last year.

Citizens throughout the country are joining together to make July 4, 1971, a day of honor for our flag and celebration for freedom. It is only appropriate that the Congress of the United States lend support to the rekindling of the American spirit of patriotism and respect for the individual liberties that made America great.

Furthermore, inasmuch as July 4 falls on Sunday this year, it seems fitting that the history and role of religion in America's heritage and history should be the focal point of the weekend observance. The idea of reverence for a Supreme Being has been an important part of the Nation's development since its founding, and it is especially significant because America is a nation of many religions.

Therefore, I call upon all my colleagues to underscore the fact that, though Americans face problems as individuals and as a nation, they are proud of their country and welcome the opportunity to honor America.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 8825, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of yesterday, I call up the con-

ference report on the bill (H.R. 8825) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 29, 1971.)

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on this bill is printed in this morning's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is available in leaflet form at the Clerk's desk. You have just heard the Clerk read the joint explanatory statement as to conference action on each of the Senate amendments.

There were 45 Senate amendments and 35 of those amendments related solely to Senate housekeeping matters. Of the remaining 10, two relate to the Capitol Guide Service, one relates to Architect of the Capitol and proposed restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol, six relate to the Library of Congress and one to the General Accounting Office.

As shown in the tabulation at the end of the joint statement, the conference agreement is \$79,410,144 over the Senate bill; however, \$78,430,144 of this amount is for Senate items not considered by the House. Conforming to long practice, funds exclusively for operations and activities of the Senate—including two items jurisdictionally under the Architect of the Capitol—are left for decision and insertion by that body.

The conference total is \$529,309,749.

The conference total is \$86,405,430 over 1971 appropriations and includes \$71,090,000 for construction of the James Madison Memorial Building. The remainder of the increase is attributable to pay increases, the impact of the Legislative Reorganization Act and increased workload.

The conference total is \$6,039,858 below the budget estimate for 1972.

The conference total is \$2,988,000 below the Senate bill.

I will insert in the RECORD, when I revise my remarks, a tabulation summarizing these figures by major activities in the bill. The table follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1972 (H.R. 8825), CONFERENCE SUMMARY

Conference action compared with—

Item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971	Budget estimates of new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1972	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in House bill	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in Senate bill	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended by conference action	Conference action compared with—			
						New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971	Budget estimates of new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1972	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in House bill	New budget (obligational) authority, recommended in Senate bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Senate.....	\$68,286,224	\$73,475,412		\$73,496,544	\$73,496,544	+\$5,210,320	+\$21,132	+\$73,496,544	
House of Representatives.....	120,842,110	128,919,540	\$128,861,150	128,861,150	128,861,150	+8,019,040	-58,390		
Joint items.....	15,386,650	19,586,455	19,091,755	19,190,155	19,190,155	+3,803,505	-396,300	+98,400	
Architect of the Capitol.....	37,268,326	95,039,100	89,552,900	95,665,100	94,416,100	+57,147,774	-623,000	+4,863,200	-\$1,249,000
Botanic Garden.....	714,800	746,200	738,650	738,650	738,650	+23,850	-7,550		
Library of Congress.....	53,359,209	72,389,000	67,591,250	69,302,250	68,053,250	+14,694,041	-4,335,750	+462,000	-1,249,000
Government Printing Office.....	66,236,000	55,945,900	55,945,900	55,945,900	55,945,900	-10,290,100			
General Accounting Office.....	79,991,000	87,598,000	86,618,000	87,598,000	87,108,000	+7,117,000	-490,000	+490,000	-490,000

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1972 (H.R. 8825), CONFERENCE SUMMARY—Continued

Item	Conference action compared with—									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cost-Accounting Standards Board.....		\$820,000	\$1,650,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	+\$680,000	-\$150,000		
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....		442,904,319	535,349,607	449,899,605	532,297,749	529,309,749	+86,405,430	-6,039,858	+\$79,410,144	-\$2,988,000
Consisting of—										
1. Appropriations.....		442,689,819	535,349,607	449,590,605	531,988,749	529,000,749	+86,310,930	-6,348,858	+79,410,144	-2,988,000
2. Reappropriations.....		214,500		309,000	309,000	309,000	+94,500	+309,000		
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations.....		(50,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	(-235,000)			
Memorandum: 1. Appropriations and reappropriations including appropriations for liquidation of contract authorizations.....		442,954,319	535,634,607	450,184,605	532,582,749	529,594,749	+86,640,430	-6,039,858	+79,410,144	-2,988,000

The major items considered in conference included the Senate items mentioned earlier. The Senate proposed language under the Capitol Guide Service which would have separated the jurisdiction of the guides to one-half under the Senate and one-half under the House in contravention of the Legislative Reorganization Act. The conference agreement provides that personnel—still limited to 24—are to be employed and their compensation fixed in accord with the Legislative Reorganization Act.

The Senate again proposed the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol. The House managers have brought this amendment back in actual disagreement and will offer a motion to insist on the House position that the chambers not be restored at this time.

A number of amendments under the Library of Congress section of the bill relate to an increase in the Congressional Research Service. The conference agreement provides for about 75 new positions for the CRS which will provide a total of 438 during the next fiscal year. The House provided 52 new positions and the Senate increased it to 137. All of the other Library amendments related to the expansion of the research service are adjusted accordingly.

The Senate proposed 177 man-year positions for the General Accounting Office. The House bill provided 93. The conference agreement will allow 135.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to my friend from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the distinguished gentleman yielding. I noticed that there is some confusion on the floor as to whether the amendment from the other body that is considered in disagreement in the joint statement of the managers is concerned about renovation under the Capitol Architect of the Old Senate Chamber or the combined Senate-Supreme Court Chamber.

Some of us who have been interested in the history of the Capitol think of the Chamber on this level of our Nation's Capitol as being the Supreme Court Chamber. Indeed, the Supreme Court did occupy it through June of 1936, and it was in this room that the

Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln. It also is preserved now almost in that antiquity, and is used for conferences between the two bodies on occasions and, indeed, the Joint Commission on the Reorganization of the Congress, from 1965 through 1968, met there regularly. That is on this level.

Is this the Chamber that is being considered for renovation and conversion into a museum which would bar further conference committees meeting there, or is it, indeed, the chamber on the first floor beyond the Jefferson designed corn-cob capitals on the Senate side of the Nation's Capitol which has recently been rediscovered where the Senate did originally meet, where the floor has been leveled off, and the theater-type of approach has been destroyed and the room is now used for a storeroom, or are both in this bill for renovation?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I would say to the gentleman they are both a part. They are not in the bill. They were in the Senate bill. The room on the second floor which is now used for conferences would be renovated as the Old Senate Chamber. The room directly under it on the first floor would be renovated as the old original Supreme Court Chamber. There are many reasons why a majority of our conferees concluded that this work should not be undertaken at this time.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman. He has answered my question. They are both involved for renovation if the Senate portion of this bill prevails, is that correct?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. That is correct.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to my friend from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, perhaps I should state that the Committee on Education and Labor has had much difficulty in recent years obtaining a suitable room for conferences with the Senate. Up until a year or so ago we were able to utilize the Old Supreme Court Chamber which, in my judgment, is the most suitable conference room in the entire Capitol or any of the surrounding buildings, because it has the bells of both the House and the Senate already installed.

About a year ago it became most difficult to obtain the Old Supreme Court Chamber for a conference room. Since that time we have been utilizing space of the Senate Appropriations Committee. A room that we used, off the Senate chamber, has been utilized recently, mostly for Senators with luncheons and so forth.

Space for conferences around here is a real problem, especially when we appoint a considerable number of conferees, and we need adequate space. I believe it would be real folly for this House to vote to take away the most suitable conference room in the Capitol and let it be renovated at this time for other purposes. The Old Chamber should be renovated in the future, but now is not the time. There is no reason why the Old Chamber should not be open to the public when not being used.

If we had extra space it would be something else, but this room is vitally needed. It is halfway between the Senate Chamber and the House Chamber. We encounter difficulty getting Senators over on the House side for conferences. We just cannot get them to come to the House side.

I believe it would be a mistake if we went along with the Senate and let them deprive the House of the right to utilize the Old Supreme Court Chamber for conferences, until more space is made available.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. I should like to say to the gentleman from Kentucky, it does not take very much to get Senators over here for a conference. If he will just stand up and say, "You come over here half the time or there will not be any conferences," that will do it. That is the way I do. I go over there one-half the time and they come over to my room one-half the time. To say that we cannot get them to come over, and we do not want to fix up the Old Supreme Court Chamber, is not the solution. All the gentleman needs to do is to lay down the law. We are just as coequal as they are. They are not God. They do not run

this Capitol. They are just a coequal body.

What the gentleman is doing when he goes over there is that he is going over to their side of the Capitol, where it is convenient for them. Why does he not just say, "Look. We do this 50-50. We go to your conference room half the time and you come to ours half the time, and if you do not do that there will not be any conference."

It is not very complicated.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. MAHON).

Mr. MAHON. I should like at this point to say that the working relationships between the Senate Appropriations Committee and the House Appropriations Committee are excellent. We have fine cooperation. I should like to see it remain that way.

Some Members will recall the time when there was a delay of weeks over a controversy between my predecessor as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the other body in regard to a meeting place. This was an unfortunate incident in which I myself personally did not participate. Nevertheless, the matter was resolved.

We have a place to meet on conferences. It is an ideal place. A conference is going on there now, on the Treasury-Postal Service and general Government appropriation bill. We met there last week. We have conferences there with respect to all of our bills. I believe other committees seeking places to meet for conferences have used it from time to time.

I should like to see the House support the position of the conferees, namely, that we should not now take steps to deprive ourselves of this conference room. I feel perhaps I represent the views of the majority of the Members, that eventually we ought to undertake to restore this area, but not until we have more working space in the Capitol.

We have blocked ourselves in on the Madison Memorial Library project. We have not yet taken steps to extend the west front. Most of us, I believe, are in favor of restoration of the old chambers when we can have the proper space to use for our work.

The House needs space. Nobody knows this better than our distinguished Speaker, and the committee chairmen and committee members who most frequently meet in conferences with the other body. We have difficulty finding places to meet.

I was just recently talking to members of the Committee on Armed Services. They meet first in one place and then in another for conferences. I was talking to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS), the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, on the problems they have in this respect. Many committees have this problem. I would not like to see the House deprive us of this meeting place which is so valuable to us and which is so frequently used.

Of course, it might be desirable at some

time in the future, if we have space from the extension of the west front, to restore the old meeting place of the House of Representatives, which is also a sacred place—a more sacred place, in the viewpoint of some, than even the Old Senate and Old Supreme Court Chambers.

So I hope we can hold this in abeyance this year, as we have in prior years when the matter was presented to us. That was the position that the House conferees took with the other body. It is not a matter of being against restoration but just of wanting to hold onto this space until we have adequate space provided elsewhere, either in an extended west front or somewhere else.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS. I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding to me.

I want to say that, as the newly elected chairman of the Joint Committee on Congressional Organization made up of Senators and House Members, Republicans and Democrats, we have found it very difficult to find a place to meet. There is virtually no space in the U.S. Capitol for a joint committee to have an office. There is none available now. I have talked to the Speaker and to GERRY FORD and to MIKE MANSFIELD on the Senate side. The Senators on that committee are willing to meet anywhere that we can get space. In the last meeting we had, we begged space from the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) and met in his own office because there was no other space for us to go to. We have borrowed space from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. They have graciously allowed us to use it. We have begged and borrowed space.

This Congress has an obligation to restore the Supreme Court room, but our first obligation is to conduct the business of this Congress. Ultimately we should restore the Supreme Court room, but, until we can get adequate space for the committees of this Congress, our first responsibility is that.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS) after wishing him a happy birthday.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his good wishes.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure there are many Members of Congress as well as myself who have been troubled by reports of heavy money losses in the food-serving operations in the Capitol. I am sure that good progress has been made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS) in bringing some order out of a bad situation on the House side.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I would like to say that he has done an excellent job.

Mr. GROSS. That is right. We have excellent reports coming from his work in straightening out the situation on this side of the Capitol.

Some of us are interested in the expenditure of the taxpayers' money regardless of who is doing this spending. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us

what the situation is like on the other side of the Capitol.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. This bill includes \$497,000 under "miscellaneous items of the Senate for the Senate restaurant." I assume it is to cover a deficit, or whatever you want to call it, of \$497,000.

Mr. GROSS. A deficit in that amount? Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Well, that is the amount they inserted for the Senate restaurant.

Mr. HAYS. How much was that? Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. \$497,000. Mr. HAYS. That is for which restaurant?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. The Senate restaurant. I might say to the gentleman from Iowa, that under the able direction of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS) the so-called deficit for the operation of the House restaurant has been cut down to less than \$300,000. We have 435 Members, as you know, and he has shown great progress in two or three of the food facilities on the House side.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman for his comments and also the gentleman from Alabama. But, I am told that the deficit in the other body was much higher because a part of it was loaded onto the Architect's payroll; is that true or not?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I do not know about that, but I know that there was a figure of \$497,000 involved with the Senate restaurant under Public Law 87-82. I assume it is for a deficit in the operation of that restaurant for 1 year.

Mr. HAYS. I was told that some of their employees are being charged to the Architect's office insofar as that item is concerned.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. We do not know. The gentleman from Ohio well knows that we never look into their housekeeping functions.

Mr. HAYS. Well, I might look into the Architect's payroll before it is over with.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I dislike to suggest that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS) be sent on a distasteful mission, but, perhaps, it would be well if somehow or other we tried to give the Members of the other body the benefit of his experience and the work he has done on this side in bailing the House out of a very bad situation.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. There is a very fine suggestion.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman for that statement, but I have found it very difficult to give advice to any single Member of the other body. I have tried from time to time to do such, let alone to give advice to a collective group. So, I think I really ought to thank the gentleman but respectfully decline his offer.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to say that I am in full support of the House conferees on this matter of the utilization of the Old Supreme Court Chamber and the Old Senate Chamber. As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for many years, until they found space, we met in the attic up there and used the Old Supreme Court Chamber as our meeting room. It was the only room in which we could hold hearings. It is a very useful place. It is situated between the two Chambers and it is easy to assemble there.

The House Appropriations Committee is short on space. I know this, because I have discussed the matter with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

I think these rooms should be loaned to the other committees that need them if they are not in use. I have practiced that policy in the Government Operations Committee's main hearing room as well as in the subcommittee rooms. But I do want to say—and I do not want this to detract from the House conferees—what I said when we had a discussion of the Madison Library up here on the floor. I want to say that the House of Representatives does not take care of its own, and it is our own fault. It is not the fault of the Appropriations Committee. We do not take care of our own business here, in my opinion, in the manner in which we should.

I am having an inventory made now of the leasing that is going on throughout not only the city of Washington but in the adjoining areas such as at Crystal City and Rosslyn and every place else where the executive branch is renting tens of thousands of square feet in every office building they can get into. There is no restriction on them. But here we are squeezing ourselves down to the point where we cannot take this room; it should be a national shrine and a historical room should be made available to the people of the United States when they visit here, but we need it badly. However, until we can take care of ourselves, at the proper time I hope we can get this extension on the west side of the Capitol. I think we have to have this room for conferences now.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASEY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I have supported my chairman, as several others on the subcommittee have, in objecting to the Senate putting this in at this time. But I want to tell the House that there are some questions in my own mind as to whether I will continue this support if we really want to restore these two Chambers. The Architect of the Capitol tells us that if this is restored it can still be used for conferences.

The Chamber below on the first floor was the original Supreme Court Chamber, and it is being used for storage. If it is restored it could be used for conferences and you would thus pick up a room that is now used only for storage.

I think we should also clean up our Old House Chamber now called Statuary

Hall. I think I was successful with one of my suggestions, and received the support of my chairman in getting them to quit using the gallery there for the storage of old picture frames and things of that nature. There are still some pieces of woodwork in the old gallery, but I think it is important that this Chamber should be partially restored. I do not mean to put chairs in it, and keep the public out, but to put in draperies and some of the old accoutrements that made it a beautiful room in the old days.

We should in all fairness, if we are ever going to do it, it should be done as soon as possible, we do not have to have it this year in this appropriation. I think we ought to think about it, because there has been work done on it by the Architect, there are plans made, and samples of materials have been obtained—things of that nature. If you want to wait until the west front of the Capitol is completed that is your decision, but if you do not want it done, period, then let us not use any other excuse. You and I who have been in other parts of the world have seen great monuments being built and restorations being done, and you and I know that our money is paying for much of such restorations. Let us do some at home.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KYL) such time as he may consume.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, rather than prolonging the debate I would simply ask the chairman if in his good nature he would have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at an early date a list of the rooms under the jurisdiction of the House which are now used by political organizations, caucuses, et cetera, which could be utilized for other purposes and, secondly, the rooms that might be available in the areas under the jurisdiction of the House when the police force, et cetera, move from their present quarters to the Congressional Hotel. So instead of a long debate I would just ask the gentleman if he would cooperate to the extent of seeing to it that that is printed in the RECORD at some time in the future.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. We shall look into it, I will say to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. O'KONSKI).

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the rules of comity between the two Houses. What conclusions are drawn from my remarks referring to the Members of the other body are strictly coincidental.

I would like to tell you about a dream I had the other night. It turned into a horror and later a nightmare.

I dreamed I went to a country called "Shangri-la." When I arrived in that country I became interested in their form of government. They had a body called "Etanes." I wondered what "Etanes" stood for. I wondered how they arrived at the name of that great body. Then I thought of Serutan, and I remembered that Serutan is "Natures" spelled backwards. "Etanes" is the Senate spelled

backwards. This is strictly coincidental. It has nothing to do with the other body. I do not want to disrupt the comity between our two Chambers. That is why I emphasize this point.

"Etanes", which is the Senate spelled backwards, in Shangri-la is made up of 100 members plus one called the devil's advocate—a little different from our system. Each time a member of "Etanes" that is the Senate spelled backwards, got up and made a speech or made a proposal or a condemnation the devil's advocate always responded and asked questions of the reformist, egotist or member of "Etanes."

There happened to be one member of this body of "Etanes" who thought he was quite an authority on cost overruns. He was complaining about the cost overruns of planes, war materials, baby books and just about everything. When he finished, the devil's advocate got up and said, "Why wouldn't this great authority on cost overruns tell us about the 900,000 percent cost overrun for the restaurant of this great body called "Etanes", which is the Senate spelled backwards. The great authority on cost overruns embarrassed took his seat.

Then another member of this body of "Etanes" addressed "Etanes" telling automobile manufacturers how to build cars. He told how to build planes and he even told Carter how to make pills. Then the devil's advocate got up and said, "I would not tell everybody how to run everything when we cannot even run our own restaurant without losing \$900,000 a year to feed 100 "Etanes" at a cost to the taxpayers of \$9,000 per member just to feed us.

Then the dream turned into a nightmare. Almost half of the members of "Etanes", that is the Senate spelled backwards, announced that they wanted to run for President of their country. Then even the devil's advocate gave up in despair and took off his horns, got up and said, "If you cannot even run a restaurant without losing \$900,000 of the taxpayers money a year, that is \$9,000 a year cost to taxpayers to feed each one of us, how can you become the President of your country? Shame on you. You cannot run a restaurant, yet you want to be President."

At that point I awoke. I miss Shangri-la now that I am awakened. But my first thought after I awakened was, "Thank God I live in the United States of America and not Shangri-la." Such things could not happen here in this country. And now I am confused. Was it really a dream and a nightmare or was it a reality we are faced with right here in our Nation right now?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bow) is recognized.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Alabama yielding time to me. I am in support of this conference report and there is no reason to take the time of the House since we have a long schedule this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as amendments Nos. 1 through 30 relate solely to housekeeping operations of the other body in which by practice the House concurs without intervention, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments Nos. 1 through 30 be considered as read and printed in the RECORD, and that they be considered *en bloc*.

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

There was no objection.

The amendments of the Senate are as follows:

Senate amendments Nos. 1 to 30:

SENATE

COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND LEADERS OF THE SENATE

COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS

For compensation and mileage of the Vice President and Senators of the United States, \$4,777,495.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For expense allowance of the Vice President, \$10,000; Majority Leader of the Senate, \$3,000; and Minority Leader of the Senate, \$3,000; in all, \$16,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation of officers, employees, clerks to Senators, and others as authorized by law, including agency contributions and longevity compensation as authorized, which shall be paid from this appropriation without regard to the below limitations, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For clerical assistance to the Vice President, \$414,510.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

For office of the President pro tempore, \$50,514.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders, \$198,276.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

For offices of the Majority and Minority Whips, \$101,352.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

For office of the Chaplain, \$18,696.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For office of the Secretary, \$2,107,812, including \$81,672 required for the purpose specified and authorized by section 74b of title 2, United States Code; *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1971, the Secretary may appoint and fix the compensation of an assistant printing clerk at not to exceed \$19,680 per annum, a clerk (office of printing clerk) at not to exceed \$11,070 per annum, a delivery clerk (office of printing clerk) at not to exceed \$8,364 per annum, a secretary to the Curator at not to exceed \$12,546 per annum, an assistant secretary of the Senate in lieu of a chief clerk at not to exceed the per annum rate of compensation currently specified for the chief clerk and all laws, rules, resolutions, and orders referring to the chief clerk of the Senate shall be deemed to refer to the assistant secretary of the Senate; a registration clerk at not to exceed \$17,466 per annum in lieu of a bill clerk at not to

exceed such rate; a bill clerk at not to exceed \$12,546 per annum in lieu of an assistant bill clerk at not to exceed such rate; an assistant bill clerk at not to exceed \$8,856 per annum in lieu of an assistant chief messenger at not to exceed such rate; a senior reference assistant at not to exceed \$16,974 per annum in lieu of an assistant librarian at not to exceed such rate; a senior reference assistant at not to exceed \$12,546 per annum in lieu of an assistant legislative analyst at not to exceed such rate; an assistant librarian at not to exceed \$12,054 per annum in lieu of a secretary in the library at not to exceed such rate; a secretary in the library, an assistant indexer, and five reference assistants at not to exceed \$10,086 per annum each in lieu of seven reference assistants at not to exceed \$10,086 per annum each; a chief indexer at not to exceed \$14,760 per annum in lieu of a legislative analyst at not to exceed such rate; a staff assistant, official reporters at not to exceed \$17,466 per annum in lieu of a clerk at not to exceed such rate; and a custodial assistant, document room at not to exceed \$8,610 per annum in lieu of an assistant chief messenger at not to exceed such rate.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For professional and clerical assistance to standing committees and the Select Committee on Small Business, \$7,535,472, including hereunder, effective July 1, 1971 and thereafter, the positions authorized on a continuing basis by Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1949, Senate Resolution 342, agreed to July 28, 1958, Senate Resolution 355, agreed to August 18, 1958, Senate Resolution 30, agreed to February 2, 1959, Senate Resolution 247, agreed to February 7, 1962, Senate Resolution 253, agreed to February 10, 1964, Senate Resolution 14, agreed to February 8, 1965, Senate Resolution 224, agreed to April 20, 1966, Senate Resolution 74, agreed to February 20, 1967 and Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1969.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

For clerical assistance to the Conference of the Majority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$143,418.

For clerical assistance to the Conference of the Minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee \$143,418.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

For administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, \$31,349,994.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,064,948; *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1971, the Sergeant at Arms may employ a driver-messenger at not to exceed \$11,316 per annum in lieu of a truckdriver at not to exceed \$10,578, four additional driver-messengers, one for the Vice President, one for the President pro tempore, one for the Majority Leader, and one for the Minority Leader, at not to exceed \$11,316 per annum each, one additional automatic typewriter repairman at not to exceed \$11,316 per annum, three additional lieutenants, police force at not to exceed \$14,760 per annum each, nine additional sergeants, police force at not to exceed \$12,300 per annum each, eight plainclothesmen, police force at not to exceed \$10,086 per annum each in lieu of six plainclothesmen at not to exceed \$9,840 per annum each, six K-9 officers, police force at not to exceed \$10,086 per annum each, twelve technicians, police force at not to exceed \$10,086 per annum each, one hundred thirty-two additional privates, police force at not to exceed \$9,348 per annum each, and the per annum compensation of the programmer, service department may be fixed at not to exceed \$19,434 in lieu of \$18,450.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

For offices of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority, \$241,572.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

For salaries and expenses of the office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, \$460,885.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES

For salaries and expenses of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, \$294,605 for each such Committee; in all, \$589,210.

AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE

For purchase, lease, exchange, maintenance, and operation of vehicles, one for the Vice President, one for the President pro tempore, one for the Majority Leader, one for the Minority Leader, one for the Majority Whip, one for the Minority Whip, for carrying the mails, and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$36,000.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, or conducted pursuant to section 134(a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including \$496,770 for the Committee on Appropriations, to be available also for the purposes mentioned in Senate Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, \$11,310,655.

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

For the employment of personnel for folding speeches and pamphlets at a gross rate of not exceeding \$3.17 per hour per person, \$57,320.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For miscellaneous items, \$5,356,972, including \$497,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with Section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prohibit the free transfer between the telephone and telegraph accounts at any time.

POSTAGE STAMPS

For postage stamps for the Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority, \$320; and for air mail and special delivery stamps for the Office of the Secretary, \$410; Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$240; Comptroller, \$100; Senators and the President of the Senate, as authorized by law, \$137,355; *Provided*, That the maximum allowance per capita of \$1,056 is increased to \$1,215 for the fiscal year 1972 and thereafter; *Provided further*, That Senators from States partially or wholly west of the Mississippi River shall be allowed an additional \$305 each fiscal year; in all, \$138,425.

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For stationery for Senators and the President of the Senate, \$368,400; and for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, \$15,200; in all, \$383,600; *Provided*, That, effective with the fiscal year 1972 and thereafter, the allowance for stationery for each Senator from States having a population of ten million or more inhabitants shall be at the rate of \$4,000 per annum.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Effective July 1, 1971, the third paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1959, as amended (2 U.S.C. 43b), is amended by striking out that first portion thereof, down through "fiscal year, and the", and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereby made available for reimbursement of actual transportation expenses incurred by each Senator in traveling on official business, and such expenses incurred by employees in that Senator's office in making round trips on official business, by the nearest usual

route, between Washington, District of Columbia, and the home State of the Senator involved, or within that State during such travel. The total amount of such expenses for which each Senator and the employees in his office may be reimbursed in any fiscal year shall not exceed a sum equal to forty times (in the case of a Senator from a State having a population of less than ten million inhabitants), or forty-four times (in the case of a Senator from a State having a population of ten million or more inhabitants), fourteen cents per mile for the number of miles certified by the Senator as the distance between Washington, District of Columbia, and the place of his residence in his home State, if such distance is less than 375 miles; thirteen cents per mile, if such certified distance is 375 miles or more but less than 750 miles; twelve cents per mile, if such certified distance is 750 miles or more but less than 1,000 miles; eleven cents per mile, if such certified distance is 1,000 miles or more but less than 1,750 miles; ten cents per mile, if such certified distance is 1,750 miles or more but less than 2,250 miles; nine cents per mile, if such certified distance is 2,250 miles or more but less than 2,500 miles; eight cents per mile, if such certified distance is 2,500 miles or more but less than 3,000 miles; or seven cents per mile, if such certified distance is 3,000 miles or more. In any fiscal year in which a Senator does not occupy the office of Senator for the entire fiscal year, the total amount of such expenses for which that Senator and the employees in his office may be reimbursed shall not exceed the greater of (1) the amount determined under the preceding sentence times that fraction which has as its numerator the number of months (counting the portion of any month as a month) during that fiscal year the Senator has occupied such office and has as its denominator the number 12, or (2) 50 percent of the amount determined under the preceding sentence. Reimbursement for such expenses by employees of the Senator shall be made only upon vouchers approved by the Senator containing a certification by such Senator that the round trip was performed in line of official duty. No payment shall be made to a newly appointed employee to travel to his place of employment. Reimbursement under this paragraph shall be in addition to reimbursement for official travel which is otherwise authorized pursuant to law.

In the case of round trips made by employees in a Senator's office, the amendment made by this paragraph shall apply only with respect to such round trips commencing on or after July 1, 1971, except that a round trip commenced but not completed prior to such date and for which reimbursement may not be charged to amounts made available for such round trips for fiscal year 1971 may be charged to amounts made available under such amendment during fiscal year 1972.

Effective July 1, 1971, the second paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1962, as amended (2 U.S.C. 127), is repealed.

In lieu of the volumes of the Code of Laws of the United States, and the supplements thereto, supplied a Senator under section 212 of title 1, United States Code, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to supply to a Senator upon written request of, and as specified by, that Senator—

(1) one copy of each of the volumes of the United States Code Annotated being published at the time the Senator takes office, and, as long as that Senator holds office, one copy of each replacement volume, each annual pocket part, and each pamphlet supplementing each such pocket part to the United States Code Annotated; or

(2) one copy of each of the volumes of the Federal Code Annotated being published at the time the Senator takes office, and, as long as that Senator holds office, one copy of each replacement volume and each pocket supplement to the Federal Code Annotated.

A Senator is entitled to make a written request under this paragraph and be supplied such volumes, pocket parts, and supplements the first time he takes office as a Senator and each time thereafter he takes office as a Senator after a period of time during which he has not been a Senator. In submitting such written request, the Senator shall certify that the volumes, pocket parts, or supplements he is to be supplied are to be for his exclusive, personal use. A Senator holding office on the date of enactment of this Act shall be entitled to file a written request and receive the volumes, pocket parts, and supplements, as the case may be, referred to in this paragraph if such request is filed within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Expenses incurred under this authorization shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Section 4 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution transferring the management of the Senate Restaurants to the Architect of the Capitol, and for other purposes", approved July 6, 1961 (40 U.S.C. 174j-4), is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following new sentences: "Any amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1972 and thereafter from the Treasury of the United States specifically for such restaurants as a 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' item for the particular fiscal year involved, shall be paid to the Architect of the Capitol by the Secretary of the Senate at such times and in such sums as the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration may approve. Any such payment shall be deposited by the Architect in full under such special deposit account."

Each officer or member of the Capitol Police force whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who has performed or performs duty in addition to the number of hours of his regularly scheduled tour of duty during any period on or after March 1, 1971, with respect to which the Capitol Police Board determined or determines that emergency conditions existed or exist, shall be paid compensation for each such additional hour of duty, in lieu of compensatory time off, at a rate equal to his hourly rate of compensation in the case of captains, lieutenants, and special officers, and at a rate equal to one and one-half times his hourly rate of compensation for other members of such force referred to herein. The hourly rate of compensation of such officer or member shall be determined by dividing his annual rate of compensation by 2,080. Such compensation due officers and members shall be paid by the Secretary, upon certification of such additional hours of duty by the Chief of the Capitol Police as approved by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, from funds available in the Senate appropriation "Salaries, Officers and Employees" for fiscal year in which the additional hours of duty are performed without regard to the limitations specified therein.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 through 30, inclusive, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 32. Page 26, line 22, strike out lines 22 to 25.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33. Page 27, line 18, insert:

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE

For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide service, \$328,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than twenty-four individuals, of which number twelve individuals may hereafter be appointed by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate at rates of pay to be fixed by him which shall not exceed maximum rates fixed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and twelve individuals may hereafter be appointed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives at rates of pay to be fixed by him which shall not exceed maximum rates fixed by the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"Capitol Guide Service

"For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide Service, \$328,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than twenty-four individuals, who shall be employed and compensated in accord with the applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 30, line 4, insert the following:

Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to make such expenditures as may be necessary to restore the Old Senate Chamber on the principal floor of the Capitol and the Old Supreme Court Chamber on the ground floor of the Capitol substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the United States Senate and the United States Supreme Court, including expenditures for procurement, restoration, and repair of furniture and furnishings for these chambers, \$1,209,000, to be expended without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to remain available until expended, all under the direction of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate established by S. Res. 382, 90th Congress, agreed to October 1, 1968.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama moves that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this amendment deals with the subject that has been discussed in connection with the restoration of the Old Supreme Court and Senate Chambers in the Capitol. We urge the House to go along with us in our position on this matter. There is a definite need for working space in the Capitol Building. If you do not believe it, ask the Speaker. We think that this is not the right time to go forward with the work proposed in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. The House needs to express its position on this issue of what to do about the restoration of the Old Supreme Court and the Old Senate Chamber in the Capitol Building. I think it is the sentiment of the Committee on Appropriations, and the sentiment of the House generally, that eventually this work ought to be done. But at this time, when we are so badly in need of work space, it would clearly seem to be inadvisable to spend \$1,209,000—which probably will escalate to a higher figure—to make this room unavailable for conferences with the other body.

After looking at the restoration plans, I am convinced that the old Senate Chamber which is on the second floor, would not be practical, in its restored condition, for the purpose of holding conferences, which are numerous. It may be that we could use the downstairs room—the old Supreme Court room—for conferences after it is restored. But this is a problem that must be looked into further.

This, it seems to me, is a matter we should look at with some degree of sympathy, but we should not begin this work at this time. The world is on fire. We have problems, problems, problems. The national debt is estimated to go up this year about \$27 billion and next year by perhaps as much as \$35 billion, and it just seems to me not to be the moment to take time out to deny ourselves the working space and begin this project which, in its right time, when we have provided ourselves with ample work space otherwise, can be a very popular and important improvement in the Capitol building.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. I have a suggestion to make, which I have made from time to time, with relation to the various depictions and illustrations of Indians in the U.S. Capitol. I have pointed out from time to time that it is usually the Indian who is depicted as being discriminated against and the white man

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made noble. But I have observed in the Capitol Rotunda in a stone carving, there is depicted an Indian that for once is really taking his due with a tomahawk on a white trapper who has already stabbed somebody.

I think that these scenes of violence in the Capitol and scenes that misrepresent various historic groups in this country ought for once to be removed. I hope the committee will see this is done.

The next point I wish to make is this: I am always discouraged in looking at the beautiful view from the front of the Capitol down the mall toward the Washington Monument and finding there the caissons, horses, artillery, and soldiers and other group statuary showing the charge of the North against the South from the Civil War, aiming toward Virginia.

It is about time that Congress took all those cannons out from under the Capitol and forgot the Civil War. Congress should send a lot of the old statues of generals in Washington, D.C., which are just pigeon roosts, back to the battlefields and the States from whence they came, and let their citizens honor them there. I think it is about time that we took a good look at this kind of thing, as these are remembrances of violence, disaster, and sorrow for the American people.

Then the committee should walk through the subway to the Longworth Building, and look on either side, you will find a lot of space that is used for storage. If you look into that space, you will observe that it appears like a scene from one of Shakespeare's plays. The space is unused except for storage of unused equipment, furniture, and plain trash, and things of that type, completely unused. I wish the committee would look into that, if space is so badly needed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ANDREWS).

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama) there were—ayes 87, noes 3.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36; On page 31, line 4, insert:

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel, and for personal and other services; including eight attendants at a gross annual rate of \$7,294 each, from and after January 10, 1971; for the care and operation of the Senate Office Buildings; including the subway and subway transportation systems connecting the Senate Office Buildings with the Capitol; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), prevention and eradication of insect and other pests without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as amended; to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$4,692,600: *Provided*, That, any buildings in Squares 724 and 725, acquired under authority of Public Law 91-145 and Public Law 91-382, occupied by the Senate and/or the Capitol Police, shall be subject to

the provisions of the Act of June 8, 1942 (40 U.S.C. 174 (c) and (d)) and the Act of July 31, 1946, as amended (40 U.S.C. 193a-193m, 212a, and 212b): *Provided further*, That, hereafter, appropriations for the "Senate Office Buildings" shall be available for employment of management personnel of the Senate restaurant facilities and miscellaneous restaurant expenses (except cost of food and cigar stand sales): *Provided further*, That annual and sick leave balances of such personnel, as of the date of enactment of this provision, shall be credited to the leave accounts of such personnel, subject to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 6304, upon their transfer to this appropriation and such personnel shall continue, while employed by the Architect of the Capitol, to earn leave at rates not less than their present accrual rates.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 37: On page 32, line 12, insert:

EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE

For an additional amount for "Extension of Additional Senate Office Building Site", \$31,500 to be expended for the purposes authorized under this heading in the Act of August 18, 1970, Public Law 91-382 (84 Stat. 819).

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: On page 32, line 18, insert:

SENATE GARAGE

For maintenance, repairs, alterations, personal and other services, and all other necessary expenses, \$83,600.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the legislative branch appropriations and that I be permitted to include a tabulation summarizing the action.

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

There was no objection.

TREASURY BORROWING FROM FEDERAL RESERVE

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 514 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 514

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1700) to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for two years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase United States obligations directly from the Treasury. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ANDERSON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 514 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of S. 1700 to extend the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury. The extension would be from June 30, 1971, to June 30, 1973.

Since World War II the Federal Reserve banks have been authorized to purchase public debt obligations directly from the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$5 billion outstanding at any one time.

The authority has been used in recent years only in periods just prior to tax payment dates. Thus, it permits the Department to operate with lower cash balances than would otherwise be required and its availability is important as a standby means of providing a ready source of funds in the event of any emergency. It has been very sparingly used in the past.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the resolution in order that S. 1700 may be considered.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of saving time, I may say that the gentleman from Tennessee has appropriately explained the rule. I concur in his remarks. I think we can almost pass this bill unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to extend for 2 years—through June 30,

1973—the present authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. public debt obligations directly from the Treasury.

This authority was first created during World War II. It has been extended regularly since that time, with the most recent extension approved in 1970.

Under the terms of the existing authority, no more than \$5 billion of such purchase may be held by the banks at any one time. The authority is used only sparingly, generally just prior to tax-payment dates. Its use allows the Treasury to operate with a much lower cash balance than would otherwise be possible.

The bill was reported by a vote of 22 to 1.

There are no minority views; the administration supports the legislation.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1700) to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 1700, with Mr. ABBITT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. WIDNALL) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation has been before the Congress many times in the past. It was first enacted some 30 years ago and has been extended for a 2-year period ever since that time.

What the legislation basically does is to provide a temporary authority under which Federal Reserve banks may purchase public debt obligations directly from the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$5 billion outstanding at any one time.

The other body has passed this bill and, if this House does not similarly act, the statute now on the books will expire today.

The committee report on the bill, I believe, fully explains the purpose and intent of the legislation, Mr. Chairman. The authority of the Treasury to borrow from the Federal Reserve banks permits the Department to continue its activi-

ties utilizing lower cash balances than would otherwise be required. The other justification for passage of this legislation is that the direct purchase authority is important as a standby means of providing a ready source of funds in the event of a disruption in the private financial markets.

Mr. Chairman, included in the committee report is a table indicating how often and to what extent this authority has been used since the calendar year 1942. In many of these years the authority was not used at all. The authority was used in recent days in order to assist our Government in steadying the value of the dollar in Europe. Mr. Chairman, this legislation is endorsed by the administration, including the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and it passed your House Banking and Currency Committee by a vote of 22 to 1.

Were it not due to the fact that this legislation expires today, Mr. Chairman, many interesting issues could be raised concerning this matter. However, given the desire of the administration for its prompt enactment, I have not, and will not take the opportunity to do so.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the passage of the bill and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas has informed the House correctly as to the action of the committee and the fact that this bill came out of the committee by a vote of 22 to 1.

The authority of the U.S. Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury has existed since World War II. It has not been used very frequently but the times it has been needed it has worked well in the administration of our financial affairs.

As the chairman explained to the House it was recently used in connection with the monetary crisis. The incident at that time occurred as a consequence of providing foreign governments with investment opportunities for dollars flowing into their central banks. The U.S. cash balance was built up significantly. Much of these foreign central bank investments were of a very short-term nature and, as a result, the U.S. cash balance in recent days has been depleted abnormally. As a result and in anticipation of heavy receipts by the Treasury after June 15, the Treasury has borrowed from the Federal Reserve in an amount of slightly over \$600 million in recent days.

This proved to be a very helpful loan at a time of a short monetary crisis.

I think that during the time that this statute has been on the books it has served our Nation well. It seems very wise to extend the present existing law for a period of 2 years, from June 30, 1971, to June 30, 1973.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the enactment of the bill.

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

Mr. WIDNALL. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill. I have always been

opposed to it. I am pleased that it has not been abused up to this time, but I want to reiterate what I have said on other occasions—that this is a \$5 billion printing-press money bill. There is nothing to preclude this Government from having outstanding at the termination of this legislation on June 30, 1973, \$5 billion in printing-press money.

I simply rise to point out the potential danger of this measure. I do not intend to make an issue of it for I am well aware, as in the past, that the House is prepared to vote approval no matter what the consequences may be.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa refers to this as printing-press money. Of course, all paper money that is used is printing-press money, but all of our money—and I think it is about as good money as there is in the world, unless it is gold, which is not used in many countries of the world—but I believe that all of our money is good money.

Second, it is legal tender, and it is good for the payment of all debts, public and private, including taxes, of course.

Now, that makes it very good. Take, for instance, we have in this country taxes aggregating huge amounts each year, not only for the Federal Government, but the States and local communities. We have in the United States 81,299 entities of government. Most of those entities of government owe obligations, and taxes are due for the payment of those. We have debts in this Nation aggregating, both public and private, \$1,850,000,000,000. Therefore it is inconceivable with the amount of debts and taxes we have that our money could ever be worth less than it is today, certainly when a person or corporation is required to accept it in payment of any debt.

I learned the other day that a person went out to the Middle West and wanted to hire one of these rental cars like Hertz and Avis have that you drive, and you pay so much a day, and so much mileage. He did not have a credit card, and they would not let him have the car. He said, "Well, now, I have money here, any amount that is required." But he did not have a credit card, and they refused to let him have the car.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

And so, Mr. Chairman, a Member complained to me about this.

Now, if he had gone ahead and signed the contract with Hertz, or whatever company it was that was going to rent the car, why, then the rental company would have been compelled to accept that money. But this took place during part of the negotiation period, and in the negotiations they required the credit card, and nothing else, which they had a right to do. And the reason for that was that the office was not prepared to

take care of cash and money, and therefore they restricted their operations to credit cards, which is perfectly legal.

But any obligation that is owed to anybody, to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS) or to anyone else, or to any corporation or entity in America, and this money that we are talking about is tendered in payment of that debt, it must be accepted in payment of the debt, or the debt will be considered canceled. So it is pretty good money.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I can think of currencies of other countries that are better today than that of the United States and two of them are the Japanese yen and the German mark.

I think I owe the House something of a mild apology for even stating an objection to this bill for I might have known that I would touch off the gentleman from Texas on a subject dear to his heart, and that is printing press money and green backs.

Mr. PATMAN. Of course, I have never been a greenback advocate. I am only for good, sound money—and this is good, sound money.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1700

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 355), is amended by striking out "July 1, 1971" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1973" and by striking out "June 30, 1971" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1973".

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ABBITT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1700) to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury, pursuant to House Resolution 514, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

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

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 9382, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; SPACE, SCIENCE, VETERANS, AND CERTAIN OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 517 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 517

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9382) making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes, all points of order against the provisions contained under the heading "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" beginning on page 11, line 14 through page 13, line 9, and under the heading "National Science Foundation" beginning on page 13, line 10 through page 15, line 4, are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. YOUNG) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 517 provides for waiving points of order against certain provisions contained in H.R. 9382, the appropriation bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; Space, Science, Veterans, and certain other independent agencies. The points of order are waived against the provisions contained in the appropriation for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, beginning on page 11, line 14, and against the provisions contained in the appropriation for the National Science Foundation, beginning on page 13, line 10.

The authorization bills for both agencies have passed the House but have not been enacted into law and the appropriations in both instances are less than the amounts in the authorization bills.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule.

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of saving time, I concur in the remarks of the gentleman from Texas. What he has said is in accordance with my understanding of the rule. Both authorizations, the National Aeronautics and Space authorization and the National Science Foundation, have passed the House. However, we cannot take the appropriation bill up today unless we waive points of order, because those bills have not yet reached the President.

I see no objection to the rule. However, the bill may have a few problems. I urge adoption of the rule.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.
The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS UNTIL MIDNIGHT TOMORROW

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tomorrow night to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; SPACE, SCIENCE, VETERANS, AND CERTAIN OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9382) making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 9382, with Mr. O'HARA in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous consent agreement, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, today we bring to you a bill on which the committee has held extensive hearings. As the chairman of the subcommittee, I wish to express my appreciation to all the members of the subcommittee on both sides of the aisle for their attendance and for the work they have done on this bill. I also wish to express my appreciation to the subcommittee staff that has done such yeoman service on the bill.

It is the considered judgment of the

committee that this is a good bill. I know I do not have to explain to the House the importance of this bill. It carries funding for some of the most important agencies in the Government.

In addition to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the bill provides for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Veterans' Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and a number of other agencies.

These agencies were all funded in the Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Act last year. However, with the growth in size and significance of the HUD programs, since the creation of that Department, there was some feeling that it should have more recognition in the appropriation process. The new title is more descriptive of the functions and activities that are now covered by the bill and provides proper recognition to HUD.

The committee recommends a total of \$18,108,203,000 in new budget authority for the activities to be covered by the bill in 1972. This is \$1,111,315,000 over the amount appropriated for 1971, and an increase of \$656,846,000 over the budget estimates. These totals, however, present a misleading comparison because the budget includes only one-half year funding for the model cities, urban renewal, and rehabilitation loan programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, but does not include funds proposed in the overall budget for special revenue sharing. Legislation for revenue sharing has not been acted upon in the Congress, and funding of the presently authorized programs seems by far the preferable course to take at this time. The bill recommends funds to cover the full year for these three housing programs.

On a comparable basis, including the funds included in the overall budget for a new program of special revenue sharing to replace some of the housing programs, the bill is \$193,154,000 below the adjusted budget requests.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The totals recommended by the committee for various kinds of authorities in Department of Housing and Urban Development programs, when added together, are very impressive. They go a long way, in the judgment of the committee, toward meeting the needs of our society.

The bill provides substantial new increments of Federal funds for housing and urban development programs in virtually every area. These include urban renewal, model cities, community development, housing assistance to elderly and low-income families, diverse mortgage credit programs, and broad-based efforts in housing research and technology.

The total of appropriations recommended for housing and urban development programs in the next fiscal year is \$3,206,324,000. The \$775,000,000 that has been held in reserve by the Office of Management and Budget for programs in this bill in 1971 should also become available, for a total program of \$3,981,324,000 in

1972. This compares with a budget program level of \$2,790,681,000 for comparable activities in 1971, or a net increase of \$1,190,643,000.

An increment of \$394,300,000 is added to the present annual contract authorities in various housing subsidy programs. This has an ultimate value of between \$5,163,000,000 and \$14,122,000,000 when measured in terms of the future payments to be made over the 30 to 40 year duration of such contracts. Public housing programs provided by basic legislation will add another \$4,791,000,000 to \$4,875,000,000, making the ultimate new commitment for the 1972 housing assistance programs between \$9,954,000,000 and \$18,997,000,000.

The overall total of appropriations and total cost of new annual contract authorities in the bill will be no less than \$13,935,324,000, and could reach a maximum value of \$22,978,324,000 before the commitments on the 1972 program are fully funded in future years.

Support of home mortgages is provided under various insurance programs. The amount to be written in 1972 is expected to increase by \$14,713,000,000, for a total of \$94,511,000,000 insurance written and in force by the end of the year.

It is sometimes said that little is being done to assist low-income families to achieve better housing. The committee recommends in this bill the full budget estimate of \$1,373,800,000 for interest subsidy, rent supplement, and annual contribution payments in 1972 for low-income tenants and families under contract authorities previously provided by the Congress. This is a very large item, and is up from \$849,100,000 in 1971. The actual number of units under payment at the end of fiscal year 1970 was 932,349. This is estimated to increase to 1,317,000 in 1971, and to 1,825,500 by the end of fiscal year 1972.

The contract authorities recommended by the bill will provide for 553,500 additional starts in 1972. When measured in terms of the value of future payments to be made over the 30- to 40-year duration of the annual contract authorities through 1972, the ultimate present commitment for low-income housing assistance is between \$53,906,000,000 and \$81,265,000,000.

In connection with some of the specific items of appropriation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the committee recommends \$55 million of annual contract authority for the rent supplement program. This is the same as the amount provided in 1971.

For the sections 235 and 236, homeownership and rental housing assistance programs, the committee recommends additional annual contract authority of \$165 million for each program. The increase for the section 235 program is \$35 million above the 1971 level, and the increase recommended for the section 236 program is \$30 million more than the present level in 1971. These additional sums are estimated to support 208,500 new units in the section 235 program, and about 221,700 units of rental housing in the section 236 program.

Several investigations and studies of the section 235 homeownership assistance program have been made in recent

months. There have been some abuses and the program has grown rapidly. It needs to get back on a sound footing, which the committee feels is provided for with the \$165 million annual contract authority recommended in the bill.

The committee recommends a new appropriation of \$3 million in this bill for counseling services authorized by section 237 of the National Housing Act. This is the first time that the committee has recommended funds for this program. It gives recognition to the fact that many families need help in buying and maintaining homes, particularly those with low and moderate incomes. The modest amount recommended will provide needed guidance and direction on an experimental basis this year. It has been testified that such assistance, in its overall effects, may save the Government substantial amounts of money and prove to be a very wise investment. By providing better credit risks, it is anticipated that there will be fewer losses in insurance programs through defaults in the future. Furthermore, it may well provide better and more, it may well provide better and more satisfied tenants, and it will certainly assist those that need and deserve help and are trying to help themselves.

Annual contract authority of \$9,300,000 is recommended for the college housing program. This will finance \$300,000,000 in loans for college housing in the private market. It is not expected that any direct loans will be provided in the next fiscal year, but if it should develop that direct loans are required, adequate funds are presently available in a revolving fund for this purpose.

The bill carries \$59,355,000 for comprehensive planning grants. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 amended and expanded the scope and eligibility for grants in this program. This is an increase of \$9,355,000 over the current year. Additional authorizing legislation is pending for an increase of \$50,000,000 and the amount recommended at this time exhausts the present authorization for appropriations.

During hearings on the bill, some specific examples of the redtape attached to the comprehensive planning grant applications were revealed, and the report of the committee suggests that substantial improvement should be made in the administration of this program before supplemental funds are provided.

For the new communities program the budget estimate is \$5,000,000, and the committee recommends the full amount. The 1970 housing legislation substantially expanded this program, and the assistance to be provided. The Department is in the process of developing the procedures and program standards for the expanded program. The committee will give proper consideration to a request for supplemental funds after such program criteria have been developed.

The \$3,000,000 requested in the budget for the community development training and urban fellowship program has been increased by \$500,000 above the budget request to include funds to continue the fellowship program in 1972. The budget proposed to eliminate such

urban fellowships. The limited amount of \$500,000 will only provide for 100 such grants nationwide, so they are necessarily highly competitive. The committee is of the opinion that this is a good investment for the future in facilitating improved administration of housing programs at all levels of government.

The budget proposes to eliminate the model cities program halfway through the fiscal year, along with the other programs to be replaced with special revenue sharing. The \$575,000,000 appropriated last year has not been touched and all of it will be available in 1972. In addition, the committee recommends an additional \$150,000,000 for a total of \$725,000,000 for this program. Many of the cities will go into their second, third, and fourth action years, and the full \$725,000,000 will be required.

An appropriation of \$1,200,000,000 is recommended for continuing the urban renewal programs. The budget proposed \$600,000,000 for only the first half of 1972, which, together with the \$200,000,000 of current funds that has been held in reserve in the current fiscal year, would provide \$800,000,000 for the urban renewal program. The bill carries \$1,200,000,000 for the full year. This provides the same level of appropriation as 1971, which, with the \$200,000,000 carryover, will provide for a total availability of \$1,400,000,000 for urban renewal programs in 1972.

The committee increased the budget estimate of \$40,000,000 for the rehabilitation loan fund to \$90,000,000 to cover the full year. This fund provides 3-percent loans for tenants and owners in urban renewal areas to make properties conform to code requirements on a coordinated basis within a community. The committee regards this as a good investment.

Grants for neighborhood facilities are continued at \$40,000,000, the amount of the budget request and the same as the amount for this year.

The budget estimate for the open space land programs was \$200,000,000. The Department has submitted a proposal to increase the authorization by \$100,000,000, but no action has been taken on this proposal. The committee recommends \$100,000,000 at this time. The language of the bill continues the requirement that these funds be used on a matching basis to make the maximum use of the funds provided.

An appropriation of \$35,000,000 is recommended by the committee for research and technology in housing and urban programs. This is not the reduction it may appear to be as Operation Breakthrough was a 3-year program and is being completed for funding in 1972. Operation Breakthrough required \$27,500,000 in 1971 and only \$10,000,000 in the coming year. The other research programs and contracts were estimated to grow from \$14,900,000 in 1971 to \$31,200,000 in 1972. The committee recommends the more modest increase of about \$7,000,000 over the present level, or an amount of \$22,050,000 for such research.

The overall administrative costs of the Department are covered in a number of items of appropriation and limitation for

both administrative and nonadministrative expenses. The total recommended for all salaries and expenses for the Department is \$292,952,000. This is an increase of \$36,199,000 over the amount presently available for administration. This amount recommended by the committee will provide for an estimated staff of 16,583, which is an increase of 965 positions above the present level, to continue the necessary support of the expanding responsibilities and scope of the programs the Department administers.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides \$10,858,756,000 for the programs of the Veterans' Administration. This is an increase of \$949,351,000 over the amounts provided in 1971 and \$120,053,000 over the amounts requested for 1972. This is the largest amount provided in the history of the Veterans' Administration.

There are 28 million veterans in our country today, about 65.5 million family members of veterans and 3.6 million survivors of deceased veterans. Thus about 97.1 million persons are potential recipients of veterans' benefits provided by the Federal Government.

The amounts provided in the bill will amply provide for the veterans assistance provided by law. A significant change to the budget, recommended by the committee, is the addition of some \$120,000,000 above the budget for medical appropriations. This will provide for an average of not less than 85,500 patients per day in VA hospitals, instead of reducing the level to 79,000 as proposed by the budget program. Three new VA hospitals are scheduled to be opened in 1972, and the committee does not feel that it is realistic to reduce the total number of beds in the VA hospital system at this time when the workload and need for care of aging veterans of World War II is increasing, and higher numbers of Vietnam veterans are now returning and needing rehabilitation.

There is a growing recognition of the need of the VA to deal more effectively with the drug problem. The bill provides \$17,252,000 to expand the drug rehabilitation program for former servicemen. This will provide 32 drug rehabilitation units in VA hospitals, each with 15 beds and the capacity to handle 200 outpatients. Last week the President covered this requirement by an amended budget estimate. This is reflected in the bill.

The largest item recommended in the bill is the full budget estimate of \$6,248,000,000 for compensation and pensions. This is \$357,621,000 above the amount for the current year. It will provide for over 1.6 million of veteran survivor cases; 1,070,128 veterans receiving pensions; 2,184,330 veterans receiving disability pensions; plus other benefits.

There is also \$1,888,700,000 in the bill for readjustment benefits which will provide for 1,757,000 post-Korean veterans receiving training; 55,000 sons and daughters of veterans receiving training; 9,400 wives and widows receiving training; and 33,900 veterans receiving some vocational rehabilitation.

In addition, at the proper time, I will offer an amendment to increase the gen-

eral operating expenses of the Veterans' Administration by \$7,000,000. A request for \$5,660,000 was transmitted by the President last week, but was received too late for consideration in the committee.

We feel that \$7,000,000 is needed to take care of the increased volume in guaranteed home mortgages, for the work to be done with the Department of Labor and the National Alliance of Businessmen to create 88,000 job openings for Vietnam veterans, and to handle the large increase in workload in other veterans benefits programs.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

We are recommending a total of \$3,271,500,000 to carry on our efforts in space. This amount is \$41,119,000 below the amounts appropriated in 1971 and \$29,135,000 below the budget request. Although this may appear to be a very large amount, it is the smallest amount provided to NASA since 1962.

The report accompanying the bill adequately explains the committee's action on the budget request, but I would like to mention one specific action. The committee has deleted language that would have continued the 5 percent transfer authority between appropriations. This action was justified when we were trying to land men on the moon within a decade. However, such latitude does not appear to be necessary or any longer warranted.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The budget request for the National Science Foundation is \$623,150,000, including the 1972 increased pay costs and \$3,000,000 in foreign currencies. The committee recommends \$582,000,000 in appropriation, plus the \$3,000,000 requested in foreign currencies, for a total of \$585,000,000. This is an increase of \$72,000,000 over the level of appropriation in 1971, and \$38,150,000 below the budget estimate.

The budget proposed a substantial increase in the level of support of basic research projects, partly to assume responsibility for about \$40,000,000 of basic scientific research formerly supported by mission agencies, and also an increase in applied research projects, particularly the RANN program. The budget also proposed that overall science education support be further reduced from the \$120,000,000 in 1970 and \$100,000,000 in 1971, to \$77,000,000 in 1972.

The bill restores the science education support to \$99,300,000, almost the present level, and the amount approved in the authorizing legislation by the House earlier this year. It also continues funding for several highly successful specific grant programs, including the student science training and undergraduate research participation programs, that have been strongly supported by the Congress for some time. The committee will expect the foundation to utilize the funds included in the bill for science education as they are clearly intended by the Congress.

OTHER AGENCIES

An appropriation of \$500,000 is recommended for the National Aeronautics and Space Council to continue the present level of funding for 1972.

The Office of Science and Technology is charged with advising the President in all scientific matters, and in overseeing the development and progress of scientific and technological programs in the departments and agencies of Government. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,300,000 for these activities, a reduction of \$61,000 from the request of this agency.

The bill also includes \$650,000, the full budget estimate, for the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. The Commission expects to complete its work and make a final report in May 1972.

The full budget request is recommended for both the Federal Communications Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The bill includes \$31,454,000 and \$24,730,000 for each of these agencies respectively. Both are faced with demanding workloads and expanding responsibilities. It is an increase of \$4,610,000 over the current funding level for the FCC, and an increase of \$1,115,000 for the SEC. The Office of Management and Budget and the Securities and Exchange Commission are jointly undertaking a comprehensive study of the workload and needs of the Commission to properly administer its responsibilities for the regulation of mutual funds, Securities Investor Protection Corporation legislation, and workloads in ongoing programs. A supplemental request is expected by the committee after such studies are completed.

At one time earlier in the year, the Selective Service System had under consideration a plan to relocate and consolidate many of its local board activities. The committee is advised that these plans have been abandoned. An appropriation of the budget request of \$82,235,000 is recommended to continue administration of the records and to maintain this system at essentially the present level in 1972.

The Renegotiation Board continues to experience a relatively high workload and the bill contains \$4,754,000 to continue the present staffing level next year.

The last item I would like to mention is the funding levels for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. This is in the corporate section of the bill. The Committee recommends a limitation of \$8,000,000 in the bill for the administrative expenses of the Board, and \$16,923,000 for expenses of auditing and providing supervision and inspection of member institutions.

The Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970 authorized the new housing opportunity allowance program. This program grants \$20 per month allowances to assist families whose incomes are too high to enable them to qualify for interest rate subsidies, but too low to qualify for conventional loans for a period of 5 years, after which the home buyer makes the full payments.

With the easing of the mortgage market and interest rates, the amount of \$40,000,000 recommended in the bill should adequately provide for the essential needs of this program in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, this completes the sum-

marization I had planned to make for the bill as presented by the committee. If there are any specific questions I shall do my best to seek to answer them. We feel that the bill provides a very constructive program for each of the agencies and the department covered, and the committee recommends its adoption.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RYAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I know of the gentleman's deep concern over the devastating disease known as childhood lead poisoning.

In fact, I recall the gentleman's statement on the floor on June 14, when he said—

Unlike mercury and DDT poisoning, lead poisoning has not been made into a modish cause celebre.

Yet, it poses a far greater danger to the Nation's health.

As you continued:

It is time to stop talking about environmental hazards and to start doing something about them.

As you know, there is now on the statute books a law which authorizes a Federal assault on childhood lead poisoning. The law, the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (Public Law 91-695), not only authorizes HEW grant funds for screening and treatment of victims. It also authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development to conduct a research and demonstration program aimed at determining methods to eradicate this disease, which takes 200 lives a year and causes between 4,000 and 6,000 cases of permanent mental retardation.

Specifically, title III of the law states:

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall develop and carry out a demonstration and research program to determine the nature and extent of the problem of lead-based paint poisoning in the United States, particularly in urban areas, and the methods by which lead-based paint can most effectively be removed from interior surfaces, porches, and exterior surfaces to which children may be commonly exposed, of residential housing.

For fiscal year 1972, \$3,340,000 is authorized to carry out this title. And inasmuch as no moneys were appropriated for fiscal year 1971, the \$1,670,000 authorized for that year is available to be appropriated in this fiscal year—making a total of \$5 million authorized for fiscal year 1972.

The bill before us—H.R. 9382—provides, on page 8, an appropriation of \$35 million for research by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Of this, \$10 million is to be allocated, according to page 12 of the Committee Report (H. Rept. 92-305), for completing Operation Breakthrough, and \$22,050,000 for other research.

My question basically is this: Can you tell me if it is intended that part of the \$22 million is to be employed for implementation of title III of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act beyond any funds otherwise being spent on this problem by HUD?

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the gentleman's question. I wish to compliment him on his activity in this area. Childhood lead-based paint poisoning is a very serious problem. I know the gentleman has expressed his concern, not only on the bill under consideration, but also in the appropriate committees of the Congress, to try to solve this problem. I congratulate him.

As the gentleman has indicated, there is in the authorizing legislation passed last year, \$5 million for the HUD program for a demonstration and research program. My understanding is that the Department of Housing and Urban Development will contract with the Bureau of Standards to determine the level of the lead-based paint hazard and to set out a program to develop and evaluate techniques of how to solve the problem. I also understand that the money for this program will, as the gentleman has indicated, come out of the research and technology funds that are provided in this bill. There is \$35 million in this bill for research and technology, and for a plethora of research programs in which the Department is engaged. It is the hope of this committee, and I am sure it is the hope and desire of the gentleman from New York, that sufficient funds be provided for a research and demonstration project by HUD into childhood lead-based poisoning. The Department of Housing and Urban Development knows that this is the desire of the committee and they have \$500,000 assigned to get the program off the ground.

As the gentleman knows, the big problem is not so much in HUD as it is in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the authorizing legislation does provide \$25 million for that agency. I understand the administration has requested only about \$2 million for HEW. I am sure the subcommittee, chaired by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, would not accept that recommendation. I hope it does not. I feel that the amount should be increased.

Mr. RYAN. I thank the gentleman. If the gentleman will yield briefly further, I understand that the \$500,000 contract with the National Bureau of Standards is for a project HUD will do in any event, in order to carry out its obligations to report by the end of the year, under title III of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Act. My concern is that considerably more of this \$22 million allocated for research be used to carry on further demonstration efforts to detect, and find ways of eliminating, lead-based paint, which is the cause of the poisoning. I fervently hope that HUD will do so.

Mr. BOLAND. I agree with the gentleman from New York. I share that hope.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HANNA. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I wish to give my personal accolades to the gentleman's work and that of the members of his committee in this very complicated appropriation bill that they have brought to the House.

It has come to my attention, Mr.

Chairman, that we have had one of these swings that so often happen in an agency. When they have a problem, they tend to overreact to it, especially if it is brought to their attention by the House. If you will recall, in the 235 program for ownership-rehabilitated housing, we had some incidents where houses had been sold to poor people that were not in a rehabilitated condition and would not support the mortgage.

We brought this to the attention of HUD. I believe the gentleman will agree with me that HUD has done a very good job in taking care of that problem and bringing it up to date. The thing that concerns me now is that this reaction has now swung over to the unsubsidized sales of used housing.

The HUD authorities are asking for certifications which are absolutely unreasonable and have, up to this point in time, almost completely stopped the effective use of FHA in selling unsubsidized used housing. This country can ill afford to have any impediments as to the efficient utilization of its available housing units.

I do not believe the gentleman's committee has indicated this should be done, and I know personally that the authorizing committee, on which I serve, has in no way indicated this is its desire to HUD.

It is somewhat disturbing to find that in the various FHA offices in the metropolitan sections of this country it is now almost impossible to get an approved sale.

Mr. BOLAND. Because of certification requirements?

Mr. HANNA. Because of unreasonable certification requirements now being utilized. I bring this to the gentleman's attention because I am sure this was not known to him, and he would not have been expected to look for this kind of reaction on the part of FHA.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the gentleman's bringing that problem to the attention of the committee. It is a problem which should be looked at.

The FHA program, as the gentleman mentioned, is an unsubsidized program. I do not know exactly how many units are bought and sold on the market under this program.

Mr. HANNA. It is very considerable, and has been. There has been an effective utilization of what we have as an available shelter for the people of America. This is a very recent development, I would say over the past 2 months to 6 weeks, but it is becoming a traumatic attitude, effectively, and in a sense has almost stopped completely a sale that did not cost the program a dime, that was really helpful to the people looking for housing.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the gentleman's bringing the matter to our attention. Working with the legislative committee I am sure all of us may be able to resolve this problem.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I am glad the gentleman from California has brought this matter to our attention, because within recent weeks a number of com-

plaints have come to my office from the Los Angeles area, and they bear upon this statement that the traditional FHA loan procedure has almost come to a standstill because of the requirements with respect to this type of housing. We cannot afford to have the FHA program we have known throughout the years to suffer as a result of any new program coming in. These are completely unsubsidized houses.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from California, who is a very valued member of our committee. His concern also will be important to this committee, in bringing this matter to the attention of the Department.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Housing Subcommittee.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 9382, Department of the Housing and Urban Development-Space-Science appropriations bill for fiscal year 1972. First, I would like to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) who is chairing this most important Appropriations Subcommittee for the first time. He has brought to the House an appropriations bill for our Housing and Urban Development programs, that is greatly needed. He and the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) are to be commended for the hard work that went into this most important appropriations bill.

The administration requested funds for the urban development programs for only the first 6 months of fiscal year 1972, leaving the remaining half of the fiscal year to be funded through the proposed special revenue-sharing program for community development. The administration proposal is presently pending before the Subcommittee on Housing. I feel that the Appropriations Committee has made the right decision at this point in time. I wrote to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. BOLAND, requesting his subcommittee to fund the urban development programs for the full 1972 fiscal year. Of course, I am happy they have decided to do so. I can state to the Members of the House that the Subcommittee on Housing will give consideration to the administration's special revenue-sharing proposal, as well as a number of other similar proposals that are presently being developed.

The Housing Subcommittee during the past 9 months has been making a far-reaching study of the Federal Government's Housing and Urban Development programs. Legislation will be introduced as a result of the study. This legislation will have a special revenue-sharing proposal which parallels to some degree the administration's proposal. A Housing Subcommittee report will be available for consideration by the Members of the House and the public at large.

H.R. 9382 provides increases in most of our Federal housing programs. These are much-needed dollars for housing

programs. The total appropriations in this bill is \$3,206,324,000. The \$775 million that is presently being held by the Office of Management and Budget should become available and will bring the total program level for HUD up to \$3,981,324,000 for fiscal year 1972. The committee has taken a hard look at the need for housing money and so this bill proposes some \$900 million more than the Congress appropriated in 1971. I am happy that the committee took note of the investigations and studies that the Committee on Banking and Currency made into the 235 homeownership program and their recognition of some of the problems that have developed in this program. We on the Housing Subcommittee will certainly continue our efforts to make these programs more workable and less subject to difficulties that we all too often see.

It is pleasing to see the appropriation of \$3 million, for the first time, for the section 237 program which will provide budget, debt management, and related counseling services to the families receiving 235 assistance payments. The 1968 housing bill authorized this counseling program. Such a counseling service should go a long way to help these families meet the problems that develop in homeownership. I congratulate the committee for appropriating these funds which are badly needed and in the long run will save taxpayers' dollars.

Under the forceful direction of our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHLEY), the Congress, in the 1970 Housing Act, expanded the new community assistance program. Apparently the administration does not want to see this program implemented; and, so only requested a meager sum of \$5 million for the planning of this far-reaching program. I would urge HUD to report promptly to the Appropriations Committee the procedures to implement title VII of the 1970 act in order to have this expanded new community development program operation. The Housing Subcommittee worked long and hard on this provision and greatly regrets the administration's reluctance to move the program beyond the discussion stage.

I believe the urban development programs have been adequately funded in this bill, particularly the urban renewal and the rehabilitation loan program. The \$1.4 billion made available for commitments under the urban renewal program for fiscal year 1972 is a step in the right direction to provide our cities with much needed funds. I am very pleased to see the 312 rehabilitation loan program adequately funded for the first time. This program makes loans available to owners and tenants to rehabilitate their properties in urban renewal and code enforcement areas. This is one of the few programs which encourages people to rehabilitate their homes instead of demolishing them. To keep our existing stock of housing in our central cities from deteriorating and being abandoned, the 312 loan program must be continued and funded at an adequate level.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this most important appropriations bill.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and thank him very much.

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

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply concerned about the quality of medical care which is available to America's 28 million veterans. It is no less than injustice to the men and women who have served our country to provide them with shoddy and underfunded treatment in our 165 veterans' hospitals.

That is why I am disturbed that the administration proposes to reduce the average daily census in our VA hospitals from 85,000 today, to 79,000 in 1972. At a time when need for veterans' hospitalization is rising, at a time when over 800,000 veterans are being discharged each year, at a time when medical costs are rising sharply, I think it is callous to inhibit the availability of veterans' hospitalization for purely political reasons.

I say these reasons are purely political, because cut backs in services bear no relation to reality. Despite the compassion and dedication of the staffs at our VA hospitals, despite the tremendous job they do in providing the best medical service for the money available, the fact remains that care in VA hospitals is deteriorating. For example, the Jamaica Plain Veterans' Administration Hospital, in Boston, provided medical and surgical care for 866 beds in 1961, at a cost of \$8.19 million. Because of sharply rising costs in the medical field, for that hospital to have provided similar care in 1970, \$18.267 would have been required. But in fact, the Jamaica Plain hospital had to make do with only \$13.806 million. Generally, funding for veterans' hospitals has been increasing at 5 percent a year, but the costs of medical care are increasing at a much faster rate. As a matter of fact, medical costs have risen 125 percent in the past 10 years.

That is why our veterans' hospitals cannot provide the innovative, sophisticated treatment available in private hospitals. That is why the VA hospitals lag behind in kidney transplants, intensive care units, and surgical innovation. The costs of hospitalization in a private hospital run up to \$150 per day. But the VA must get by with only \$50 to \$60 per day. The VA needs more than a 5-percent increase to meet its responsibilities. It needs at least a 20-percent increase.

In Vietnam, we provide the fastest, most comprehensive battlefield care ever given. That care saves lives, but it also puts a greater and greater load on our VA hospitals. Today, 54 percent of discharged disabled veterans have lost a limb, or are partially or wholly paralyzed. In Korea, that figure was 28 percent. In World War II, 21 percent. These men need VA hospitals; they need to continue to receive care comparable to that which saved their lives on the battlefield. It is my firm conviction that we owe them no less than the best care this country can provide.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, our colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) has made a masterful explanation of the contents of this bill, and it is an involved and complicated bill. He has spent 30 minutes explaining all of the different sections in the bill, so I will not trespass upon the time of the committee to repeat a detailed discussion of the bill, since he has covered the subject so well.

Mr. Chairman, in addition, the Committee on Appropriations has prepared and presented for your information a 41-page report which contains a discussion of line items in the bill, and an explanation of the actions taken by the subcommittee. This report is available to all Members and I commend it to your review. If it does not contain answers to all of your questions, members of the subcommittee on the floor today will try to supply them.

I do not intend to repeat the detailed analysis made by my friend from Massachusetts but will make a few general observations and then discuss in some detail the provision of title I which contains the funds for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, leaving to my colleagues on the subcommittee the responsibility of discussing the contents of the other titles.

I think it is worthy of noting that the subcommittee conducted extensive hearings on this bill and on the budget requests for funds to finance the operations of this important department and these important agencies, commissions and independent offices. We listened to the testimony of 255 department and agency witnesses, including Members of Congress. All who desired to testify were heard and their testimony, including cross-examination by members of the subcommittee, was reduced to writing and published in three large volumes running to 4,108 pages. These hearings are also available to the House Membership and the public.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This bill appropriates \$18,108,203,000 to finance the 1972 operations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and 11 independent agencies and offices, including National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Veterans' Administration and several regulatory agencies.

At first glance this total would seem to be \$656,846,000 above the budget requests which totaled \$17,451,357,000. But the budget estimate exclude the cost of special revenue sharing, or one-half year funding, for model cities, urban renewal, and rehabilitation loan programs of HUD. If these costs are included, and indeed they are included in a separate place in the budget as a proposed supplemental in the amount of \$850 million, the adjusted budget requests would total \$18,301,357,000—\$17,451,357,000 plus \$850 million—and the bill therefore would be \$193,154,000—\$18,301,357,000 minus \$18,108,203,000—below the budget.

The majority of the subcommittee elected not to assume that the revenue-sharing program will be approved and therefore voted to include a full year of funding for these programs. If revenue-sharing is approved, the necessary transfers can be made to merge these appropriations into the new program.

COMPARISON OF BILL WITH 1971 APPROPRIATIONS

Undoubtedly the question will be asked how much is the bill above the funds appropriated in 1971 and why the increase. Last year Congress appropriated \$16,996,888,000 to run this department and these agencies during fiscal year 1971. The budget for 1972 called for appropriations totaling \$17,451,357,000 to finance the same activities, including certain new and additional responsibilities imposed by Congress. This is an increase of \$454,469,000 requested for fiscal year 1972 over the funds made available for fiscal year 1971. But if the \$850 million included in the budget as a proposed supplemental is included, as mentioned above, the 1972 request would be \$1,304,469,000 more than was appropriated last year.

Actually, the bill under consideration provides \$1,111,315,000 more than Congress appropriated last year and this is, as previously reported, \$193,154,000 below the sums requested in the adjusted budget. But the fact that this bill appropriates \$1,111,315,000 more than was appropriated last year calls for an explanation and I will try to explain it.

The increases in this bill above last year's appropriations occur in the following activities:

Veterans' Administration.....	\$949,351,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	165,343,000
National Science Foundation..	72,000,000
Federal Communications Commission	4,610,000
Selective Service System.....	4,038,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,115,000
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future	650,000
Renegotiation Board.....	194,000
Office of Science and Technology	133,000

The foregoing increases over 1971 are offset by decreases in the following activities:

Federal Home Loan Bank Board	\$45,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	41,119,000

INCREASES IN THE BILL ABOVE LAST YEAR VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The increases in the bill for the Veterans' Administration, above the funds provided in 1971, fall in the following categories:

Compensation and pensions....	\$357,621,000
Readjustment benefits.....	232,000,000
Insurance and indemnities....	1,400,000
Medical care.....	303,077,000

The increases in the first three categories listed above are mandatory and therefore beyond the subcommittee's control.

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

The increases in the bill for HUD, above the funds provided last year, are itemized in the table attached to the committee's report. The heaviest increase is in the housing subsidy payments which are mandatory under the annual contract authority previously granted. The increase in this category is \$524,700,000 above 1971, and is accountable from the fact that the Government will be paying subsidies in 1972 on 1,862,500 units as compared with 1,317,000 units in 1971.

There are other increases shown in the table. But there are substantial offsetting decreases, the principal one being \$425,000,000 for model cities—because the appropriation last year was for 2 years.

When a balance is struck between the increases and decreases, the result shows a net increase for HUD, above the sums appropriated last year, of \$165,343,000.

COMPARISON OF BILL WITH BUDGET

As I have already reported, this bill contains appropriations of \$656,846,000 above the sum requested in the budget, excluding the \$850 million discussed above as proposed in the budget for a supplemental. But please remember what I have previously said on this subject: The bill would be \$193,154,000 below the budget if the \$850 million proposed in the budget as supplemental is considered—as it must be to get a true comparison.

The only increases above the budget occur in the funds provided for the Veterans Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development: \$120,053,000 for the Veterans Administration and \$649,147,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Let me explain why a majority of the subcommittee voted these increases.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill appropriates \$10,858,756,000 for the Veterans' Administration. This is \$120,053,000 more than the budget request and all of the increase is for Veterans medical care.

The budget had proposed to reduce the average daily patient census in Veterans' Administration hospitals from 83,000 in 1971 to 79,000 in 1972 by reducing the average length of stay of patients in hospitals and accepting fewer nonservice connected cases. It was the opinion of the subcommittee that this would not be advisable so additional funds were included to provide for not less than an average of 97,500 operating beds in Veterans' Administration hospitals during 1972 and to provide in-patient care and treatment for an average daily patient load of not less than 85,500 veterans. This accounts for \$106,253,000 of the \$120,053,000 increase.

We also have an increase of \$13,800,000 above the original budget in medical care attributable to the decision of the subcommittee to provide \$16,952,000, instead of the \$3,152,000 called for in the original

budget, to activate 32 drug rehabilitation units, and is in line with the drive to attack the drug abuse problem recently announced by the President. This increase was called for in an amendment to the budget submitted by the President in House document No. 92-133.

HUD

The bill appropriates \$3,206,324,000 for the Department of HUD. This is \$649,147,000 above the budget.

This increase is shown on a line item basis in the table attached to the committee's report. There are a number of line item decreases shown on that table also. But the net figure shows an increase of \$649,147,000 above the budget.

As previously stated, the net increase is attributable to the decision of the subcommittee to provide a full year of funding for model cities, urban renewal and the rehabilitation loan program instead of half-year funding as called for in the budget in anticipation of enactment by Congress of the special revenue sharing program proposed by the President.

The budget had included \$850 million as a proposed supplemental to cover said programs. If this should be taken into consideration, the budget requests would be increased and the bill would be substantially below the budget—by \$193,154,000 to be exact.

ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

While it is correct to say that the pending bill provides direct new obligational authority—appropriations—in the sum of \$18,108,203,000, it must be noted that substantial additional obligational authority is made available by permanent legislation to continue certain activities that are not subject to annual appropriations. The following table will show how substantial this spending authority is:

Permanent new obligational authority—Trust funds

National service life insurance fund	\$790,082,000
U.S. Government life insurance fund.....	43,047,000
General Post Fund, VA National homes.....	2,550,000
NASA	12,050,000
National Science Foundation, donations	5,000
	<hr/>
	847,734,000

Permanent new obligational authority—Federal funds

Federal Housing Administration	\$60,000,000
College Housing Fund.....	8,905,000
Government National Mortgage Association.....	6,521,000
Public Facility loans.....	1,426,000
Interstate Land sales.....	1,170,000

Total

78,022,000
Administrative and nonadministrative expenses—Limitation on amounts of corporate funds to be expended

Federal Housing Administration:	
Nonadministrative expenses	\$148,426,000
Administrative expenses.....	15,850,000
GNMA	6,600,000

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:	
Nonadministrative expenses	16,923,000
Administrative expenses	8,000,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:	
Administrative and Nonadministrative expenses	497,000
Total	
196,296,000	
Annual contract authorizations	394,300,000
Total	1,516,352,000

So, if we include the direct new obligational authority — appropriations — granted in the bill—\$18,108,203,000—and the new obligational authority arising from permanent legislation listed above—\$1,516,352,000—it will be seen that this bill includes a grand total of new obligational authority in the amount of \$19,624,555,000.

MAGNITUDE OF SPENDING AUTHORIZED

But this summary of the bill does not tell the full story of the total burden this bill places upon the taxpayers of the country next year and following years until all the new contract authority provided in the bill is liquidated. Let me give you the shocking facts:

I have shown in the above table that \$394,300,000 in new contract authority is granted in this bill. This is not a one-shot proposition but it means that authority is granted the Department of HUD to sign contracts obligating the Government to pay out \$394,300,000 each year during the life of the contracts, which in this instance will be 30 or 40 years depending upon which section of the Housing Act is involved.

It is fair to say that HUD contends that many of the contracts will be liquidated before the 30 or 40 years periods expire. For example, if John Smith is beneficiary under a section 235 subsidy to enable him to buy a house, the subsidy will cease if and when he moves up the economic ladder and his income increases to the point he no longer is eligible for the subsidy—and this would reduce the length of the Government's obligation on the contract. The same will apply to the case of a man who is a beneficiary of a rental subsidy under section 236.

So it is impossible to determine for sure how long these contracts will run and it therefore becomes necessary to make estimates. The subcommittee estimates, and the estimates are based upon figures obtained from HUD, that the ultimate cost of the new annual contract authority granted in the bill—\$394,300,000—will be not less than \$5,163,000,000 as a minimum and could run as high as \$14,122,000,000 as a maximum. If new contract authority provided in basic legislation for public housing projects is added, the total cost of the housing subsidies provided in this bill alone will be something between \$9,954,000,000 and \$18,997,000,000.

The \$5,163,000,000 minimum and \$14,122,000,000 maximum figures listed above apply only to the new contract authority—\$394,300,000—granted in this bill. To understand the total impact of these programs, you have to add the contract authority previously granted in prior years. When you do that, the result is indeed staggering. Let me give you the cumulative figures from inception through fiscal year 1972 for the 5 big housing programs involved: Public housing, rent supplement, section 235 homeownership, section 236 rental assistance, and college housing.

PUBLIC HOUSING

From the inception of this program through the period covered in the bill before you today—fiscal year 1972—the total annual contract authority granted for low rent public housing amounts to \$1,037,000,000. These contracts run for a maximum of 40 years; 20 years for leasing. So the total liability of the Government under these contracts could reach \$36,261,000,000. But HUD estimates the actual liability is something between \$35,576,000,000 and \$36,261,000,000. If we should stop public housing at the end of 1972 and never build another unit, the cost to the taxpayers of this program will be at least \$35,576,000,000 and could go as high as \$36,261,000,000.

RENT SUPPLEMENT

From the inception of this program through fiscal year 1972, the total annual contract authority granted for rent supplements amounts to \$232,000,000. These contracts run for a maximum of 40 years. So the total liability of the Government on these contracts will be \$232,000,000 times 40, or \$9,280,000,000. But HUD estimates that the actual liability will be something between \$4,243,000,000 as a minimum and \$9,280,000,000 as a maximum. But if we stop the rent supplement program after fiscal year 1972, the cost of this program to the taxpayers will be at least \$4,243,000,000 and could go as high as \$9,280,000,000, depending upon whether some of the contracts are liquidated ahead of time.

SECTION 235 HOMEOWNERSHIP SUBSIDIES

From the inception of this program through fiscal year 1972, the total annual contract authority granted under section 235 amounts to \$490 million. These contracts run for a maximum of 30 years. So the total liability of the Government under existing contracts—including those made under authority granted in this bill—will be \$490,000,000 times 30 or \$14,700,000,000. HUD estimates the actual liability will be something between \$4,886,000,000 as a minimum and \$14,700,000,000 as a maximum. But if we never sign another section 235 contract after 1972, the cost of this program will be at least \$4,886,000,000 and could go as high as \$14,700,000,000, depending upon whether some of the contracts are liquidated ahead of time.

SECTION 236 RENTAL ASSISTANCE

From the inception of this program through fiscal year 1972, the total annual

contract authority granted under section 236 amounts to \$490,000,000. These contracts run for 40 years. So the total liability of the Government under existing contracts—including those made under authority granted in this bill—will be \$490,000,000 times 40 or \$19,600,000,000. But HUD estimates the actual liability will be something between \$8,026,000,000 as a minimum and \$19,600,000,000 as a maximum. If we never sign another section 236 contract after 1972, the cost of this program will be at least \$8,026,000,000 and could go as high as \$19,600,000,000 depending upon whether some of the contracts are liquidated ahead of time.

COLLEGE HOUSING

From the inception of this program through the period covered by the bill before you—fiscal year 1972—the total annual contract authority granted under this program amounts to \$35,600,000. These contracts run for 40 years. So the total liability of the Government under existing contracts—including those to be signed under authority granted in the bill before you—will be \$35,600,000 times 40 or \$1,424,000,000. But HUD estimates the actual liability will be something between \$1,175,000,000 as a minimum and \$1,424,000,000 as a maximum. If we never sign another contract under this program after 1972, the cost of it to the taxpayers will be at least \$1,175,000,000 and could go as high as \$1,424,000,000, depending upon whether some of the contracts are liquidated ahead of time.

The following table will show how the cost of these programs is growing as new contract authority granted by Congress is implemented:

(In thousands of dollars)

	1970	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Rent supplements.....	23,000	46,600	91,300
Sec. 235.....	23,500	124,000	299,000
Sec. 236.....	3,000	24,000	149,000
Low-rent public housing.....	473,500	654,500	824,500
College housing.....	2,500	.....	10,000
Total.....	525,500	849,100	1,373,800

SUMMARY OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING COSTS

If we should stop these five subsidized housing programs in their tracks at the end of fiscal year 1972 and never sign another contract under any of them after 1972, the burden on the taxpayers will be staggering. The total cost could go as high as \$81,265,000,000. But if all the rosy estimates of HUD come to pass and some of the contracts are liquidated ahead of time, the total cost will be at least \$53,906,000,000.

I will include the following table listing for each of the five programs the total annual contract authority granted, including the authority granted under the bill now under consideration, and the estimated maximum and minimum costs. You can clip this table and keep it for ready reference whenever you are answering charges made by some mayor that Congress is not doing very much in providing housing for the poor.

HUD TOTAL CONTRACT AUTHORITY

	Contract authority	Cost			Contract authority	Cost	
		Minimum	Maximum			Minimum	Maximum
Rent supplement (40 years):				Total of above:			
Through 1971.....	\$177,000,000	\$3,377,000,000	\$7,080,000,000	Through 1971.....	\$853,300,000	\$13,167,000,000	\$30,882,000,000
For 1972.....	55,000,000	866,000,000	2,200,000,000	For 1972.....	394,300,000	5,163,000,000	14,122,000,000
Total.....	232,000,000	4,243,000,000	9,280,000,000	Total.....	1,247,600,000	18,330,000,000	45,004,000,000
Homeownership, sec. 235 (30 years):				Public housing, basic legislation (40 years;			
Through 1971.....	325,000,000	3,344,000,000	9,750,000,000	20 years leading):			
For 1972.....	165,000,000	1,542,000,000	4,950,000,000	1937 through 1971.....	887,000,000	30,785,000,000	31,386,000,000
Total.....	490,000,000	4,886,000,000	14,700,000,000	For 1972.....	150,000,000	4,791,000,000	4,875,000,000
Rental housing, sec. 236 (40 years):				Total.....	1,037,000,000	35,576,000,000	36,261,000,000
Through 1971.....	325,000,000	5,578,000,000	13,000,000,000	Grand total:			
For 1972.....	165,000,000	2,448,000,000	6,600,000,000	Through 1971.....	1,740,300,000	43,952,000,000	62,268,000,000
Total.....	490,000,000	8,026,000,000	19,600,000,000	For 1972.....	544,300,000	9,954,000,000	18,997,000,000
College housing (40 years):				Total.....	2,284,600,000	53,906,000,000	81,265,000,000
Through 1971.....	26,300,000	868,000,000	1,052,000,000				
For 1972.....	9,300,000	307,000,000	372,000,000				
Total.....	35,600,000	1,175,000,000	1,424,000,000				

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TALCOTT).

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, this is an appropriation bill—a dollar and cents bill—for research and development—particularly for science, space and earth applications—Housing and Urban Development, the Veterans Administration and other independent agencies.

The committee has spent considerable time, this year and in previous years, interrogating government officials, studying programs, visiting facilities, and listening to public and private witnesses—trying to adjust the priorities involved between the Department and Agencies included in this bill, and also among the other urgent demands upon the Federal taxpayers' hard earned dollars.

Obviously, every dollar figure, or line item, will not please, or satisfy, every taxpayer. Many special interests become highly organized and insistent about the Budgets in this bill. Some of the toughest lobbyists in the business have "zeroed in" on our subcommittee. We have responded to all demands and needs to the limit to which the Treasury and the other Departments and Agencies can be fairly accommodated.

Many items and dollar amounts in this bill are obligatory now. Previous Congresses have already authorized various programs; and expenditures, pursuant to these programs, have been contractually obligated. We now have no recourse but to pay these obligations.

Agencies requests in this bill are among the most glamorous, appealing or necessary of all budget requests. Who can deny to a veteran anything but the best in adjustment benefits, hospitalization and medical care? Who will deny that next to liberty and sustenance that shelter is a most basic human need? Who will deny that research and development is not the most essential ingredient of a progressive nation in this age of technology? Who can deny that our cities, towns and counties are in a financial crisis?

Our committee has recognized these needs. I believe our committee has provided, consistently over the years, ap-

propriations that have guaranteed the best care for our veterans, the best housing for our families, and the most advanced research and development in space and earth sciences that any country in the history of mankind has provided.

The delicacy of the balance between the appropriation, or expenditure, of funds for these important purposes and the ability of the taxpayer to continue payment is becoming more and more apparent.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) has quite accurately and forcefully presented facts and figures which should shock the younger generation whose earning capacity is being heavily mortgaged to pay some of the obligations we are heaping upon them in the future to satisfy some of our rather selfish and greedy immediate desires.

When we mortgage the earnings of future generations for housing which will be slums or demolished by the time or even before, they are amortized, we greatly restrict the options that our youth may wish to exercise when they reach the age and authority for making some of the decisions we are making today. They may rightly wish to make other decisions, change priorities, develop new programs—but they will be hindered, if not prevented, because of the encumbrances which we are heaping upon them today.

Imagine in only 3 years, under "rent supplements," we have initiated projects which have obligated taxpayers to "pony up" in the amount of \$232 million in fiscal year 1972, and can accelerate to 10 times that in 1975. If you are shocked by the amounts that the Congress has obligated the taxpayer to pay in 1972 for this single housing program, consider what the future taxpayer will think in 1980 when this program really gets going.

Already we have obligated the future taxpayer to pay between \$4 and \$10 billion for rent supplements.

And, Mr. Chairman, this is only one of many housing programs administered by HUD.

Other housing programs, including public housing, home ownership subsidies—section 235—home rental subsidies—section 236—college housing interest subsidies, housing for the elderly, housing rehabilitation subsidies and others, will multiply the tax burden of future generations many fold. We are not now able to predict the billions of dollars of obligations we are adding to the burden of the Treasury and the future taxpayer.

In addition to housing programs under the jurisdiction of HUD, there is a dozen other housing programs funded wholly or in part by the taxpayer—Farmers Home Administration housing, FHA insured loans, military housing, FHLBB's housing opportunity allowance program HOAP—and others.

The American taxpayer has been generous to a fault in the support he has given to the housing of fellow citizens. The time is fast approaching, if not already past, when the enormous housing subsidies must be tightened and the home occupant tax user must assume a more proportionate load of the taxpayer's burden for housing.

Along with the organized clamor for higher and better benefits for veterans, we are hearing from the unorganized taxpaying citizen—veterans and nonveterans alike—to the effect that duplicative services are not necessary to demonstrate our gratitude for our veterans' enormous sacrifices.

We hear in louder tones from more citizens, including many veterans, that the VA hospitals and medical services should be solely for service-connected injuries and illnesses—and that veterans with non-service-connected illnesses, injuries or medical problems should be treated just as other citizens.

I am grateful for the quality and the quantity of benefits, compensation and services our Government has provided our servicemen—particularly the serviceman returning with combat disabilities. If anything we should make certain that the disabled combat veteran is accorded every opportunity to quickly and fully readjust to civilian life as a first-class citizen. If we are to guarantee an

even higher level of care and consideration for combat disabilities, we must carefully guard against overloading the taxpayer with the cost of services for the non-service-connected problems of veterans.

I believe this appropriation bill attempts to strike the delicate balance we must achieve between the tax benefits and tax payments among fellow citizens—between the tax user and the taxpayer.

Another delicate balance has been achieved in the recommendation of the committee for NASA. Certainly a vital, progressive nation must explore. The entities which spend money for research and development—whether individuals, businesses or governments—are much more likely to survive and to progress. Certainly a nation with our scientific and technological genius and leadership ought to pursue its talents. In the foreseeable future our world leadership will depend more upon our scientific and technological developments and contributions than upon our productivity, craftsmanship or mass production. Surely, after we have developed the most highly skilled research and development team in history we will not permit it to wither. Surely we cannot permit this extraordinary team of space and earth scientists, researchers and developers to be disassembled and leave aeronautics and space research to some other nation or to be simply neglected.

After a crash program designed to land a man on the moon within the decade of the 1960's—and with the inherent waste of a crash program—we have now reduced and "leaned out" the space and "space applications" programs to a manageable size.

We are now pacing this essential research and development program. We are now more carefully selecting projects, more thoroughly administering contracts, and managing the whole administration in a more businesslike manner. The taxpayer can be more satisfied now. The scientist can still see progress and accomplishment.

The scale appears to be noticeably tipping against the adequate funding of NASA. A lack of confidence in the future support from the Congress is beginning to take its toll. Just recently we learned that astronaut Walter Cunningham, one of the most competent pilot-scientists in our space program, and one of the most articulate exponents of the value of space applications here on planet earth, has left the program—giving as his reason the apparent lack of support in both funds and interest, as well as understanding by the Congress and the administration. Astronaut Cunningham is not just an exception.

He is the peak of an iceberg of disenchantment. Other high level officials will leave, and the flight of a few top officials can lead to a "competency exodus" which would effectively emasculate this extraordinary team, jeopardize the system and greatly reduce our space prestige and the accomplishments which we now have every right to expect from our previous and continuing investments.

I hope the House will approve the rec-

ommendations including the amendment of the committee.

I would like to comment briefly on—and to express my strong support for—the funding recommended in this bill for the fiscal year 1972 requirements of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

With the fiscal year 1972 NASA budget, we will complete the transition from the space program of the 1960's—which was dominated by the single goal of the Apollo program—to a more balanced and in many ways a richer program of the 1970's. While there may have been justification for a "crash program" to establish this Nation's capability in space, I support the transition to a paced effort, one in which we can gain maximum benefit from the taxpayers' investment.

At the same time, I am concerned that we may be losing a valuable national resource by dismantling the dedicated and capable teams doing work on NASA programs. Five years ago there were more than 390,000 people in industry and universities working on NASA programs. This figure is now about 108,000.

With the funding provided by the bill for NASA this downward trend will be halted in fiscal year 1972. In future years, if funding constraints ease, hopefully the trend can be reversed. Meanwhile we must do all we can to apply the talents of the people no longer working on space projects to other uses—and this is not an easy task.

The total amount of our proposed bill is \$3,271,500,000. For research and development the amount recommended in the budget is \$2,517,700,000. The committee proposes the same amount but rearranged some of the line items. For instance, in relation to the Apollo program, the amount was reduced somewhat to better pace the program. We thought the funds for the Skylab program should be increased to provide a rescue capability of \$15 million, and we reduced the amount to be spent for space science and applications by \$15 million, and suggest an additional \$5 million be spent for research and development for different types of aircraft.

For the construction of facilities we have recommended an amount \$22,500,000 below the amount recommended in the budget, a total of \$33,800,000. Part of this was for the space shuttle facilities.

For research and program management we have recommended \$6 million less than what was recommended in the budget, because we felt the administration could be brought under better management control for a total of \$720 million.

We also deleted some language which would have continued the 5-percent transfer authority between line item appropriations, which had been given NASA in the early days but which is no longer deemed to be necessary.

Mr. Chairman, the funding recommended for NASA reflects a view—I believe one that is shared by all members of the subcommittee on which I am privileged to serve—that space is an important and continuing element of our national priorities. The programs recom-

mended in the bill will provide down-to-earth benefits to the American taxpayer:

In direct applications such as weather and communications satellites, and earth resources survey work in aircraft and Skylab and with automated spacecraft;

In technology in aeronautics and space systems;

In indirect but equally important and tangible benefits such as advances in computers, communications, materials research, systems management approaches—it is difficult to name a field that the challenge of space does not advance;

In national security, where space is used in a variety of ways for accomplishing functions in support of DOD missions;

In science, where direct payoffs will result, although, perhaps not immediately; and

In exploration, satisfying man's insatiable thirst to understand the unknown, to push back the frontiers of knowledge.

As President Nixon stated last year in defining this Nation's objectives in space for the 1970's,

We must realize that space activities will be a part of our lives for the rest of time. We must think of them as part of a continuing process—one which will go on day in and day out, year in and year out—and not as a series of separate leaps, each requiring a massive concentration of energy and will and accomplished on a crash timetable.

Appropriations recommended for NASA for fiscal year 1972 will support a balanced and integrated program, one designed to maintain this Nation's leadership in space. It deserves the support of the Congress and the people of this Nation.

In the decade of the 1960's we witnessed the attainment of the principal objective of the Apollo program, the landing of men on the Moon and returning them safely to Earth. Achievement of this goal was made possible through the cooperative effort of the Federal Government and the outstanding scientific and technical competence and dedication of NASA employees, business, educational institutions, and private research organizations.

Today as we consider the NASA appropriations for fiscal year 1972, we are in essence determining the direction of this Nation's space effort in the decade of the 1970's.

The Appropriations Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$2,517,700,000 for research and development activities. This is a \$47,300,000 reduction from the 1971 appropriation and a \$592,727,000 reduction from 1970. The committee feels that this figure is the minimum at which NASA can viably operate and simultaneously pursue the space requirements of this Nation. To further reduce the NASA budgetary request would serve to aggravate an already depressed segment of our economy.

NASA research and development has had a salutary effect on the U.S. balance of payments, as a most significant inducement for a positive balance is through our high-technology products. Space programs stimulate this capability and therefore contribute greatly to

a favorable balance; conversely, as space activity declines, so does our balance of trade. Continued realistic funding to NASA is economically advantageous as a boost to related industry and a hedge against further high unemployment in the technical fields.

The unemployment of space technicians results in a tremendous loss of human resources and expertise. It is not easily compensated for nor possible of future rectification. A less obvious result of past space appropriation reductions has been an educational trend away from engineering and scientific studies in colleges. The United States is inducing a brain gap—a shortage of qualified technical workers in the near future when they will be desperately needed. Not only has enrollment in technical studies dropped drastically in recent years but many engineers and scientists have deserted their careers and professions in bitterness over layoffs and canceled programs.

PRACTICAL BENEFITS

There have been many questions asked domestically about the value of our space effort in the terms of practical benefits. Our extraterrestrial expeditions have yielded valuable and unique scientific information and knowledge about our Moon, Sun, and Earth and how man functions in strange environments; but meanwhile we are also rightfully interested in improving our existence on Earth. Conveniently, several techniques for guiding the improvement of life on Earth are inherent in our new-found capabilities in space and the applications that a space ability makes possible. Aerospace research and development is not specifically oriented toward providing a direct benefit to the general public—but the common citizen will continually benefit from the impact of NASA technology on the computer, electronics, materials, and other associated industries. The magnitude and the challenge of the space program has led to revelations in almost every conceivable science and technology.

In the 1960's, spacecraft became commercial communication tools and began to provide worldwide meteorological data. The TIROS satellites of the environmental satellite system are contributing materially to better weather forecasts, more reliable warnings of weather dangers and environmental hazards, more accurate maritime bulletins, improved hydrological and space environmental services. Satellites are the basis for extremely accurate and reliable navigational systems used by both aircraft and ships. Utilization of satellite data is still in its infancy but feasible uses for the 1970's and the future include application to cartography, oceanography, hydrology, geology, forestry, geography, and agriculture. As an example, satellite photographic interpretations can improve predictions of crop yields and can aid in insect and fire detection.

MEDICINE BENEFITS FROM SPACE RESEARCH

Discoveries made during the development of space hardware have been transferred into everyday life where possibly

the greatest beneficiary of space research has been the field of medicine.

Bioinstrumentation is an aerospace developed system to provide acceptable physiological data without frightening or traumatizing the patient. Major examples include the Apollo electrocardiographic, the Gemini blood pressure signal conditioners, and implant biotelemetry. The monitoring of patients through bioinstrumentation has improved diagnostic techniques, saved lives, proved economical, and has freed our limited supply of doctors for more urgent tasks.

Diagnosis of infant hearing defects is now being aided by improved techniques for EEG's by adapting a space helmet technique of audiometry.

An outgrowth of semiconductor technology developed by a NASA contractor is now being used to measure muscle fiber membrane tension for better understanding of the mechanisms of the beating heart.

A NASA scientist conducting basic research into the effects of space radiation on body cells discovered intercellular linkages that may help in understanding the behavior of certain types of cancer.

A brain sensor and radio transmitter system developed for space medical research with test pilots appears to allow major improvements in diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenic mental patients.

The computer used to enhance pictures radioed back from the Moon and Mars has been successfully used to analyze pictures of human chromosomes.

The clean room technology of spacecraft has become equally adaptable to improve and maintain sterile conditions in hospital operating rooms.

The automated multiphasic health testing system developed by NASA is a rapid computer generated summary of 40 medical measurements conducted in a one-half hour physical examination that costs the patient a nominal \$25 annually.

Dry, spray-on electrode techniques enable an electrocardiogram to be taken, for instance, in an ambulance on the way to a hospital. Sensors smaller than the head of a pin can be inserted into a vein for measuring blood pressure without interfering with circulation. An automatic living cell analyzer can produce almost instantaneous blood counts. A switch is now in existence which can be operated by eye movements of a paralyzed patient.

Many additional dramatic developments in the medical field have had their origins in aerospace research but are much too numerous to list or adequately describe.

AERONAUTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

In the field of aeronautics, NASA is currently working on quieter jet engines and methods to reduce aircraft engine pollution; is investigating a way to provide an effective air transportation system for travelers in smaller cities and less densely populated areas; and is developing a new airfoil shape supercritical wing that would allow aircraft of the future to travel farther on less fuel.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

With the broad public interest in ecology, NASA aerospace technology is contributing important solutions to the aggravating problem of pollution.

Techniques developed in the space program to separate chemical fuels in boosters are now being adapted to separate oil from our natural waters while work done in developing the high performance in rocket engines has been adapted for use in reducing industrial pollution.

The environmental monitoring technology that NASA developed to insure a non-toxic environment in space cabin atmospheres is suitable to air pollution monitoring on a broader scale. Mass spectrometers used by NASA are being developed to detect and analyze gaseous constituents of the atmosphere while the NASA trace gas analysis procedures are suitable for use in air pollution research facilities to monitor special manufacturing processes.

Means for detecting and determining the size of oil slicks with air borne sensing devices, and later, it appears by satellite, have been developed. A cooperative smog research program involving space scientists has been initiated in California to trace the photochemical production of air pollution and its dispersion in the atmosphere.

MANY AND VARIOUS DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in many other, varied disciplines has likewise shown the impact of space technology on the average citizen.

The 360 computer system designed for NASA is now being used in accounting, banking, technical data banks, and data processing. Microelectronic circuitry has found commercial use in telephone switching equipment, television and small computers. Teleoperators, which are general purpose substitutes for man's limbs have proven applicable for work in medicine, ocean research, hazardous environments as well as use in prosthetic devices for the handicapped. Solid lubricants developed for space propulsion show a large market potential for use in the automotive, heavy electrical metal working and marine industries. Space fuel cell technology may lead sometime in the future to each building having its own self-contained power supply. New materials have been developed in response to the quest for lightweight, strong, heat-resistant components used in space: a new type of plastic-fiberglass mortar pipe for water systems, a polyurethane spray foam for insulation, fire resistant materials used in garments, new plastics for packaging meats, adhesives, resins, semiconductors, and so forth.

A number of public-sector potential transfers have reached the stage of adaptive engineering and performance test evaluation. Included in this group are: Portable life support systems for use by miners, firemen, aquanauts, and others; detection and recovery of indented writing as a support for law enforcement agencies in their laboratory investigation; sensor measurement and monitoring of coal mine air flows and dust as preventive measures for mine disasters and black lung disease; low-cost, reliable

fire warning systems for use in residential dwellings; and development of rural sewage disposal units.

BASIC KNOWLEDGE ENRICHED

Other less tangible benefits have resulted from our space effort. Our basic knowledge has been enriched enormously in many fields: the biosciences, physics, astronomy, geology, engineering. Space research has resulted in technological advances ranking with mankind's most significant discoveries. Space has been among our best salesmen abroad. Few of our accomplishments are so influential in demonstrating our capabilities, in demonstrating our goodwill through the services of space satellites, and in enhancing U.S. prestige around the world. The transfer of knowledge by intent and coincidence will continue, stimulating our economy, and benefiting society.

NASA BUDGET IS CONSTRAINED

The NASA budget for fiscal year 1972 is fiscally constrained. At the same time, it allows the Nation to move forward in aeronautics and in space, and meets the basic goals of our space program: the exploration of the unknown, the increase of scientific knowledge, and the practical applications of that knowledge for the benefit of man on earth.

The NASA appropriation is not just for research and development in space, with earth applications. It is an investment in our future. We have no more precious asset. We should use every reasonable means to enhance it.

NASA-DOD RELATIONSHIP RELATING TO THE SPACE SHUTTLE

The versatility and flexibility of the space shuttle and its low operational cost will be of significant value to the Department of Defense. The shuttle development is therefore fully supported by the DOD as reported to Congress by Dr. Robert Seamans, Secretary of the Air Force, and Dr. John S. Foster, the DOD Director of Defense Research and Engineering. NASA studies with DOD have concluded that it is practical to develop a shuttle system to meet the needs of both agencies. By agreement, NASA will produce this shuttle for joint utility by both of the agencies. The Air Force acts as the executive agent for the DOD and they are responsible for determining DOD needs and transmitting these technical requirements to NASA for inclusion into the shuttle design.

Cooperation has existed between the Department of Defense and NASA on this program since the inception of the shuttle concept. In April 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force and the administrator of NASA established terms of reference for the phased study of space transportation systems; and in February 1970, they established the NASA/USAF space transportation system—STS—committee which coordinates program requirements and plans for the space shuttle.

Recently this coordination has been effective in many areas. Air Force specialists participate in design review boards, source evaluation boards and all technology panels. DOD personnel have been assigned to the space shuttle program offices in OMSF, NASA headquarters; MSC, Houston; and MSFC, Huntsville.

Their personnel have provided technical advice to help define the desirable characteristics for the shuttle. These mechanisms have successfully coordinated Air Force participation in the NASA-managed space shuttle and assured that national requirements are factored into shuttle studies.

The USAF has contracted, through NASA, with each of the definition phase B contractors for a supplement to the basic NASA phase B contracts to study their specific requirements. Important technical contributions have come from Air Force laboratories in areas such as rocket propulsion, airbreathing propulsion, structures, thermal protection, and materials research. In addition, NASA is studying the use of DOD facilities for design verification efforts and possibly for operational use later in the program.

This continuing cooperation between NASA and DOD is essential to maintain improvement in the performance—cost management. Both agencies normally deal with the same contractors and we cannot afford to levy separate requirements for costly and different systems.

Although NASA will make the final decisions in terms of space shuttle requirements, the support and continuing advice and cooperation of the Department of Defense is necessary.

This will enable us to achieve the desired national operational utility in a timely and orderly manner at a minimum of cost.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from California yield?

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I fully support the funding of the space programs provided for in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration portion of this bill.

Those of us who represent areas with NASA installations know of the great value of the space effort. Because Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville is in the district which I represent, I have been intimately acquainted with the program since its inception and I am aware of the significant contributions which have resulted throughout the country from the investment in space work.

The committee is to be commended for increasing the appropriations for the Skylab program. It is unfortunate that budgetary restrictions inhibit more adequate funding of other vital phases of NASA's research and development effort.

The initial phase of our national space effort has been successfully directed to the demonstration of our ability to reach the moon and return. Human life here on earth has been improved as a result of new techniques, which have resulted from research directed in the space endeavors.

Through national effort we have assembled a thoroughly competent team of scientists and technicians. It is essential to our country's progress in a wide range of fields that the space program be funded at levels sufficient to hold this team intact and functioning.

Now as the space program matures, we stand on the threshold of even more

beneficial utilization of this effort. The initial work will involve the long-term flight of the Skylab. This is the necessary first step in developing a capacity for an extended manned operation in earth orbit.

The Skylab program will be the basis for a space shuttle which will be a fully reusable vehicle capable of carrying passengers, cargo and a combination of the two back and forth from an orbiting station.

These long-term flights will be at a minimum operating cost and at a maximum productivity for advancement of the earth and space sciences.

It is essential that we proceed now toward a realization of these programs at an adequate funding level. Any further delays and reductions would injure the effective and efficient team which has been assembled to pursue our Nation's space work. The dismantling of this team and the failure to engage it at its most efficient level jeopardizes our Nation's program and ultimately adds unnecessary expenses to our goals.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIAIMO).

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to commend our chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) who has done an outstanding job in chairing this subcommittee this year.

I also want to commend my colleagues on the subcommittee, and particularly the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) who certainly has a great grasp of this complicated subject, not only in respect to housing but also in respect to the other areas which we consider in our subcommittee.

I concur with many of the comments the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) made concerning the total investment in the housing program we have at the present time.

Even if we consider just that amount of housing which we have authorized and appropriated to the present time, if we spread it out over the lifetime of the program, 30 to 40 years, we recognize we are committing ourselves to many, many, many billions of dollars.

I believe the most important thing that the Congress can do, and certainly that this Committee can do, once it completes this appropriation, is to review the entire range of subsidized housing in the United States, to see whether our approaches are right, to see whether or not we should initiate new approaches, even to go to the extreme of looking into whether or not we should subsidize people who live in houses rather than subsidize the construction of houses.

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

Mr. GIAIMO. I am delighted to yield to the minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I was reading through the committee report. I particularly noted the request for section 235 and section 236 housing, where the administration asked for \$175 million for each of those two programs. The committee recommended \$165 million in each instance.

Later on I was looking through the

total subsidy figures for public housing, for rent supplements and for interest subsidy. If I recall the figures correctly, for fiscal year 1972 that total will be \$1,334 million, which is an increase, again if my memory is accurate, from the figures for this fiscal year of \$800 million or more, which is roughly a half billion dollar increase comparing fiscal year 1972 to fiscal year 1971.

Let me ask this question about section 235 housing. If I recollect accurately, after a 2-year period somebody—I presume the HUD—is supposed to check every purchaser to see whether or not there has been an improvement in the purchaser's economic situation. If there has been, then there is to be a termination of the interest subsidy for that particular purchaser. We have had now about 2 years of the section 235 program. Did the committee go into the question as to whether or not HUD has made any checks and have there been any revisions or changes and, if so, how many and in what dollar amount?

Mr. GIAIMO. I myself am uncertain, but if the gentleman from North Carolina would like to address himself to that, I will be glad to yield to him.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Actually, this program has been rolling for only 2 years, but we have developed some information on the subject. Some people have grown out from the program by virtue of economic improvement in their personal condition. On the other hand, reports indicate that there is a little over 1 percent of defaults that have already occurred in section 235.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes in order that I can respond to other remarks made by the gentleman from Michigan. The total subsidy payments this year will be \$1,373 million. That is contrasted with \$849 million last year. The reason for this is that additional units are coming onstream and the units that will receive subsidies next year will total 1,862,000 housing units which are now receiving either rental assistance or homeowner assistance or rent supplement payments. There will be 116,900 rent supplement units in 1972. There will be about 457,100 section 235 units, 223,500 section 236 units, and 1,065,000 public housing units for a total of 1,862,000 units.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Will the gentleman yield for one other question?

Mr. GIAIMO. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The section 235 program would expect to have a higher default rate than, I think, other private housing programs where the Federal Government participates, but on the question of a monitoring of the mortgages and the capability of the mortgagee to move from one economic circumstance to another, this is important because, if somebody or a family improves their economic situation, under the law the interest subsidy is to be eliminated.

Mr. JONAS. That is correct.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Does the FHA

have an up-to-date, modern monitoring system so that when people have a change in economic circumstances and when their economic circumstances do improve then the subsidy stops?

Mr. JONAS. They conduct a check every 2 years and are required to do so by the law itself.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Is the committee convinced that that is sufficient?

Mr. GIAIMO. Speaking for the gentleman from Connecticut I can say I am not convinced that it is sufficient. I think we really ought to look into every aspect of these housing programs.

I am not being critical of HUD because I think they have done a fairly good job under the circumstances. However, I think the unit cost of housing, for example, has increased tremendously. I think we have today speculators in the housing field, speculators in subsidized housing for profit, and I think we have to look at this total picture in which billions of dollars are involved. I think it should have constant oversight in order to see to it that we are getting the most we possibly can for our money with reference to the number of subsidized housing units.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GIAIMO. I would be glad to yield further to the gentleman from North Carolina, except I have two or three other points to make, but I do yield to the gentleman with the admonition that my time is running out.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD) should listen to this testimony:

Mr. BOLAND. In your judgment, is the Section 235 program a good program? Is there a better way to provide housing for low- to moderate-income families, other than this Section 235 program?

Mr. GULLEDGE. I believe it is both my personal conviction and the department's that the 235 program is certainly not the best way. It is the best way on the books at the moment.

So, I concur in the view which has been expressed by the gentleman from Connecticut that the legislative committee should be looking into these programs and, in fact, the Committee on Banking and Currency has already made an investigation of the section 235 program.

Mr. GIAIMO. I think the legislative committee should do this and I think that the Committee on Appropriations should do it also.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIAIMO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I would like to point out to the House that there is one housing program in our Government housing program, the direct loan for veterans, which was created and furnished money with which to build houses in the rural areas. That program has made some \$280 million but yet this year the administration has canceled that program.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNGATE. I would inquire of the gentleman from Connecticut—and I believe it comes under the 236 program rather than the 235 program, where non-profit-making organizations can purchase housing which has been constructed for low-rent public housing projects?

Mr. GIAIMO. That is right.

Mr. HUNGATE. I wonder if the committee is acquainted with a couple of instances as to some of the cross references between Government housing under section 235 and section 236 and the situation with reference to the Tax Reform Act?

Mr. GIAIMO. I think there is a very definite connection.

Mr. HUNGATE. That is to say, where by a builder could build for \$1.4 million these units and sell them to a nonprofit group for \$1.7 million under this type loan and make that profit? And the interest rate is subsidized down to 1 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has again expired.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further—

Mr. GIAIMO. Briefly.

Mr. HUNGATE. There is some question as to whether the rent can be subsidized before 2 years, but, certainly, after 2 years the rent of such properties can be subsidized; and if an individual or a corporation makes the sale at a profit above \$1.4 million when sold at \$1.7 million, he can reinvest it in public housing within 1 year and he pays no income tax on that property? The situation on 235 and 236 housing is well described in an article by Stanley Surrey in the February 1970 Harvard Law Review and in an article by C. Willis Ritter and Emily M. Sunley, Jr., in the winter, 1970 Maryland Law Review.

Mr. GIAIMO. That is my understanding. There are many tax gimmicks involved in this type of construction.

In view of the questions that have been asked here, I think we should really look into this. I think the Congress has the duty to do it.

I would like to stress two points here today. One involves the Federal Communications Commission. For years our subcommittee and the Select Committee on Small Business of the House has been insisting that the Federal Communications Commission look into the critical problem of the allocation of the radio spectrum.

For years we have been getting promises and a lot of lip service from the FCC, but no substantial reallocation of the spectrum. There is great need for spectrum usage and reallocation in this country.

Many years ago the Government grabbed off a large portion of the radio spectrum and the major broadcasters grabbed off another large portion. The

remaining bits and pieces in this limited spectrum were to be used by the other users, and to be allocated for other usages.

One of the largest industries in this country is communications, which runs into the billions of dollars, and the land mobile radio users are a good example of that, yet they have great difficulty in obtaining spectrum usage and allocation of frequencies.

Last year our committee recognized the tardiness and the delay of the FCC by language in the report that said:

The Committee is concerned that too small a part of the resources of the Federal Communications Commission may be devoted to comprehensive policy planning to attack major problems confronting the Commission and the communications industry. Our attention has been particularly drawn to the need to insure optimum use of the spectrum in the public interest, to develop sound and effective policies regarding violence and obscenity on television, and to develop the full potential of this medium to enhance the quality of American life. The Committee is of the opinion that the funds recommended herein for appropriation will adequately support an increased effort in this regard.

This language was in last year's report, and yet another year has passed and we have received more promises and no concrete action, no substantial action on the part of the FCC to reallocate substantial portions of the spectrum.

The other area that I would like to discuss is in the budget of the National Science Foundation.

The Chairman described the total amount which we gave to the National Science Foundation. I would like to stress that in this budget we are asking the National Science Foundation—in fact, we are directing it to not cut the institutional support for science programs or the science education programs, as the NSF intended to do, and as it did do in the budget sent to the committee.

We feel these programs for upgrading the quality of science in the American schools at the undergraduate level, the graduate level and in the high schools are essential, and we feel this is a great national contribution to the future of the country and to the future technology which we are going to need in this country.

The National Science Foundation has sought to cut these two items as I have indicated and chooses instead to beef up its scientific research support program and its national and special research program. The NSF wanted to increase the scientific research support program from \$175 million to \$257 million. It wanted to increase the national and special research programs from \$82 million to \$166 million.

Now, I am for basic research, and I think we should provide funds to continue that too, but we do not want to see the National Science Foundation changed from an agency dedicated to the upgrading of our institutions of scientific knowledge and instruction in our educational institutions in the United States, into a basic research organization, stressing research applied to the national needs, including social research and research directed to social problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has again expired.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GIAIMO. We have many agencies in this country which are doing a great deal of work in research concerning national needs and social problems of the United States, many of them well funded, I might add. I want to see the National Science Foundation continue in the direction for which it was originally created to upgrade the quality of the scientists in this country, as it has done so well. I do not want to see the NSF turned into a scientific OEO program.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIAIMO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I agree very much with the statement of the gentleman from Connecticut. We do not want them to do this, but when funds are curtailed for research and development in other very important programs they have turned to the National Science Foundation to pick this research up and continue it. So I think it is not the National Science Foundation that we have got to look to, it is perhaps the other agencies that are trying to shift this burden.

Mr. GIAIMO. I agree with what the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) says. And let me just say that we did not cut their research money. We did increase two large research programs from \$175 million to \$230 million, and from \$82 million to \$123 million.

Mr. MILLER of California. I realize that, but I just wanted to call it to the attention of the gentleman.

Mr. GIAIMO. We increased the research moneys. But we did not give the NSF as much as it wanted in these programs.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON).

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Chairman, as a junior member of the committee, I want to publicly thank the chairman for his fairness in the conduct of these hearings and also in dealing with the members of the committee and extending time for questioning. The eminent way in which witnesses and committee members were recognized by the chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts, deserves our compliments and praise for his willingness to let all of us be heard. That also is true of the ranking Member, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) and I want to thank them publicly for their courtesies extended to this Junior member.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has done a very thorough job in the hearings. They have certainly questioned all the witnesses who wanted to appear and no one was cut off. We talked of housing, we talked of space, we talked of science and of every program under the committee's jurisdiction. Many of the obligations of this \$18 billion plus appropriation bill are those of a contractual na-

ture over which we have no control in dollar amount. As a result, it is necessary that they be funded. As you have heard from the gentleman from North Carolina some commitments extend thirty to forty years in their contractual obligations.

The space program has leveled off. There is no crash program. We have not set a time limit on any program into space beyond those already planned and, in my opinion, the program can be and should be funded at a level that will result in efficient handling of the entire space program.

One argument was presented that, I thought, was very dramatic in showing what can happen in the space program if we fail to continue at the level that is now intended and can be sustained over the next few years. That was in connection with what we call the launch window. As a layman who has no knowledge of the space program from a scientific point of view, I was intrigued by the witness who testified that during the next decade there will be a launch window open that will not occur again for 179 years. The launch window does not have anything to do with the launching pad or the launching station, but the launch window is the interrelationship of those bodies in space whether they be planets or celestial bodies and their relationship to each for space exploration. If this grand tour of space during this next decade is not accomplished, then it will have to be deferred for 179 years—which means that your grandchildren and your great grandchildren will not witness the event.

However, my purpose in occupying the well at this particular time is in connection with one section on page 3 of the bill which deals with counseling service as a part of section 237 of the National Housing Act. This is the section the chairman has indicated was in dispute, perhaps because of my own personal opposition as a result of my experience in housing and my own background in the field of housing for over 20 years in both public and private housing. I feel that this particular money is not necessary.

It provides for the first time in our history a \$3 million appropriation for counseling services; the counseling services funded in this bill are not restrictive. There have been some who have said that this would be for section 235 program counseling in connection with mortgage funding and mortgage financing.

However, that is not the interpretation nor is it the intent of this section of the act. Counseling service is a broad term used in this particular section. It might mean counseling service for marriage. It might mean counseling service for child care. It might mean counseling service for prenatal care. It might mean counseling service for health and hygiene or it might mean counseling service for building maintenance, for public housing projects where they experienced maintenance problems. It might be counseling service of any kind and if we can believe some of the witnesses who came before the committee, the housing authorities throughout the entire Nation are having problems in their public

housing programs with tenants, and in project maintenance. They have some crime problems in public housing and in some projects the buildings are being literally destroyed because of the failure to maintain properly or require tenants to take care of the property as they should.

In my opinion, this \$3 million will be used as much in public housing as it will in any other field.

Getting back to my experience during the 20 years that I worked as a project manager, housing management adviser, and executive director of a corporation that had a rather large housing development, I discovered ample resources within almost any city or urban area where these services can be secured by any executive director of a housing authority, or any project manager who is worthy of the title. I took the liberty of checking here in the Washington metropolitan area, and there are some 565 separate counseling service organizations or individuals, profit and nonprofit, for fee or without fee, that are available to people here in this metropolitan area. It is in a little pamphlet entitled "Where to Turn."

These are provided for those who want to call on them. I am sure that any project manager or any executive director of a housing authority could refer his tenants or his people to these agencies in order to get the kind of counseling they need.

At the appropriate time I intend to offer an amendment to delete the section of the bill found on page 3 that provides this \$3 million for counseling services.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. JONAS. I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks by the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) and support the committee and this bill—the Department of Housing and Urban Development; space, science, veterans, and certain other independent agencies appropriations bill for fiscal 1972.

This is a big bill and an important bill. This bill touches the lives of virtually every American directly or indirectly.

I want to commend the chairman, my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, EDDIE BOLAND, for his great work on this vital and important bill.

I have served on this committee for 17 years—and for 5 years as chairman. Because of the rules of the House, I relinquished the chairmanship this year as I serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations.

However, I have continued to serve as a member of this committee and my deep interest in the programs included in the many facets of this bill is continuing.

Mr. Chairman, I support the committee and the recommendation of the commit-

tee for appropriations totaling \$18,108,203,000 to fund the programs in this bill—benefits for our veterans—continuation of the space program—continuation of the vital programs of HUD in housing, model cities, urban renewal, neighborhood facilities, planning grants, among others.

I support the newly authorized contract authority for sections 235 and 236 for housing assistance programs—homeownership and rental housing—as well as the recommended authority and funding for the rent supplement program, public housing and other major housing programs.

I support the recommended appropriations of \$10,858,756,000 for the vast programs of the Veterans' Administration as new veterans from Vietnam continue to return home and avail themselves of these benefits.

There are some items in the bill which some Members would like to cut and reduce. There are other items which some would prefer to provide increases. Over all the committee has done a creditable job.

This is a well considered bill, a sound bill, a forward-looking bill, and I urge its passage.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE).

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I would first like to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts as well as the able ranking minority member, the gentleman from North Carolina and the other members of this subcommittee for their hard work and their outstanding efforts in bringing this bill to the floor for our consideration.

The substantial increases found in title I of this bill: \$600 million for urban renewal, \$150 million for model cities, \$50 million in rehabilitation loan funding—will enable this country to pursue a major domestic priority facing our nation—that of building a nation of liveable cities and towns. The magnitude of this appropriation is proportionate to the magnitude of the task we face.

To improve our environment, \$100 million is provided for the open space land program that will encourage the additional development of neighborhood parks and other open and green space areas. This bill has retained the limitation requiring local matching funds for the Federal contribution to this program. I regret the retention of this language, and I am hopeful that ultimately we will be able to change this program to make it a 100 percent federally funded program.

Also included in this bill is a \$134 million increase for our veterans' medical care programs. I believe that the Congress as well as the President is determined that American veterans, especially our returning and disabled Vietnam veterans, shall receive the highest quality medical care available. This increase will go a long way toward insuring this care for the 85,500 patients in our VA hospitals. It will also provide for an improved staffing ratio of employees to patients.

One aspect of this bill that has concerned me deeply is our attempt to alleviate the growing problems of the communications industry. There is growing concern about the quality of our television programming. The committee has shared my concern and last year language was inserted into our committee report requesting a comprehensive policy study of this problem by the FCC. As noted in this year's committee report, and as revealed in our hearings, there has not been any substantive progress made with this request.

I am certain that this lack of progress is no reflection of a lack of concern about this problem on the part of the FCC. The Commission is a most competent agency and they are wrestling with many sided problems. Yet, I want to stress my sincere desire to pursue this problem with the goal of making more quality television programming available for our children. We expect to see the FCC and the networks provide increased leadership in this area; \$24.7 million is provided to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The committee was unanimous in its belief that this agency should have all necessary funds with which to discharge its varied activities and diverse responsibilities at this very difficult time.

This bill, appropriating money to HUD and the 11 other agencies and offices, contained therein is important not only in terms of the immediate impact on the lives of all Americans, but in terms of the future of this Nation as well. It addresses itself to present needs in housing, environment, veterans' affairs, and communications. It concerns itself with challenging questions of the future, such as space exploration, scientific knowledge, and the building of liveable homes and communities. I urge its adoption by this House.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHLEY).

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, in his state of the Union message in 1969 President Nixon asked the Congress to address itself to two areas of need. He asked that we develop the legislation necessary for an evolving national urban growth policy and he requested greatly expanded assistance for new community development.

In the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 the Congress responded. The first provisions in title VII established responsibility in the White House for developing a national urban growth strategy. That legislation provided a landmark in new community assistance.

I am most disappointed, Mr. Chairman, that 6 months after this legislation was signed into law by the President, no effort whatsoever has been made by the White House to implement the national urban growth provisions enacted by the Congress. Only in recent weeks has there been an identifiable unit in the Domestic Council of the White House that has been assigned the responsibility, and, to the best of my knowledge, they have not yet met.

I am also disappointed that in the legislation before us there is no provision for planning funds for new communi-

ties. It was well established last year that new communities are an essential component of national growth policy. We expect 100 million more in population by the end of this century and it is well established and documented that new communities must provide assistance, shelter, and a suitable environment for much of this increase in growth.

I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee or his associate on the Republican side if there is any particular explanation as to why no planning funds are available in this legislation, as provided in section 720 of last year's Housing and Urban Development Act. Does this reflect, on the part of this distinguished subcommittee, a disinterest in the concept of the program for new communities? Is there an explanation that would be helpful to those of us who feel this is an area of considerable importance.

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

Mr. ASHLEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I share the gentleman's concern that only \$5 million was requested by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the entire new communities program as approved in the 1970 Housing Act.

The gentleman is probably the best authority on the new communities program, since he is the father of it. His concern about inadequate funding for this item is certainly appreciated by me and by Members of the committee. The only amount provided in this bill for new communities is the \$5 million requested in the budget for supplementary grants.

There is a provision under section 720 of the HUD Act of 1970 which does provide \$5 million in 1971 and \$5 million in 1972 for planning assistance for the new communities program in 1972.

It is my understanding that there has been a request made by HUD to the Office of Management and Budget to fund planning assistance under the new communities program.

I hope the Office of Management and Budget will approve the request.

Insofar as I personally am concerned, if it should develop that an amendment for this program should go to the Senate and is approved, it would be my hope that in conference we could agree on an amount that would be acceptable to all of the members of the subcommittee and to the House.

As you have indicated, this is landmark legislation. I feel there is a great future for new communities, not only the satellite communities and the peripheral communities but those new communities that are the new in-town communities, such as Welfare Island, N.Y. This is a great breakthrough for the developers of new communities that will provide proper atmosphere, climate, jobs, and homes not just for those who can afford them but for those in the low- and moderate-income brackets. You have my assurance that if any action is taken with respect to planning grants, that I would support that action.

Mr. ASHLEY. I appreciate the assurance that the gentleman from Massachu-

setts has expressed. He is entirely right when he points out that there are applications or proposals pending or under consideration from every part of the country for new-towns-in-town that are desperately needed in many of our great urban centers and for the other types of new communities provided for in this legislation. It would be little short of a disaster if there were no planning funds available to launch the program this year. We simply can't wait until 1973 or sometime thereafter to begin planning.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOLAND. I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Will the gentleman yield to me further?

Mr. ASHLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. I would agree with the gentleman from Ohio that it would be little short of disaster if we did not have planning funds for this new program. That was one reason why the New Communities Act of 1968 was a bit of a failure. It was really a failure because it failed to provide the necessary planning funds. The new communities program provided for under the HUD Act of 1970 is a giant step forward—and I am sure that the gentleman from North Carolina will agree—in funding new communities and making guarantees under the Treasury authority of \$500 million so that developers, both public and private, can participate in the program. In my judgment, it is a great program. There is a lack of planning funds, and I am not talking about the lack of feasibility studies by the developers themselves, but I am talking about the planning funds after feasibility studies have been made. I think it is necessary for this program.

Mr. ASHLEY. The gentleman is most knowledgeable in this area.

Mr. Chairman, let me conclude by saying that the whole thrust of the new community legislation is better planning for our physical environment. That planning is provided for in the 1970 legislation and must be funded this year. To do otherwise is to say that there are loan guarantees available, but not planning money. This is the kind of absurdity that characterizes our current pattern of development that has provided such widespread and wasteful sprawl.

Mr. JONAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHLEY. Yes. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. I think it is fair to say the budget submission that we considered was prepared under the old act. The 1970 act was not signed into law until last December 31, which was the last day of the year. They are asking in the budget for \$5 million for assistance in planning new communities.

Mr. ASHLEY. This would be for public facilities.

Mr. JONAS. That is true. But under the old act they had money for planning and for facilities. The authority was divided in the 1970 act, which has one section dealing with planning and another with supplementary grants.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Under the 1970 act, section 718(a) provides for supplementary grants and section 720(a) provides for planning assistance.

However, I join the gentleman from Massachusetts in understanding that representations are being made to the Office of Management and Budget. It is very likely another budget submission will go to the other body.

It will be some time before we will be in conference. If funds are put in the bill by the other body for planning, we will give consideration to that action in conference.

Mr. ASHLEY. I appreciate that statement from the gentleman from North Carolina very much indeed.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would like to express my strong support for the statement of my good friend, the distinguished representative from Ohio, THOMAS L. ASHLEY.

I would agree with the Congressman that \$10 million for planning funds to the appropriation for new community development, would greatly hasten the establishment of planned new communities as were first envisioned under title VII of the Housing Act of 1970.

As I am sure most of my colleagues are very well aware, title VII, was authored chiefly by the gentleman for Ohio, a man whose leadership in the area of urban planning and development is, by now, well known.

Mr. Chairman, my own city of Chicago is in the process of developing some new "towns-in-town" proposals which will be eligible for assistance under title VII. I personally feel that this act provides a unique approach for solving the increasingly complex problems brought about by urban living, and I have encouraged my city to participate in the program in every possible way.

Knowing of the problems that we have encountered in the development of our new "towns-in-town" communities in Chicago, I would agree with Congressman ASHLEY when he says that sound planning is fundamental to the overall success of these projects.

Although \$10 million for planning would be but one small step toward the goal of workable new "towns-in-town" communities, it would be a much-needed first step.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to the question raised by the gentleman from Ohio in which he engaged in colloquy with the gentleman from North Carolina and myself, the budget document itself and the justifications sent to our committee indicated the need for additional funding for new community activities. That is being considered in the Department now. We know this is so. In the context of total budget requirements, there may be a supplemental request or an amendment to the 1972 budget when

plans to implement the program are completed. When that is before the committee we will be happy to look at it and give it careful consideration.

I feel that something more should be done to carry out the program as authorized last year by the Congress than the \$5 million that is requested and recommended in the bill at this time.

Mr. ASHLEY. I see other members of the Committee on Banking and Currency present here on the floor and I know they share my deep concern in this matter. I appreciate the courtesy of the gentleman from Massachusetts very much indeed.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER).

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for the increase which his subcommittee has voted in aeronautics and also the increase in technology utilization which is provided for in this bill.

I would call attention to the recently completed study by the civil aviation research and development policy group, which emphasizes the development of STOL, and for which additional funding of \$5 million above the President's budget has been recommended by the Appropriations Committee. There are many other worthy developments in the field of aeronautics which also deserve our support, and I trust that additional support may be forthcoming in the future for increased emphasis on noise control, safety factors in general aviation, airport design and construction, and the encouragement of more young people to enter the area of aeronautical engineering.

In increasing the amount for technology utilization \$1 million above the President's budget, the Appropriations Committee is taking a definite step in the right direction. I share the disappointment expressed in the committee report that NASA has not exhibited sufficient imagination in carrying forward this potentially valuable program. It has been my custom to ask the numerous directors of technology utilization who annually appear before my Subcommittee on Advanced Research and Technology how many predecessors they have had in their job. It is rare, indeed, when the director of this office knows how many people have preceded him in his job. Thus there is little continuity of effort in the assignment. Furthermore, the announcement has just come across my desk that Ronald J. Phillips, the current Director of the Office of Technology Utilization has announced his resignation from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration effective July 3. I hope that NASA will not only place more emphasis on technology utilization, but will also provide more continuity of leadership in this important office.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. DENHOLM).

Mr. DENHOLM. Thank you very much. I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts yielding time to me. I want to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague,

Mr. EVINS, the gentleman from Tennessee, in support of this bill.

I respectfully request your indulgence in establishing a foundation for a question, Mr. Chairman.

One of the sections of the Housing Act of 1968, section 106(a) has never been funded heretofore.

Section 106(a) authorized the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide technical assistance in housing to aid low- and moderate-income families to obtain housing assistance from the Federal Government.

Preliminary figures from the 1970 census show that there are 200,807 occupied units of housing in South Dakota. Some 34,617 of these housing units lack plumbing or are overcrowded and fall into the category that the Census Bureau defines as substandard. Approximately one out of every six South Dakota families need better housing.

In South Dakota, 90.2 percent of the substandard housing is in the rural areas or small towns. There is not adequate private sources of mortgage credit, especially for the low-income families available for housing in rural areas and small towns. The people of rural America are in need of sources of mortgage credit to improve the quality of life and to maintain themselves in their own homes.

The low-income families of the rural communities of this country must have the advantage and opportunity of the benefits of the Federal housing program to improve essential and necessary housing requirements.

It appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that the bill includes \$3 million for a low-income sponsor fund.

Further, it appears that—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. DENHOLM).

Mr. DENHOLM. Further, it appears that the funding proposed is for interest-free loans to nonprofit sponsors which will be incurring and paying the preliminary costs of the housing development. The Chairman is requested to explain the intent of the committee in inserting the \$3 million in funding this part of the bill, and to clearly delineate the legislative intent thereof.

Mr. Chairman, what does the \$3 million actually include—and how do you propose that it be used to assist low- and moderate-income families of rural America in respect to housing?

Mr. BOLAND. I presume the gentleman from South Dakota is referring to the \$3 million added by the committee for counseling services.

This would be utilized, we hope, under contract to counsel people in low- to moderate-income levels with regard to their budget, with regard to spending, with respect to financial management, and other counseling services so necessary in maintaining one's dwelling and family. This kind of advice and counseling may enable them, for example, to put aside some money for a down payment on a home so they can actually take advantage of the section 235 program.

I think the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. DENHOLM) raises a very significant point. As the gentleman has indicated, these are, undoubtedly, programs that are probably totally unknown to some of the poorer people not only in some of the farm areas, but in other areas in the United States as well. The problem is, how do you get this information to them, and how do you counsel these people. In a sense you could counsel them under the counseling services program, and I hope that there may be some provision by HUD to do it. It would be my hope, as the sponsor—and I offered the amendment in the subcommittee for the \$3 million for counseling services—that the Department would not use this money to staff its own headquarters or for counseling alone in the urban areas, rather, that there should also be an effort made to get into the rural areas and to provide counseling for the families about whom the gentleman from South Dakota is interested.

I commend the gentleman from South Dakota for bringing this to the attention of the committee.

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee. And may I specifically ask the distinguished chairman (Mr. BOLAND):

Is it the intent of the committee and the sense of the proposed legislation to provide for the funding of incurred costs of nonprofit organizations such as church groups, cooperatives, community groups, labor groups, nonprofit business groups, or welfare groups?

Mr. BOLAND. I think there should be a contract made with a nonprofit organization, such as a church group, a labor organization, or any other organization that may be in the area, who is attuned to the physical and social needs of that particular community.

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the able gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) and the members of the committee for the expressed intent of the committee and the declared intent of the proposed legislation in the administration of funds designated for counseling services.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the question comes up on Federal housing projects that are already in existence, as to the present inadequacy of the contribution made by the Federal Government to take care of local taxes and community municipal services of all kinds. In these local communities, of course, the taxes and costs have gone up tremendously. But Federal contributions to local communities in lieu of taxes have not been increased to keep pace with these higher local costs. So our local taxpayers are required to help subsidize the schooling, police, sanitation, and municipal services for the Federal Housing projects.

I would ask the gentleman what is being done to assist the local governments so that these already developed Federal housing projects pay their just and fair percentage of local taxes and local government expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gen-

tleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) has expired.

Mr. JONAS. I have no further requests for time.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from North Carolina yield a short amount of time?

Mr. JONAS. I understood the Chairman to say that all time had expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the time of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) has expired. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FULTON) after which I will yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the serious question should be emphasized on the increasing tax burdens on these local communities such as boroughs, townships, cities, large and small, where there are these Federal housing developments, because of inadequate Federal contributions in lieu of taxes. Federal contributions in lieu of taxes are not keeping pace with local costs. It is a plain fact that these Federal contributions do not cover the increasing expenses of these local communities.

Is there any provision in this bill that will increase the Federal contribution for Federal Housing projects, to cover the high local expenses that are now being suffered by the local communities, for assistance for these local taxpayers who are also in the lower income levels?

Mr. BOLAND. If the gentleman will yield, are you speaking of the \$3 million for counseling services that is now in the bill?

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. I am not speaking of counseling services. I am talking of Federal payments toward the cost and in lieu of local taxes—when adequate local taxes are not being paid by the Federal housing authority in that particular community.

Mr. JONAS. The section 235 and 236 programs are both programs under private enterprise and the owner of the project would pay the taxes along with the upkeep of the property.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. My question is on previously constructed Federal housing projects under the Federal Government that are not paying their proper share of the local municipal expenses and taxes.

One other comment is to be made—when a specific Congressman strenuously objects and a local community and its officials and citizens, to a housing project being built in a location by HUD within his district because he knows of the inaccessibility and high costs of site development and the high costs of the future of community services, why does HUD go ahead and override the Congressman and provide funds to the local housing agency, to build the housing project? In fact, that is what happened recently in my district.

Mr. JONAS. Because your local housing authority makes the decision where these projects are built.

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, I was dismayed to learn that our Appropriations Committee had decided to authorize only \$165 million for new contracts under sections 235 and 236 of the Housing Act during the coming fiscal year. The Department of Housing and Urban Development had requested \$10 million more than this, and the authorization permits \$60 million more.

The program under section 236 applies to rental housing. Subsidy payments are made to reduce the rents and carrying charges on a building, thus indirectly aiding low-income tenants or cooperators, as the case may be. In New York City, in addition to constructing FHA-insured projects under section 236, we are also using 236 funds in conjunction with our Mitchell-Lama program to reduce rents and carrying charges. In some cases, the cost to the tenant of living in a Mitchell-Lama project has been reduced by over 40 percent. Nearly 8,000 units of housing receiving some assistance under section 236 were begun in New York City during 1970.

The section 235 program provides home ownership for low-income families through subsidies on mortgage interests to reduce an eligible individual's payments to that which would be required if the mortgage bore an interest rate of 1 percent, or 20 percent of the family's income, whichever is greater. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reports that the program has been quite helpful to minority group families "by enabling them to obtain decent housing and to enjoy the benefits both material and psychological, of homeownership."

In my district, which includes the Lower East Side of Manhattan, is found some of the worst housing in this country. Programs such as those funded under sections 235 and 236 are the only hope which many of the poor people there and elsewhere in the country have of getting to live in housing which is fit for human habitation. When I speak, as I so often do, of the need to reorder our national priorities, I am talking about programs such as these—programs which are oriented to the needs of the needy. I deeply regret the fact that this bill does not at least meet the \$175 million requested by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. If our national policies were as they should be, the full amount authorized—\$225 million—would have been appropriated in this bill.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, we have before us today the bill appropriating funds for fiscal year 1972 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Veterans' Administration, and numerous other agencies. In some respects this legislation is commendable, in others it exhibits serious deficiencies.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The measure for assessing the fiscal year 1972 appropriation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development must be the landmark Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. That law sets forth a declaration of policy which is the standard by which we may

assess our endeavors in providing a decent home for every American. It states:

The Congress affirms the national goal, as set forth in Section 2 of the Housing Act of 1949, of "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

The Congress finds that this goal had not been fully realized for many of the Nation's lower income families; that this is a matter of grave national concern; and there exist in the public and private sectors of the economy the resources and capabilities necessary to the full realization of this goal.

We have not met the goal set in 1949. We have not been meeting the goal affirmed in 1968. And we are not going to meet that goal, in light of the progress forecast by the bill before us today. I realize, of course, the difficulty of meeting all the needs which exist under the numerous housing programs, and I commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. BOLAND, for his excellent leadership in shaping this bill. But I do hope that the gaps which I intend to detail are not allowed to remain.

Let me first point to some of the more positive aspects of the appropriation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD FUNDING: COUNSELING SERVICES

The administration requested no funds for counseling services under section 237 of the National Housing Act. The bill before us, however, provides \$3 million under the open-ended authorization. These funds may be utilized for counseling to mortgagors whose mortgages are insured under section 237, as well as to families receiving assistance under the section 235 homeownership assistance program. This \$3 million funding is a commendable first step in implementing a program which unfortunately has been thus far unfunded.

HUD FUNDING: MODEL CITIES

H.R. 9832 appropriated \$150 million for the model cities program. This, combined with the \$575 million appropriated for fiscal year 1971, which will not be used until 1972, produces a total of \$725 million for model cities obligations in 1972. But, this \$150 million appropriation is still \$100 million under the authorization.

The model cities program is particularly important. Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 first authorized the provision of grants and technical assistance to cities of all sizes to assist them in planning and carrying out local model cities programs. These are programs to improve the social, economic and physical living conditions of people living in selected slum or blighted areas, through local scheduling, coordination, and concentration of Federal, State, and local public and private efforts.

HUD FUNDING: URBAN RENEWAL

The HUD appropriations bill provides \$1.2 billion for urban renewal. This is \$600 million in excess of the amount requested by the administration. This, combined with \$200 million of the 1971 appropriation which is to be used in 1972, produces a total of \$1.4 billion available for commitment on urban renewal programs. Despite the commend-

able step of providing this \$1.2 billion, that amount is still \$1.387 billion below the full authorized amount.

The urban renewal program is essential for the revitalization of our decaying cities and towns. Created by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, this program authorizes Federal assistance in the form of loans, grants, and technical assistance to carry out urban renewal activities. These activities may consist of acquiring and clearing a slum or blighted area, either residential or nonresidential, and then disposing of the land for redevelopment in accordance with planned uses; rehabilitation of structures in such area by the property owners, accompanied by improvement of community facilities by the local government, thereby resulting in conservation of the area; acquisition and rehabilitation of residential properties by local public agencies; or any combination of these. It is particularly crucial, therefore, that the urban renewal program receive maximum funding.

HUD FUNDING: SECTION 236

The Department of Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill for fiscal year 1972 provides \$165 million in increased annual contract authority for the section 236 program. This is a full \$60 million less than the maximum—\$225 million—which could be provided. This failure to provide full authority is indeed a very serious blow because—without any exaggeration at all—this program is absolutely essential to solving the desperate housing needs of our cities, particularly New York City.

The inadequacy of this \$165 million is emphasized by the fact that the hearings before the Subcommittee on HUD—Independent Offices of the House Appropriations Committee reveals that the backlog of requests for section 236 funds, as indicated by the documents presented in the hearings, amounts to almost \$300 million. And, as the documentation in the hearings further explained, the demand for section 236 funds "continues to grow."

Some measure of the need can be demonstrated by looking at New York City alone. The need there is for \$60 million in fiscal year 1972—the very amount by which the appropriation bill before us falls short of the full authorization level.

The section 236 rental assistance program was established by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Its aim was to assist moderate-income families by authorizing interest reduction subsidy payments by the Federal Government. These result in a reduction in the rental charge or carrying charge to the tenant or cooperator. The payments, made to the mortgagee on behalf of the tenant or cooperator, reduce the interest costs down to as low as 1 percent.

In New York City, section 236 is particularly crucial for the viability of the State and city Mitchell-Lama programs. These programs are eligible for the section 236 program by virtue of my legislation adopted and incorporated in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. Unfortunately, because of a lack of funds, New York City has never received sufficient section 236 funds for these projects.

The reason why section 236 is so crucial can be seen by examining the shocking statistics. New Mitchell-Lama buildings are now coming in with rentals and carrying charges of as high as \$75 or \$80 per room per month. Moderate-income families simply cannot afford these massive expenditures for what is a basic necessity—shelter.

Older Mitchell-Lamas are in the same straits. Buildings which at one time had reasonable rentals are now being hit with enormous increases. One reason for this is increased maintenance expenses. Taxes also account for the rise. And, in addition, buildings which have to go into permanent financing have to pay current high interest rates, much in excess of the rates being paid while they remained on temporary financing.

Section 236 subsidies can bring these rentals and carrying charges down drastically, so that moderate-income families can in fact afford the apartments which are now so costly. The rule of thumb is that each percentage point of interest being paid on a mortgage translates into \$4.50 per room per month in rental or carrying charges. Thus, if a Mitchell-Lama project is covered by a mortgage whose interest rate is 7 percent, and the section 236 subsidy is used to bring that rate down, in effect, to 1 percent, the renter of a four-room apartment can experience a rental reduction of 6 times \$4.50 times 4, or \$108 monthly.

Now, I want to stress that while I have dwelled upon the Mitchell-Lama program, similar programs exist in numerous other States, including Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. So section 236 funding is not a matter of parochial concern. It is a dire national need.

I also want to stress that even were full funding provided, there would still be problems with the section 236 program. These must be corrected.

One problem exists in the fact that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has resisted implementing section 118 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, which incorporates my legislation making State and locally financed limited housing projects—for example, Mitchell-Lamas—which were built prior to 1969 eligible for assistance. Last December, when that act was being considered by the House, the administration opposed section 118. Despite its efforts, the will of the Congress prevailed and the provision was passed, an amendment to strike it being defeated. Now the administration claims as excuse for its nonimplementation lack of funds. Inasmuch as the \$165 million being provided by the appropriations bill before us today is, although below the full authorization level, \$30 million above the funding for fiscal year 1971, I think that the administration cannot legitimately claim such excuse. I expect to see section 118 implemented.

Another problem which currently exists with the section 236 problem resides in the rent-income ratios currently in existence. Section 236 requires that tenants and cooperators receiving section 236 assistance must pay 25 percent of their income as rental or carrying charge.

This simply is not a credible figure. Moderate-income families cannot afford to expend such large amounts on shelter, as is statistically demonstrated by the fact that nationally the average rent-income ratio for a "Lower Living Standard Budget," as determined by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, is just 16.4 percent. The onerous requirement set by section 236 is 8.6 percent above that national average.

The harsh fact of the matter is that moderate income families, living in high cost areas such as New York City, have such tremendous demands on their budgets—for food, transportation, health, education, et cetera—that they cannot afford to allocate a full one-fourth of their income to the cost of shelter.

To remedy this situation, I have introduced H.R. 13, which reduces the section 236 rent-income ratio from 25 percent down to 20 percent. Subsequently, I introduced this legislation as H.R. 6183 with the following cosponsors:

Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. SCHEUER.

Another problem with section 236 is that the income eligibility limits currently set by the law unwarrantedly exclude many families who are in severe need of section 236 assistance. Rising costs have priced much of decent housing—particularly in New York City—out of the market of moderate-income families. Yet the rigid income limits set by section 236 bar these very families from the help of section 236. To remedy this situation, I have introduced H.R. 53, which changes the section 236 limits to either 90 percent of the limits prescribed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for occupants of section 221(d)(3) below-market-interest-rate projects, or 135 percent of public housing continued occupancy limits, whichever is higher. In effect, this means that the section 236 income limits would be set about 50-percent higher than they currently are, opening up section 236 assistance to a large number of families who desperately need help. I subsequently introduced this legislation as H.R. 6184, with the following cosponsors:

Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. SCHEUER.

Still another problem with the section 236 program, and one which must be corrected, is that the statutory mortgage limits have failed to keep pace with rising land and construction costs in New York and other cities. For example, the current limit of \$26,680 for a two-bedroom apartment is more than \$3,000 below per unit actual costs in New York City. In fact, New York City FHA-insured projects approved, or pending, at the Board of Estimate in early 1971 averaged almost 15 percent above the present limits.

To deal with this severe situation, I have introduced H.R. 54, which provides that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may authorize increases in mortgage ceilings to meet increased construction costs. Subsequently, I rein-

roduced this legislation as H.R. 6185 with the following cosponsors:

Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. SCHEUER.

Unfortunately, with inadequate funding, New York City and other cities around the country cannot even begin to meet the housing needs of their citizens. Thus, I am particularly hopeful that the Senate, when it undertakes consideration of funding for section 236 for fiscal year 1972, will provide the full authorized amount, and that the House conferees will accept the Senate version, recognizing the dire need which I have detailed.

HUD FUNDING: RENT SUPPLEMENTS

One of the particular gaps in the appropriation bill before us today concerns the rent supplement program. The administration requested an inadequate \$60 million increase in annual contract authorization—\$93 million less than the authorized level. The committee has failed to even meet that figure, providing in H.R. 9382 for only an increase of \$55 million in fiscal year 1972. I appreciate the committee's concern, as stated at page 5 of the report (H. Rept. 92-305) on H.R. 9382, that the eventual cost of contract authorizations thus far provided, and the \$55 million increment provided by this bill, will be large as these contracts are paid out. But, that is no real solace for solution for the devastating lack of housing which exists today.

The rent supplement program is particularly crucial in meeting the needs of lower-income families, who face such a desperate lack of decent, affordable housing. Enacted in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, this program provides for rent supplements on behalf of needy tenants. Housing provided is privately owned and operated, and primarily privately financed. A market rental rate sufficient to cover applicable debt service, maintenance, and management expenses is established for each rental unit. Eligible tenants are required to pay 25 percent of their income toward the rental rate, with the deficiency being made up in the form of a rent supplement payment directly to the project owner.

As initially enacted, the rent supplement program did have some flaws. It still does, but one which has been corrected concerned the barring of State and locally financed limited profit housing programs from eligibility. By virtue of my amendment adopted in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, this bar was removed. Thus, in my own State and city, Mitchell-Lama developments are now eligible for rent supplements. This was a particularly crucial step in helping to meet the disastrous lack of decent, affordable housing for many New Yorkers. Subsequently, in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, another amendment of mine was incorporated in the bill as section 118. This made Mitchell-Lamas built prior to 1969 eligible for rent supplements, thereby removing the bar which had remained even after adoption of my previous amendment in 1968.

There still remain other flaws in the rent supplement program. One of these is the requirement that families participating in the program must pay 25 percent of their income as rental. This is an inordinately high amount, particularly when it is matched against the comparable 20 percent requirement under the section 235 homeownership program. Under that program, not only is the family which is receiving Federal assistance in securing home ownership only required to pay 20 percent of its income. It also is building up equity, and obtaining the benefit of the income tax deductions for interest expense. Neither of these benefits accrues to the needy rent supplement family paying 25 percent of its income as rental.

To reduce this requirement down to 20 percent, I have introduced H.R. 13, and subsequently introduced this bill as H.R. 6183 with the cosponsors I previously listed.

Still another problem with the rent supplement program inheres in the administrative rent limits set by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in determining a project's eligibility to receive rent supplement assistance. These simply have not kept pace with the rapid increase in development costs since the inception of the program, and they do not reflect current market rentals for new and rehabilitated housing in New York City and other high-cost areas.

This is seen in the fact that in the 6 years since the passage of the 1965 HUD act, which created the rent supplement program, the monthly rent limits have been adjusted upward only 18 percent, which averages out at just 3 percent yearly. Over the same period, however, and particularly in the last 2 years, construction costs have been rising at a rate of more than 1 percent a month. Thus, present rent limits do not reflect these increases. To provide the assistance which the program is in fact intended to supply, the administrative rent limits must be geared to actual market conditions.

To remedy this situation, there should be at least a 40-percent increase over the original rent limits. At the same time, to allow high-cost areas to utilize rent supplements in federally insured market rate and State and locally assisted developments—such as the Mitchell-Lama and municipal loan rehabilitation projects in New York City—the high-cost area adjustment in the administrative rent limits should be increased from 25 percent to at least 45 percent.

Finally, the rent supplement income limits must be adjusted, because at present many families who do, in fact, desperately need the assistance of the rent supplement program are barred by virtue of their having incomes which are, under the present limits, too high. To correct this situation, income limits and the definition of income governing the rent supplement program should be administratively changed, as they can be and as I have requested by letter of November 7, 1970, to Secretary Romney.

Obviously, the prime issue before us today is the level of funding of the rent supplement program. As I have noted,

the level set by H.R. 9382 is \$93 million below the maximum. This is very unfortunate. At the same time, not only must we secure adequate funding, but we must also correct the present deficiencies of the program which I have detailed.

HUD FUNDING: FAIR HOUSING

There are some additional aspects of the programs implemented by the Department of Housing and Urban Development which the occasion of the bill funding this department make appropriate to discuss.

One program of particular concern is the section 235 homeownership assistance program. There have been serious problems concerning the implementation of the program, and certainly among the most serious are those highlighted by the recently issued report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, entitled "Homeownership for Lower Income Families." The finding of this report is that section 235 program has been operated to the disadvantage of the northeastern section of the country. In this region, which contains a substantial portion of the Nation's population, only 6 percent of the section 235 units have been provided. By contrast, nearly half of all section 235 houses have been located in Southern and border States. And, as the Commission report states on page 92:

If the program is to benefit lower-income families on an equitable basis and not have the effect of discriminating against families because of the geographical area in which they happen to live, some flexibility must be provided in the statutory cost limits to enable the program to operate everywhere.

More serious is the finding by the Commission that the section 235 program has been implemented in such a way as to maintain "the traditional pattern of separate and unequal housing markets for white and nonwhite families," (page 89). The Commission points to the administration of the program as producing this segregated, unequal product. There is only one answer: The section 235 program must be administered so as to provide equal benefits to all Americans. Maintenance of segregation cannot be condoned.

This analysis of the section 235 program by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights leads to the next issue, and really the larger one, which I want to address. This is the fair housing policy of the Federal Government. On June 11, the President issued his so-called equal housing statement. He promised to enforce laws against racial discrimination, but he maintained that communities would not be forced by the Federal Government to accept low- and moderate-income housing. He said:

We will not seek to impose economic integration upon an existing local jurisdiction.

Thus, communities remain free, in terms of executive policy, to employ restrictive zoning to preclude housing for low- and moderate-income families.

I cannot accept this view of the role of the Federal Government. Granted, the President said that he would "not countenance any use of economic measures as a subterfuge for racial discrimination." But, that qualification is insufficient—the ability to establish that re-

strictive zoning was used for racial discrimination will be difficult. Perhaps more importantly, that qualification represents a policy of passivity—of response to an evil to which attention is called—whereas what is needed is a policy of aggressive pursuit of fair housing. That aggressive policy has been lacking heretofore, and the President's statement forecasts a like policy of passivity for the future.

That policy of passivity does not square, I believe, with title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968—the fair housing title—which provides, in section 808(d):

All executive departments and agencies shall administer their programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the purposes of this title. . . .

Affirmative action is mandated by the law. That is not what the President's housing policy statement prescribes. What it does prescribe is acquiescence to economic segregation. And in this Nation, in this day, economic segregation means racial segregation. The vast majority of blacks and Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans and American Indians fall within the groupings of low- and moderate-income families. It is they who need the ability to obtain, decent, affordable housing in the suburbs, where living conditions are amenable and where so many jobs have migrated. The President's policy does not answer this need. It rejects it.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

I have dwelled considerably on the appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development because that Department is responsible for the housing programs which ostensibly are aimed at alleviating a domestic need of the utmost priority.

There is sad irony in noting that in the same bill providing a total of \$3,206,324,000 for that Department, there is also provided a larger amount—\$3,271,500,000—for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Few more object demonstrations of our misplaced priorities could be provided.

I do not deny that the space program provides jobs. This is the argument often heard when one questions the billions spent by NASA—these billions go to provide employment. That is true, but it is no justification for spending these billions on the space program. Those same moneys, expended for other programs which do meet our domestic needs, would equally create employment.

So, the fact is, at least to my mind, that we are spending direly needed funds for programs which really carry a very low priority on the agenda of America's needs. We have inadequate housing, inadequate mass transportation, inadequate health facilities, inadequate educational facilities, and hundred other inadequacies. To spend over \$3 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is to fail to meet these needs, and to sustain the misplaced priorities which continue to govern.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Unlike the funds spent for the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-

tration, the funding for the Veterans' Administration is particularly necessary and important. H.R. 9382, the bill before us, provides \$2,244,700,000 for medical care. This is more than \$300 million above the appropriation for fiscal year 1971, and more than \$120 million above the amount requested by the administration. This increase will, according to the committee report, assure that sufficient funds are available for not less than an average daily census of 85,500 patients in VA hospitals, and provide for an improved staffing ratio of employees to patients.

Having personally visited the Bronx Veterans' Administration hospital just a little over a year ago, I am convinced that there is a pressing need for improved facilities and staffing. At that time, I asked Dr. A. M. Kleinman, hospital director, about nurse staffing. Our colloquy pointed up the dire situation:

Mr. RYAN. In regard to this question of nurses. It is stated that one nurse covers three wards—two wards for spinal injury cases and one for rehabilitation.

You mentioned 2-C and 3-C. Are those on different floors?

Dr. KLEINMAN. Yes.

In this case the three wards she covers at night—I am talking about the night shift, 1-C, 2-C, and 3-C.

Mr. RYAN. Three different floors for one nurse?

Dr. KLEINMAN. Yes.

Needless to say, I found conditions at Bronx VA hospital very distressing. Thus, the more than \$2 billion provided by H.R. 9382 is particularly important.

Also particularly crucial is the provision, as a component of this \$2.4 plus billion, of almost \$17 million for the drug rehabilitation program for former servicemen. Obviously, \$17 million does not even approach dealing with the program, and certainly my concern and the concern of my colleagues will generate a supplemental appropriation later this year to provide more funds. But at least this funding before us now will provide for 32 drug rehabilitation units, each with 15 beds and the capacity to handle 200 outpatients.

I am also pleased to note that H.R. 9382 provides \$64,707,000 for medical and prosthetic research. Such research is essential to maintain and develop medical care for our veterans. I, for one, have made no secret of my opposition to the war in Indochina. One of the great tragedies of this war has been the thousands of wounded and maimed young men who have been its victims. To them we owe the finest medical care available. They have paid a very heavy price for the errors of this Nation, and we cannot compound those errors by failing to provide that care for these men.

H.R. 9382 also provides \$90,418,000 for construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities. Again, to our veterans we owe a heavy debt. It is essential that we have the facilities to pay that debt.

I do want to make clear that while I am gratified to support these funds for medical care for our veterans, I do not believe that the medical care which has been provided thus far is adequate. It is not enough to just appropriate funds. It is required that we assure that those funds are being used to provide the best services and the best care. Thus far, we have not done enough.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Chairman, today we are voting to increase the annual contract authority for both the section 235 and 236 housing assistance programs to \$165 million—an increase of \$35 million and \$30 million, respectively.

Although I am concerned that we pass the appropriation bill in order to prevent any dry period in funding for these programs as occurred last year, I strongly feel that the program in my congressional district has been seriously mismanaged.

During the past 2 years, when massive unemployment was taking place in Brevard County where the Kennedy Space Center is located, many homeowners were anxiously attempting to sell their homes to prevent foreclosure. In fact, there were 750 vacant homes in the northern section of Brevard County. At the same time, however, the FHA regional office in Tampa continued to permit the construction of new homes under the 235 subsidy program.

After 3 months of correspondence and meetings with FHA officials, a decision was announced to halt the issuance of conditional commitments for the speculative production of new homes until the housing market situation justified additions. However, the FHA order did not pertain to signed purchase contracts or to southern Brevard County. Although the situation has not been as severe in southern Brevard County, there are still many vacant homes which could and should be utilized.

Moreover, many of the homes that were built under the 235 program have been repossessed. In Brevard County alone almost 1,000 homes sold under the 235 program have been repossessed.

Why should it be continued to construct new homes under the 235 program, many of which are repossessed, when vacant, new, or used homes, which fit the requirements of this program are in existence?

Furthermore, there has been lacking a careful analysis of the location of "235" housing. In Indian Harbour Beach, Fla., for example, an ultra-exclusive Brevard community of \$20,000 to \$50,000, 10 homes under 235 subsidies were built.

The highest priority should be given to decent housing for all Americans. But, the FHA has an obligation to all homeowners not to upset the housing market in an area where it insures the greatest majority of homes.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Chairman, a recent survey of all 57 regional offices of the Veterans' Administration reveals that practically all of these offices are underfunded and understaffed. The Veterans' Administration requested over \$280 million for general operating expenses for fiscal 1972 largely to operate these offices. When the request was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget, the general operating expense item in the budget was slashed by over \$15 million which will prevent VA from giving timely service to veterans, especially those from the Vietnam era.

Mr. Chairman, a review of the needs of the Montgomery, Ala., office, according to the manager of that office, reveals a need for \$154,545 in fiscal 1972. Practically all of this money is for increased staffing where substantial workloads increases

exist. At the Montgomery office, the workload factors in compensation, pension, and education have increased by 22 percent; in loan guaranty, 15 percent; administrative, 13 percent.

Mr. Chairman, it is obvious that this situation is getting out of hand. The Office of Management and Budget permitted the VA Administrator to ask for \$5.6 million more for general operating expense a few days ago before a Senate committee but most of these funds will be allocated to other areas such as job counseling and will not materially assist or clear up some of the serious backlogs which exist in various divisions of our regional offices. Therefore, I believe we should add a minimum of \$7 million on top of what the administration has requested.

Mr. Chairman, the simple facts are that with the discharge of about a million new veterans each year, the Veterans' Administration has more customers. The VA must have the additional required staff to keep pace with this increased workload on a timely basis and they must also look to the future. On the survey form submitted to the Veterans Affairs Committee, the director of the Montgomery office stated:

Training and employee development suffer from continuous heavy press of employee time to remain current on workloads. We absolutely must train and we do find some time for special job training. There is a great need however, for more training and development to be ready for increasing workloads and for replacements of expected retirements. In the next five years we will experience a great increase in the number of retirements of experienced people. In addition to the 15 extra personnel we have indicated we need in fiscal year 1972, there is a general need, in all the VA Regional Offices, I believe, for several extra personnel ceiling points to enable us to recruit likely prospects when they are available in order to be training them before the actual retirements of the many who will retire in the next few years. With extremely tight fund allocations of the past few years, it has not been possible to carry out a satisfactory program for updating of office machinery and equipment. While this is a built-in part of VA budgeting and fiscal operations, it takes second place to personnel needs as we continue extremely heavy workloads.

Mr. Chairman, I support the addition of \$7 million for general operating expenses of the Veterans' Administration. I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate both the Appropriations Committee and our Committee on Veterans Affairs for their cooperative efforts to forestall administration efforts to cut back the hospital program. In an effort to save \$3.6 million, the administration had ordered a 250 reduction in average daily patient census in the four Alabama hospitals. I am happy to see that the committee restored funds in this bill to preclude this cutback which would have totaled over \$120 million nationwide.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I would like, first of all, to commend the Committee on Appropriations and its Subcommittee on Independent Offices under the able chairmanship of my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from

Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) for a very fine bill.

I am particularly pleased at the increase in funding over the present fiscal year for the National Science Foundation.

Two NSF programs which especially interest me, and which I was happy to see received additional funding from the committee, are scientific research support and national and special research programs. Both have been increased substantially over the current year.

It is difficult to overemphasize the importance of basic research to the national need for problem-solving. It underlies, really, all the special thrusts we have mounted or need to mount in pursuing some accommodation with the furious evolution the Nation is undergoing.

There is no question that the basic biomedical research funded in the bill is an absolute prerequisite to this Nation's success in conquering cancer, genetic defects, and the uncertainty of organ transplants which it seeks in trying to achieve and maintain the highest possible standard of health.

At the same time, basic research can also hopefully find answers to the many social and economic problems that plague us. There is a particular item of \$50.4 million in this bill for a program known as Research Associated with National Needs. Its specific purpose is to focus on and stimulate the application of science and technology to national problems and areas where social benefits can be realized.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no problem better suited to this approach than the very difficult and perplexing situation which finds literally thousands of highly trained, highly qualified scientists and engineers victims of the Nation's gradual shift from a war to a peace economy.

These people, of which there are 10,000 in my State alone, were part of the tremendous national effort first to achieve a military technology commensurate with our role as defender of the free world and then to maintain a superiority in the face of constant threats to that role.

Now, Mr. Chairman, they are being abandoned as the Nation turns to plowshares, and I think, that as victims of geopolitics beyond their control, they are due some consideration by a government they have helped to sustain.

I believe the Government has been derelict, first of all, in not foreseeing this situation and moving to take some of the wrench out of it for these people before they were cast out into a situation not of their own making. Having failed to do that, the Government should now make every effort to rectify what is a very real and pressing national problem. What better way than by using this same science and technology to find the solution?

There are several pending bills in this body which authorize National Science Foundation research into ways and means of easing the disruption of conversion. It seems to me we should not and cannot wait for the legislative process to catch up with the situation. Surely part of the \$50.4 million can be put to use upon enactment of this bill to begin

an attack on the problem that much sooner.

The other part of this bill in which I am vitally interested, Mr. Chairman, is the funding for the Veterans' Administration, whose Administrator, Donald Johnson, is to be commended for the generally excellent job he does in providing and caring for the 28 million Americans who have fought our wars.

I commend the committee for adding \$120 million to keep the average daily census at 85,500 at VA hospitals in the face of a proposed budget cutback which I believe is ill-conceived and ill-timed. The VA system maintains a very excellent staff of medical and nursing personnel which performs well and devotedly against great odds. To shortchange them and the growing numbers of veterans requiring care and treatment would not be in the best interest of this Nation. Even maintaining the present level is really not enough.

I was likewise pleased that the committee approved \$16.9 million for new special treatment of drug-addicted veterans, although I, would like to have seen that amount increased even more for as well funded an attack as possible on this newest and potentially most damaging wound of war.

I have cosponsored a number of pieces of legislation designed to sharply expand and upgrade treatment and rehabilitation both military and veterans addicts. Again, we cannot afford to wait for the legislative mill to grind these out. We are making a beginning with this bill which must be made without another day's delay. Neither these funds nor the 32 drug centers they will support are totally adequate, I believe, but they are a beginning.

I intend, Mr. Chairman, to support the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND), in requesting additional funds for the VA's general operating expenses and I will speak to that question at the appropriate time.

In the meantime, I repeat my congratulations to the committee and urge this body to act quickly and decisively on the bill which represents a definite step forward in coming to grips with some of the many problems that face this Nation.

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Chairman, although I approve of some of the items in this bill, such as the appropriation for space activities, I will vote "no," because there are many more objectionable items in it such as funds for the "Commission on Population Growth and the American Future" and many of the programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Renewal. These items, and others of lesser objection, are of such potential injury to our society that I cannot in conscience support the measure.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

COUNSELING SERVICES

For counseling services, authorized by section 237 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715x-2(e)), \$3,000,000.

Mr. CASEY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the subcommittee chaired by the gentleman from Massachusetts has done an excellent job on a very momentous bill, but I do want to call the attention of the committee and the Members of the House and the subcommittee handling the bill that there is great danger in the manner in which some of our housing programs are being carried forth. By that I mean to say the idea is good—we want the private sector to get into building all the low cost housing that we can and to do so we have encouraged them by offering them depreciation write-offs, that is, accelerated depreciation write-offs on the housing. We are offering them interest subsidies on their loans.

The only control the Federal Government has is in fixing the maximum amount of rent that they can charge, which is to keep their return on their investment within reason—and I believe it is 6 percent.

I am talking primarily about section 236 housing. Now on this section 236 housing program there is always someone who is a little smarter than we are who write the bill and they are smarter than those who administer the bill. The section 236 housing program is being used by some wealthy people as a write-off against other income. They are not housing people. They are looking for a way out. True—they are building the housing, but mind you when they get through with the fast write-offs on depreciation, which is in about 5 years, they are going to drop it. We have no control as to maintenance. We have no control as to how it is kept up. They are going to drop it and it could be a slum on a moment's notice. If they lose money, they are going to use that loss as against other income where they would be in a high bracket.

In my city there is no zoning. So they say, "well, that is your problem." Well, that is your problem too because the administration of this program, the FHA, should be cognizant of the way this housing is located.

You hear them say from Pennsylvania Avenue: "We are not going to break up neighborhoods with any of our housing programs. We are not going to ruin a neighborhood."

Some officials in other parts of the country are not listening to Pennsylvania Avenue because they are allowing and approving this type of housing, 250 units in some instances, to be placed in small, modest areas, overloading the schools, overloading the streets, and they are located where there is no bus service; there are no plants around where low-income people can get a job. So I say they do have a responsibility on approval of these units as to where they are located, whether there is zoning or there is no zoning.

We need the housing, but put it where it is needed. Put it where the people need it, near their jobs, near transportation, and let us do it right.

I am now hearing other of my colleagues voicing the same objection that I raised a year ago. I could get no support for an amendment to have local authority approve projects.

With regard to the city of Houston

they in HUD now say, "We have reached an agreement with the city."

But that agreement states:

We will give the city 10 days' notice before we will approve a commitment. But that does not mean the city has veto power over the site.

So take a look at this program. I want you to watch it. I hope and trust the committee will watch it and see that this housing is put where it is needed, not merely on the basis of where they might get a tract of land fairly reasonable and some investors might get a fast return on their dollar invested.

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASEY of Texas. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CABELL. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from Texas. The exact situation prevails in my area, in the Dallas metropolitan area, where these housing units have been placed. We have good middle-income home-owned locations, and within 60 days after the first 3 or 4 section 235 houses are built, the surrounding values have dropped as much as 25 percent.

I certainly commend my colleague for bringing this matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. CASEY of Texas. The gentleman has had the same experience we have had in our area where people have been working and paying for their homes, modest homes in the \$15,000 to \$20,000 range, and here comes a 200-unit housing deal next door to them, overloading their schools, and they have no recourse. What do the people affected say? We are having to pay the bill to ruin our own neighborhood and depreciate the value of our homes. I think it is a legitimate gripe. I urge the committee and Members of the House to keep a close eye on this problem and, if necessary, help me amend the act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DEL CLAWSON

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DEL CLAWSON: On page 3 strike out all of the language appearing in lines 10, 11, 12, and 13 inclusive.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Chairman, during general debate I spoke upon the subject very briefly in connection with the amendment that I have offered. The amendment would strike out that section dealing with the counseling services. The \$3 million was not requested by the agency. The \$3 million was not approved by the Office of Management and Budget. It is the first time that it has ever been appropriated or even proposed by the subcommittee.

Let me read to you from the committee's report in order that you might see how general the subject of counseling services is, because it is not limited or restricted to section 235, section 236, or to any other sections of the housing program. It would amend section 237 of the National Housing Act. The report states as follows:

Section 237 of the National Housing Act authorizes budget, debt management, and

related counseling services to mortgagors whose mortgages are insured under that section as the Secretary may determine to be necessary. The law also authorizes counseling to other eligible families who lack sufficient funds to supply a down payment to help them save the amount necessary. Counseling may also be provided to families who are eligible for assistance payments under Section 235, and to families living in public housing units.

In my opinion this provides all kinds of counseling services, regardless of what they might be; whether they are counseling services having to do with marriage, or counseling services having to do with hygiene or prenatal care. Whatever it might be, we are going to find that the counseling services can be just as general as the law implies, and certainly not restricted to any advice on section 235, nor to give advice just to mortgagees using this type of subsidized housing.

It is also my opinion this is only a token of what it will eventually be if we open up the door for this kind of counseling service. It is the camel's nose under the tent.

Members already have heard the discussion of layer upon layer upon layer of housing programs in existence today, which are funded and subsidized by the Federal Government. If we continue this kind of layer cake we are going to have more and more counseling services, and it would not be out of order at all to predict that next year this will be \$6 million, and perhaps increased each year in increments of that amount in future.

In my office it took one girl who has been in the office only 2 months to check the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., to find out what is available in counseling services of various forms at this time. She was provided with a little booklet, along with several other mimeographed sheets of supplementary counseling services in Washington, D.C. The little booklet provides some 565 different organizations, individuals and groups that give counseling of almost every description.

Let me refer to one section of this booklet. It is this:

House Counseling Service. Housing and Urban Development. FHA.

I took the liberty this afternoon to call the telephone number under this particular kind of housing counseling. This service is provided by a HUD agency. This is a housing agency of HUD, of FHA.

I asked what kind of counseling they would provide if I wanted to come in by appointment. They said:

We will give you any kind of counseling in connection with the housing programs of the Federal Government.

I asked:

Are you funded by HUD?

They answered:

Oh, yes, we are funded under the FHA and HUD programs.

I asked:

Will you advise me on 235?

They answered:

Yes, sir, we will be happy to. All you have to do is to call and make an appointment.

HUD already is providing this counseling service. It is already doing the job under some kind of account that is not called counseling service. So in my opinion this \$3 million is unnecessary. We do have to have it in the budget. They are already doing the job with existing funds. Why start out now and embark upon an entirely new program that has not been previously funded and that is not a part of the request of the housing agency?

I urge that the amendment be adopted by the Committee.

Mr. SHIPLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from California and I know that he is highly qualified to discuss this problem. For years I have opposed an appropriation for counseling. On two previous occasions funds have been requested but not approved by the Congress.

With the tremendous amount of money we have been providing for housing, the \$3 million we are talking about really is a very nominal amount if it will meet the objectives of the basic law. In testimony before the committee, HUD presented a study of 174 families. In that study they found that out of the 174 cases, each of the families on the average had increased its short term debt by \$2,000 in 6 months time. This means that as soon as the families had moved in they felt they needed many new and additional things.

It shows that somebody is falling with the counseling service. During the several years I have been on the committee, each time we consider these funds someone will say, "We already furnished these services. The labor organizations or non-profit organizations can furnish this service." The fact is these services are not provided. Probably the best evidence one could see to this effect would be to visit any of the large metropolitan housing projects in this country. There you will find that we have suffered millions of dollars in destruction and other losses over the years.

This counseling service is a good investment. If HUD has an opportunity to use these funds—as intended by the committee—on an experimental basis, they will have to report the specific results to us before any additional funds are provided.

I will say to the gentleman from California, maybe they will need to increase these funds in years to come. I know that his statement was factual, we do have an overabundance of counseling services in this country, but they are just not doing the job. We do have the problem, and it may take a little money to cure it.

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

Mr. SHIPLEY. I am glad to yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. BOLAND. I join the gentleman from Illinois in opposing the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON).

It is difficult to follow the distinguished and beloved gentleman from California. He has had many experiences in the housing field and is a very valuable member of this committee. He contributes a great deal to our subcommittee.

What he says about the list of organizations that do offer counseling services in particular areas is true. In the city of Washington the list is long, and they are very effective and very persuasive, and they do offer good counseling services. This is not so, of course, throughout the Nation. So what we provide with the \$3 million in this bill is really an opportunity to implement section 237 of the National Housing Act as it was amended in the Housing Act of 1970. It authorizes budget, debt management, and related counseling services to mortgagors whose mortgages are insured under section 237 and under any other sections of the Housing Act, such as section 235. We think there is an opportunity here to provide constructive assistance in properly maintaining properties, so that in the areas where there has been some concern about building under section 235—the homeownership housing program, for example—these homes will be maintained in proper condition. The people will be counseled properly and they will be aided in managing their debts properly. Then the home they own in the area will be one they can be proud of and their neighbors can be proud of.

As the gentleman from Illinois suggested, this item has been offered in the budget in prior years and turned down twice. I presume the only reason why HUD and OMB did not present it this year was because the request was turned down last time.

This is an important item for an experimental program. We are going to find out precisely what can be done with this kind of a program, if it will save money, and where to go with this kind of counseling.

I hope that the committee will go along with the recommendation of the committee this year. We are getting into this program on an experimental basis. In another year, if it is not any good, then we will not have it again.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to pay my respects to my colleague from California and to say that I, too, respect the intent of his amendment here. However, I feel very strongly about this particular program because of the experience that we have in my own district in Flint, Mich.

We are far down the road in the 235 and 236 programs. I can tell those of you, if you have not yet experienced the full force of this program in your own districts, that it has many problems.

I think it is a worthwhile program and that it is one where we will have to think more effectively than we have in the past as to how this program is to be implemented so it can win community acceptance.

We are only talking here about \$3 million, and that is a lot of money, but if you think of it in terms of the overall

amount involved, \$300 million that we have for section 235 and section 236 housing, we are talking about a figure that is less than 1 percent of that total amount to be used for counseling services.

Under section 235 housing a person moves into a neighborhood with people who are already homeowners who have built and maintained their homes, but these people have not had the opportunity of having to finance, maintain and upkeep a home poses a very real and difficult problem. If you have people who move into these houses under these circumstances but who do not understand all of the problems of homeownership and what the function of homeownership is, you build up a tremendous amount of resentment and hostility.

In the last 10 days in Flint, Mich., we have had two houses burned to the ground. These were arson cases. If this continues, it is only going to be a matter of time where you will find this kind of resentment boiling over and the people who move into these homes will be burned out because they do not understand all of the problems involved with home ownership. I think this investment is a wise one and this program should be implemented but implemented properly.

But, Mr. Chairman, to think in terms of spending 1 percent on counseling services so we can put this program into effect in the manner that it should be operated and to avoid these hostilities but create places where people can work together, I feel is absolutely critical.

Mr. Chairman, I seldom rise on the floor in debate on these appropriation bills, but I do in this instance because of the experience in my district is such that I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that we need counseling services of this kind.

Mr. Chairman, if we are not prepared to spend less than 1 percent for these kinds of counseling services, I am not sure that we ought to go ahead with this kind of program especially in view of the fact if we do not ease some of these community concerns and help the people make the transition to homeownership. We are not really doing the job at the present time. This is a program that can be highly effective, but we need this small amount of money to make it work properly. You will find the situation which I have described exists in your own districts; you will find that these families are in need of this counseling service and desperately need it.

So, I hope we can defeat this amendment.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIEGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARRETT. I join the gentleman from Michigan in his statements. I think the \$3 million that we would spend for counseling would save a tremendous amount of dollars for the taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, people are coming from other States. They are in the low-income category. They do not exactly know the mode of living in the Northern States. These people will be counseled who oc-

copy these section 235 houses as to how to live, how to budget their money, and how to meet their obligations. It would provide for a good environment. We have up to this point, up to March, built 198,000 section 235 houses and, certainly, we can continue on with this type program and give people the opportunity of homeownership who would never otherwise have it. We will give them the type of mode of living that the people in the Northern States are accustomed to.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly hope this amendment is defeated.

Mr. ROBERTS. We will be glad to give it back to you.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that the gentlemen who have spoken just before are probably correct that counseling is a good idea—an admirable objective. I think we need to counsel people.

Also, I am convinced that \$30 million would not be adequate for the necessary kind of counseling that people need, particularly in housing projects. But that is not the point here, for there are many agencies, there are many volunteer agencies, groups and individuals who provide all kinds of valuable counseling. I think the most regrettable aspect of this \$3 million item for counseling in this bill is it is going to dry up many times that amount of counseling. By this provision in this bill we are going to lose not only the quantity of counseling that we need and now enjoy; but we will lose the quality of counseling we need because everyone is going to say, "now that counseling is provided by HUD, we no longer need to do it."

So I urge a vote for this amendment.

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

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, the House has been consistent in its expression of the need for providing homeownership counseling services to low income families, starting with section 237 of the National Housing Act and section 106 of the HUD Act of 1968 and again by section 903 of the 1970 HUD Act.

HUD is also convinced of the need for counseling services and is making efforts to have these services made available by voluntary public or private organizations. Unfortunately, an examination of these organizations reveals that many are operating on shoestring budgets, holding on and hoping for some source of financial assistance. The success of these voluntary organizations has been well documented in a study conducted by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. I think the most revealing point made in this study is the great need for Federal funding to maintain these counseling services.

Many of the abuses in the section 235 program, which we have been hearing about might never have occurred had the families been adequately counseled as to what to look for and what to expect in the way of a section 235 home. There appears to be substantial evidence that counseling will do much to reverse the

trend toward a higher rate of foreclosure in the section 235 program. The Mortgage Bankers Association's national delinquency survey report, compiled as of March 31, 1971, shows that the rate of loans in foreclosure for all FHA-insured home mortgages, aside from section 235 mortgages is 5.5 per 1,000 while the foreclosure for section 235 mortgages is 10.7 per 1,000. The section 235 foreclosure rate is almost double the rate in the other home mortgage programs. Surely, counseling in money management and family budgeting would help correct this situation. The MBA report shows that the foreclosure rate has been extremely low in areas where counseling has been available.

If we are to obtain maximum effectiveness in the section 235 program I feel that we must take every step necessary to assure that low-income families are given the best possible chance to make a go of their first opportunity to own their own home. Counseling service is needed and the funds for the counseling program should be approved.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the proposed amendment. If this amendment is defeated, it will be the first step in funding a previously unfunded program and like all other programs, it will continue to expand with the annual cost of the program drastically increasing each year.

We do not now need any additional counseling for those living in public housing or other types of housing which are subsidized by the Federal Government. The fact is that there is ample counseling available right now. The further fact is that most of the tenants do not want tenant counseling and will not accept it.

The Greater Chester Movement is the OEO Agency for the city of Chester, Pa., which has a population of approximately 56,000.

The Greater Chester Movement only 2 weeks ago received a grant just under \$900,000 for funding its operation and much of this money will be spent in counseling and guidance of all kinds.

Just last week, the Greater Chester Movement received a grant of \$40,000 and the type of grant was a housing related development grant for tenant counseling. The purpose of this \$40,000 grant is to provide technical and administrative assistance to low-income families and individuals so that they can more effectively utilize existing programs.

And, this week the Greater Chester Movement received a grant of \$99,591 for a 9-month period to provide legal services to low-income persons.

The fact is that in every city in this country, the biggest problem in public housing, and other types of housing subsidized by the Federal Government, for low-income families, the public and subsidized housing is being torn up faster than it can be rehabilitated.

When a family moves out of this type of housing, and sometimes before they even move out, the plumbing fixtures are removed and sold as is the copper tubing and anything else which can be sold or "fenced." I know personally the owner of

one contracting company who does a substantial amount of work for the Philadelphia Housing Authority. He has informed me that he has rehabilitated innumerable homes three times in 1 year. Even though this means revenue to him and his company, he deprecates this complete waste of the American taxpayers' money.

What we need in public housing and in federally subsidized housing is a management that says these are the rules, you will abide by them or you will not live here. This the only way we are going to stop squandering millions of dollars every year and begin to catch up on the number of livable family units we need for low- and moderate-income families.

Tenant counseling has proven to be a failure and I urge the Members of this House to vote for the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

Thank you.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, ordinarily I do not talk about any other committee's bills because most of the time I do not know about what they are trying to do. But I have had a lot of experience with this 235. I have had more criticism of this 235 program than all the public housing programs that have gone alone in the last 20 years. People say, "Well, we are just earning too high a salary to get 235, but this guy down the street just makes a little less money than I do and he can get it."

Two or three different employers down in Tulsa talked to me and said—"Our employees came in and said, 'Will you cut my salary and put it away so that I can get 235 housing and after I get the housing approved and so forth, then you can give it back to me.'"

Will the counseling service that you are setting up be able to counsel those people as to how they can get their salaries cut and get under the 235 program and still not lose any salary?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELCHER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. As I indicated in my statement, that is not intended for section 235 only. This counseling service is for all of the programs that have HUD subsidized housing programs and it will be used more for public housing than it is for section 235 housing.

Mr. BELCHER. Could these people find out how to get in to public housing by getting their salary cut and will that counseling service tell them how to cut their salaries to get under the public housing programs without losing any of their money?

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELCHER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. Of course, in order for John Smith to get a subsidy under the section 235 program, he must qualify incomewise. If he pulls himself up the economic ladder and has more income than entitles him to eligibility, his subsidy and the contract is canceled. That is why HUD estimates that these 30-year

contracts will all be paid off in 10 years.

I call that a rosy hope, but at least if a man gets out of the income eligibility track, he loses his subsidy.

Mr. BELCHER. As I said a little while ago, I do not talk on any other committee's bill but I do want to know how to tell these people to get under public housing without losing any of their salaries.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELCHER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would like to agree with his comments on the section 235 program.

Actually, there was difficulty with this program and HUD, or the FHA department of HUD, made a survey of low- and moderate-income families who had purchased homes under section 235 program which subsidizes interest rates. These people were complaining that the houses were not in good condition. But the single major and largest complaint was about the peeling and chipping paint.

I really wonder what has happened to our American initiative where a person who buys a home with the interest rate subsidized by the Federal Government cannot go to the corner hardware store, buy a scraper, a can of paint, a paint brush, and there get a book of directions about how to put it in.

Mr. BELCHER. I do not ask anybody to agree with me, because I do not know what I would agree with. But I just came up here to ask for information on how to get my people under this public housing 235, or anything else, without losing any of their money, when they have too much money to get under the section. If anybody can tell me about that, how this counseling service will do that, I will be very, very happy to obtain the information.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that each of us has had his own experiences in his own district with this program of homeownership and rent supplements. We have had rent-supplement programs in my district. They both went through great agonies during the construction period. One of them was vandalized so often that the builder had to put a wire fence around it before it could be built.

I want to read to you a letter that a lady wrote to a developer of one of those projects on June 3 of this year:

GRANADA HILLS, CALIF.

DEAR MR. MANN: Apathy has never been a part of my make up. Civil duties are an important part of my life, so as a citizen who has, and always will, act in the interest of her community, I was instrumental in forming the opposition to the intrusion into our community of the Granada Gardens project.

In all fairness, I find it gratifying to be able to inform you that my original conception and fears have been allayed. The long months of apprehension have been rewarded by the well-planned and beautiful complex you have built. So often developers make grandiose promises that are never kept. In this case, you have truly been the exception.

It has been my pleasure to meet and observe the manager and his wife, so it came

as no surprise to me to note the fine type of tenants they have selected to fit into our community.

I feel the project is certainly an improvement over the undeveloped site we had before, and I have confidence that Mr. Harris will strive to maintain the excellent standards now in force.

Thank you for a job well done.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY SILVERSMITH.

That project was opposed by literally hundreds of people because of misapprehensions and misinformation about the purpose of the project and the kind of people who would be occupying it. I just wanted to call that to the attention of the committee and to suggest that if this \$3 million will help in part to cut off that kind of misinformation and fears, it will be money well spent.

I oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON).

The question was taken; and on a division—demanded by Mr. DEL CLAWSON—there were—ayes 32, noes 41.

TELLERS VOTE WITH CLERKS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers with clerks.

Tellers with clerks were ordered; and the Chairman appointed as tellers MESSRS. DEL CLAWSON, SHIPLEY, TALCOTT, and ROUSH.

The Committee divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 164, noes 217, not voting 53, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]

[Recorded Teller Vote]

AYES—164

Abbott	Eshleman	McMillan	Steiger, Ariz.	Veysey	Wright
Abernethy	Findley	Mann	Steiger, Wis.	Waggonner	Wydler
Archer	Fisher	Martin	Talcott	Ware	Wylie
Arends	Flowers	Mathias, Calif.	Teague, Calif.	Whalley	Young, Fla.
Ashbrook	Ford, Gerald R.	Mathis, Ga.	Terry	Widnall	Zion
Baker	Forsythe	Mayne	Thompson, Ga.	Wiggins	Zwack
Belcher	Frey	Michel	Thomson, Wis.	Williams	
Bennett	Fulton, Pa.	Miller, Ohio	Thone	Winn	
Betts	Fuqua	Minshall			
Blackburn	Gettys	Mizell			
Bow	Goldwater	Montgomery			
Bray	Goodling	Myers			
Brinkley	Griffin	Nelsen			
Brotzman	Gross	Nichols			
Brown, Ohio	Haley	O'Konski			
Broyhill, N.C.	Hall	Passman			
Broyhill, Va.	Hammer-	Pelly			
Buchanan	schmidt	Pettis			
Burke, Fla.	Harsha	Pirnie			
Burleson, Tex.	Hastings	Poage			
Byrnes, Wis.	Hays	Powell			
Caffery	Henderson	Price, Tex.			
Camp	Hillis	Rallsback			
Carter	Hogan	Reid, Ill.			
Cederberg	Hosmer	Robinson, Va.			
Chamberlain	Hull	Robison, N.Y.			
Chappell	Hungate	Rogers			
Clancy	Hunt	Ruppe			
Clausen,	Hutchinson	Ruth			
Don H.	Jarman	Sandman			
Clawson, Del.	Johnson, Calif.	Satterfield			
Collier	Johnson, Pa.	Saylor			
Collins, Tex.	Jones, N.C.	Scherle			
Colmer	Keating	Schmitz			
Coughlin	Keith	Schneebeil			
Crane	King	Scott			
Daniel, Va.	Kyl	Sebellus			
Davis, S.C.	Landgrebe	Shoup			
Davis, Wis.	Latta	Shriver			
Dennis	Lennon	Sikes			
Derwinski	Lent	Skubitz			
Dickinson	Lloyd	Smith, Calif.			
Dorn	Long, Md.	Smith, N.Y.			
Dowdy	Lujan	Snyder			
Downing	McCollister	Spence			
Duncan	McDade	Springer			
Edwards, Ala.	McEwen	Stafford			
Erlenborn	McKinney	Steele			
			Abourezk	Fountain	Nix
			Abzug	Fraser	Obey
			Adams	Frelinghuysen	O'Hara
			Addabbo	Frenzel	O'Neill
			Albert	Fulton, Tenn.	Patman
			Anderson,	Gallfanakis	Patten
			Calif.	Gallagher	Pepper
			Andrews, Ala.	Garmatz	Perkins
			Andrews,	Gaydos	Peyster
			N. Dak.	Glaimo	Pickle
			Annunzio	Gibbons	Pike
			Ashley	Gonzalez	Preyer, N.C.
			Aspin	Grasso	Price, Ill.
			Aspinall	Gray	Fryor, Ark.
			Badillo	Green, Ore.	Pucinski
			Barrett	Green, Pa.	Quillen
			Begich	Griffiths	Randall
			Bergland	Grover	Rangel
			Bevill	Gude	Rees
			Blaggi	Hamilton	Reid, N.Y.
			Blester	Hanley	Reuss
			Bingham	Hanna	Riegle
			Boggs	Hansen, Idaho	Roberts
			Boland	Hansen, Wash.	Rodino
			Bolling	Harrington	Roe
			Brademas	Harvey	Roncallo
			Brooks	Hathaway	Rooney, N.Y.
			Broomfield	Hechler, W. Va.	Rooney, Pa.
			Brown, Mich.	Heckler, Mass.	Rosenthal
			Burke, Mass.	Helstoski	Rostenkowski
			Burlison, Mo.	Hicks, Mass.	Roush
			Burton	Hicks, Wash.	Roy
			Byrne, Pa.	Holifield	Roybal
			Byron	Horton	Ryan
			Cabell	Howard	St Germain
			Carey, N.Y.	Ichord	Sarbanes
			Carney	Jonas	Scheuer
			Casey, Tex.	Jones, Ala.	Seiberling
			Celler	Karth	Shipley
			Chisholm	Kastenmeier	Sisk
			Clark	Kazen	Slack
			Clay	Kluczynski	Smith, Iowa
			Cleveland	Koch	Staggers
			Collins, Ill.	Kuykendall	Stanton,
			Conable	Kyros	J. William
			Conte	Leggett	Stanton,
			Conyers	Link	James V.
			Corman	McClary	Steed
			Cotter	McCloskey	Stephens
			Culver	McCormack	Stratton
			Daniels, N.J.	McFall	Stubblefield
			Danielson	McKay	Stuckey
			de la Garza	McKevitt	Sullivan
			Delaney	Macdonald,	Symington
			Dellenback	Mass.	Teague, Tex.
			Dellums	Madden	Thompson, N.J.
			Denholm	Mahon	Tiernan
			Diggs	Mailhard	Udall
			Dingell	Matsunaga	Van Deerin
			Dow	Mazzeoli	Vanik
			Drinan	Meeds	Vigorito
			Dulski	Metcalfe	Waldie
			du Pont	Mikva	Whalen
			Dwyer	Miller, Calif.	White
			Edwards, Calif.	Minish	Whitehurst
			Ellberg	Mink	Whitren
			Esch	Mitchell	Wolf
			Evans, Colo.	Mollohan	Wyatt
			Evins, Tenn.	Monagan	Wyman
			Fascell	Morgan	Yates
			Fish	Mosher	Yatron
			Flood	Moss	Young, Tex.
			Foley	Murphy, N.Y.	Zablocki
			Ford,	Natcher	
			William D.	Nedzi	
			Alexander	Halpern	Fodell
			Anderson, Ill.	Hawkins	Poff
			Anderson,	Hébert	Purcell
			Tenn.	Jacobs	Quie
			Baring	Jones, Tenn.	Rarick
			Bell	Kee	Rhodes
			Blanton	Kemp	Rousselot
			Blatnik	Landrum	Runnels
			Brasco	Long, La.	Schwengel
			Davis, Ga.	McClure	Stokes
			Dent	McCulloch	Taylor
			Devine	McDonald,	Ullman
			Donohue	Mich.	Vander Jagt
			Eckhardt	Melcher	Wampler
			Edmondson	Mills, Ark.	Watts
			Edwards, La.	Mills, Md.	Wilson, Bob
			Flynt	Moorhead	Wilson,
			Gubser	Morse	Charles H.
			Hagan	Murphy, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—53

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order to the provisions of the bill?

Are there any amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MRS. ABZUG

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

(The portion of the bill to be amended reads as follows:)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including research, development, operations, services, minor construction, maintenance, repair, and alteration of real and personal property; and purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of other than administrative aircraft necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, \$2,517,700,000, to remain available until expended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ABZUG: Page 11, line 23—strike out "\$2,517,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,417,700,000".

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, the bill has been considered as read and open to amendment at any point. I presume the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. ABZUG) wishes to offer both of her amendments at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. ABZUG), offered only her amendment that refers to page 11, line 23, as the Chair understands.

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, I gave the Clerk both amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. ABZUG) desire to offer both amendments and have them considered en bloc?

Mrs. ABZUG. I do, Mr. Chairman, and ask unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. ABZUG) has offered two amendments, and has asked unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the second amendment.

(The portion of the bill to be amended reads as follows:)

Sec. 504. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used for payment, through grants or contracts, to recipients that do not share in the cost of conducting research resulting from proposals for projects not specifically solicited by the Government: *Provided*, That the extent of cost sharing by the recipient

shall reflect the mutuality of interest of the grantee or contractor and the Government in the research.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ABZUG: Page 29, insert after line 6 the following:

"Sec. 505. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to further in any way the research, development or construction of any reusable transportation system or space shuttle."

Redesignate the succeeding section accordingly.

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, the first of the two amendments to this bill, if not passed, would render the second amendment unnecessary, but the cumulative effect of both amendments would be to delete the funds earmarked for research and development on the space shuttle and to prohibit NASA from using other funds for this project.

Mr. Chairman, the space shuttle is another camel's nose stuck under the tent of a three-ring circus; it permits the United States to spend at least half as much money on a shuttle as it did on the Apollo mission to the Moon. But this time, NASA aims not for the Moon or Mars, but for the nothingness of orbit, where men have been shown to have very little value.

NASA has asked us to approve the \$100 million initial appropriation for research and development of the space shuttle system on the ground that because the craft is reusable it must be economical.

The Rand Corp., which was involved in comprehensive research on the space shuttle, reports that only after \$141 billion is invested in an expanded manned space program will this vehicle prove to be economical.

This—in the context of \$141 billion program as part of an overall manned program—this might be cheaper than a nonreusable shuttle. But in the context of a phasing out of the manned space program in favor of unmanned programs, which is the direction that we seem to be projecting, it is not practical.

What adds to the absurdity of this program is the fact that the scientific community, which is usually quick to back funds for such projects, is apprehensive and doubtful about this one.

Dr. James A. Van Allen of Van Allen Radiation Belt fame, as well as Dr. Thomas Gold, Dr. Brian O'Leary and many other scientists have opposed the space shuttle program.

The National Academy of Sciences in a recent report entitled "Priorities for Space Research 1971 to 1980," stated that—

It is clear that space science and application by themselves are insufficient to justify the cost of developing the space shuttle.

Should not we heed the advice of experts in the field before committing ourselves to an expensive, long-term program?

Furthermore, while the success of the overall program rests upon the development of extensive space stations, no definitive evidence of man's ability to withstand the absence of gravity for long periods of time is available. The Skylab mission, which will seek to produce some

data on this question, will not begin until 1973. In light of yesterday's Russian tragedy, very extensive research on the consequences of long absence from earth must be conducted before we can in good conscience subject our astronauts to these conditions.

Moreover, we are told that the reusability factor will be economical only if we make as much use of the shuttle for classified military purposes as we do for civilian purposes. Before we commit ourselves to giving the military accessibility to space, we must consider the serious international ramifications of this action. We have pledged ourselves fully to the nonmilitary use of outer space, and we must not involve ourselves in any enterprise that will jeopardize our goal of peaceful development of outer space.

I believe that there exists a wide consensus that our space efforts be devoted to unmanned space flights; this is the view of most scientists. Unmanned flights would accomplish NASA's stated objective of reducing the costs of space flight without hampering our exploration of space.

Some of my colleagues express the fear that abandonment of the space shuttle program would result in our being ranked second in the "space race" and that it would prevent us from carving another notch in our technological six gun. To me, the way that this House can improve our national image is to see to it that we rank first in addressing the real priorities of our Nation by investing in programs that are designed to alleviate the massive problems that we face in the field of health, housing, and education.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from New York may be allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, I will conclude my remarks by suggesting that we have many times in this House embarked upon a research and development program only to find that it has cost us billions upon billions of dollars, and we have then had to abandon the project. Our experience with the SST and our experience with the Apollo program should be sufficient warning to this House to support an amendment to strike the expenditure now of \$100 million on a program which will cost us \$13 billion before we are finished. This amendment addresses itself to \$100 million to be expended for research and development. It has been projected by scientists and by the Rand Corp. that the manned space program of which the shuttle is a part will cost between \$25 billion and \$75 billion of the taxpayers' money before we are through—money needed for housing, health, education, and jobs.

I think we should scuttle the shuttle and turn our attention to the crying needs of the American people right here on earth.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I commend the gentlewoman from New York for her consistency, and I wish to commend her also for her spirit and her sense of priorities.

These arguments have been presented before. The gentlewoman from New York offered the same amendment to the authorization bill, when it was on the floor. I ask that the amendment be defeated and ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the space shuttle program is very much worthwhile and should be located at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., for the following reasons:

STRATEGICALLY ESSENTIAL

Reportedly, over 93 percent of America's orbiting space shots are polar. Thereby observing the Earth perpendicularly at every latitude as it rotates below. America's polar shots start from Vandenberg.

Retrograde shots achieve sun-synchronous orbits to view the Earth consistently in sunlight or dark; 133 of America's 136 retrograde shots were fired from Vandenberg.

The majority of shots America evidently deems strategically essential are made from Vandenberg. Prudently, we should assure our strategic obligations first, our less essential obligations thereafter.

DEMONSTRATED NECESSITY

Vandenberg's necessity is evident from the decision to develop our capability there even though initiating the Cape Kennedy space site.

Since 1957 the need for a Vandenberg capability has been developed and demonstrated; a necessity not satisfied elsewhere.

FOREIGN AVOIDANCE

Shots from Vandenberg avoid flight over foreign territory during initial ascent. For Space Shuttle, a California launch site also avoids the booster's return flight over foreign territory.

The problems of having dropped missile parts upon Cuba from Cape Kennedy, the threat of the Cuban missile crisis years later, and the national policy decision to avoid Cuban overflights underscore the shortcomings of Cape Kennedy for polar and some retrograde shots which comprise the bulk of our space azimuth-angle needs. Space shuttle shots to the south from Cape Kennedy would overfly Cuba and Panama; boosters would be returning over Cuba vulnerable at a 13,000-foot altitude. Such a possibility induces the likelihood of exploitation of our foreign neighbors by our international competitors.

FAVORABLY SITUATED

Vandenberg is strategically located. It offers coastal availability and semi-rural locale but nearby metropolitan requirements, southerly for thrust of

Equatorial-nearness yet Western in weather advantages and convenience to aerospace centers and suppliers.

OPTIMUM CLIMATE

Predictable weather and evenness of climate aid operations. California affords a less pervasive coastal humidity than that deteriorating Cape Kennedy facilities. Minimum necessity for protection from weather extremes favors operations.

At Vandenberg thunderstorms occur less than 5 days a year, while thunderstorms at Cape Kennedy average 75 annually. Lightning activity, which is almost unknown at Vandenberg, occurs 100 days a year at Cape Kennedy where lightning strikes between 20 and 40 times within a square mile each year.

The modest wind gust level at Vandenberg is tolerable, compared with gusts approaching hurricane velocity at Cape Kennedy.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The largest launch area in the western world, Vandenberg maintains 44 launch sites of which 30 are active. With a range ten times the size of Cape Kennedy, the Vandenberg base comprises 100,000 acres traversed by 327 miles of roads, dotted with 3,500 buildings—1,400 of which relate to base operations, and 2¼ million square feet of which are occupied by missile contractors. Vandenberg represents a construction investment since 1957 of \$2.4 billion.

Vandenberg admirably satisfies the caveat in site selection: "make maximum use of existing facilities."

CONVENIENT FUEL

California already has both the natural gas network as well as plant facilities for converting natural gas to liquid hydrogen. California's liquid hydrogen plants can produce more than the 90 tons-per-day the shuttle will require during its peak operation. California has over three times the liquid hydrogen plant capacity of any other State.

Within 150 miles of Vandenberg, plants can supply by tank truck more than adequate fuel for the shuttle's initial years.

By contrast, the Cape Kennedy site requires a 740-mile haul by truck or train for most of the liquid hydrogen consumed. One study concluded: the costly alternative is to dismantle one of California's plants and reconstruct it in Florida.

A California site also makes unnecessary another alternative, that of an international agreement for converting crude oil to liquid hydrogen in another country for shipment to America, thereby avoiding American import duties of crude oil.

AIRFIELD CAPABILITY

Vandenberg's airfield adjoins a likely shuttle launch complex. Adequacy is demonstrated by its use for training by commercial pilots of 747 aircraft which approximate the booster in size. Extensive flat land surrounds the strip, making expansion of its 8,000 feet convenient to achieve.

WATERBORNE ADAPTABLE

Coastal accessibility makes Vandenberg convenient by boat or barge to all the Pacific aerospace ports from Seattle to

San Diego and to shipments from the gulf coast.

A sheltered lagoon exists on Vandenberg's 36-mile coastline within a short distance of the intended shuttle site. Limited dredging could prepare this convenient natural port to receive shuttle barge shipments. Reportedly, the sand bottom is coarser and less subject to silting and wave action than the Cape Kennedy barge channel.

Over a decade of logistics experience has been perfected at Vandenberg in missile and aerospace shipments by plane, truck, and rail. Shuttle shipments can adapt this knowledge in the handling of large and awkward components.

ACCESSIBLE MANUFACTURERS

Convenience to manufacture and assembly is a cost-efficiency criterion in selecting a base site.

Virtually every manufacturer earmarked as a likely participant, including payload and servicing contractors, has a major installation in the nearby California and Pacific coast aerospace complex. Most are located within an easy drive of Vandenberg, making shipment less time consuming, servicing convenient, and reducing the costs for rotation of personnel.

ASCENDING IMPORTANCE

Vandenberg's importance and frequency of use will correspondingly increase as the Apollo era ends and as space lab is completed.

The diminishing of space work elsewhere, and the 4- or 5-year hiatus in manned space flight, increases the reliance on and need for this major remaining site.

The continuing necessity for Vandenberg's capabilities, the steady schedule of operations, a readily accessible work force, and a physical plant maintained in response to current operations increase in legitimacy of Vandenberg's importance.

ELIMINATES MOTHBALLING

Cost savings occur when our space program can avoid incurring the relatively unproductive expense of mothballing and the follow-on reactivation expenses.

Facilities at Vandenberg will continue to be used in a regular schedule of operations and the expense of mothballing while awaiting the shuttle era can be avoided. Furthermore, construction at Vandenberg could be scheduled when timely and feasible rather than being initiated in the near future as a means to stretch out, prolong, and maintain an otherwise declining level of activity.

OVERWATER TRAJECTORY

Vandenberg's bay window on the Pacific scans 210 degrees of ocean front, from 120 degrees to 330 degrees.

The overwhelming preponderance of our current space shots, both polar and retrograde, capitalize on these overwater trajectories from Vandenberg.

Therefore, if an overwater trajectory is advantageous during the Shuttle's development as well as for frequently used azimuth angles . . . yet paralleling relatively nearby emergency or alternate landing sites in the continental United States without requiring foreign land-

ing rights—Vandenberg's location combines these favorable factors.

SAFETY ZONED

Vandenberg encompasses 100,000 acres. This provides an important buffer margin of safety. The nearly vertically rising Shuttle will have reached a 100,000-foot elevation before traversing 20 miles on the ground. Although engineered for intact abort, a catastrophe-prone critical period could occur during the initial rise prior to separation before sufficient altitude is reached for guided landing.

In this interim, a margin of safety is assured for the off-base populace if debris falls within the perimeter of a large land-area base. Narrow or limited-area base sites cannot offer this safety-zone afforded by Vandenberg and Edwards, two of America's largest bases in ground area.

SPARSELY INHABITED

Vandenberg has a unique feature: sparsely settled, low-population density nearby, yet easy accessibility to the cosmopolitan advantages of major metropolitan centers.

Both satisfy a preference specified by one study: low-population density for the initial 1,100 miles down range along the most likely used azimuth angles.

The desert immediately surrounding Edwards is one of America's least populated areas; Vandenberg is in the heart of a sparsely settled, primarily rural area. Likely eastward shuttle corridors pass over lightly inhabited national forest and desert terrain.

CASUALTY AVOIDING

Edwards and Vandenberg claim at least seven factors that aid in minimizing casualty possibilities: First, extensive, immediate base-site perimeter; second, available down-range corridors; third, overwater corridors for heavily used flight azimuths; fourth, low-population density for at least the first 100 miles of a corridor; fifth, opportunity for the shuttle to achieve substantial altitude before overflying even moderate-sized population centers; sixth, clearly defined landing alternatives, either scheduled or emergency; and seventh, consistently reliable weather, making advance planning possible.

DISPERSING SONIC BOOM

Orbiter sonic booms can be dispersed on return over the Pacific Ocean for all Vandenberg eastward launches; southerly launches can disperse orbiter sonic boom off the Pacific coast by means of a dogleg return glide angle. This offshore dispersal of orbiter sonic boom is achievable by practically no other candidate site without the costly establishment of alternative landing sites developed solely for that purpose.

Most orbiter returns to Edwards will also disperse their sonic booms in the sparsely settled desert test range where aircraft sound effects have long been isolated from the public.

Booster flights south from Vandenberg disperse their sonic booms over the Pacific; eastward booster flights effect booms largely within the Edwards test range, national forest or southwest desert country.

Unlike some other candidate sites, California launched shuttles will subject no other international neighbor to our sonic booms.

COMPATIBLE MATING

Most engineering studies tend to prefer horizontal mating of the booster and orbiter, either during preparation, concurrently with roll-out, or at the launch pad. Some studies advocate lifting booster and orbiter, at the pad, by strong-back and mate at that time.

Cape Kennedy's vertical vehicle assembly building imposes an obligation to examine at length the possibility of vertical mating and crawler-transporter roll-out.

Vandenberg does not impose the obligation of devising engineering techniques or modifications of the shuttle to satisfy extensive existing structures. Either method, horizontal or vertical, is thereby adaptable to the California site, which ever represents priorities of practical engineering and orbiter and booster design.

COST EFFICIENT

An array of inherent Vandenberg advantages contribute to efficiency and the minimizing of cost, both in initiating as well as long term operating of a shuttle base.

Strategic need is satisfied without assuming costs of duplication to achieve that capability elsewhere. Test development facilities at Edwards could cost-effectively translate into retrieval base operations serving Vandenberg. Favorable climate has cost advantages. Existing facilities minimize new construction costs. The expense of additional natural gas network system is not needed. Nearby liquid hydrogen plants reduce new plant expense. Existing airfields make construction minimal. Coastal accessibility reduces costs of accommodating larger components. Nearby manufacturers diminish several expenses of accommodation. Vandenberg's continuing operation minimizes otherwise costlier stretchout elsewhere. Mothballing expenditures are unnecessary. Manning facilities may reduce new construction costs. Competitively available manpower indicates cost efficiencies.

AEROSPACE COMPATIBILITY

Historically, California is an accustomed partner in the development of flight. Californians are attuned to aerospace activity, accept it as natural to modern life, are agreeable to its presence, industry is attuned to its requirements, and the economy is conscious of its practices.

California's level of understanding and sophistication about aerospace makes it an accepting environment for the establishment of a shuttle base.

MANNING CAPABILITIES

The manned orbiting laboratory with its allied training, launch, housing and servicing facilities exists at Vandenberg. The base has been brought to the threshold of manned space flight as a natural adjunct to its unmanned capabilities. This readiness could phase into shuttle use.

ENVIRONMENT CONSCIOUS

All site candidates should be studied for their likely effect on man and nature, their respect for land use, their imping-

ment upon other needs, and their effect on natural terrain.

Vandenberg has witnessed several generations of use, yet has maintained a pleasant accommodation with nature, preservation of most of the natural terrain and phenomenon, and has had a minimum of unsightly nearby commercial exploitation. Local residents are aware of continuing this responsibility toward the total environment.

SKILLED MANPOWER

Numerically, the total of California's experience aerospace manpower is over twice that of nearly all other major site-contending States combined.

In duration, California's aerospace manpower experience is frequently two generations in depth and often over three decades in length.

The size of the working populace, 7½ to 8 percent of which are now unemployed—the majority being aerospace—indicates a larger total unemployed aerospace populace than any other State or combination thereof.

For Shuttle base staffing this implies: First, cost advantage of competitive availability; second, many applicants per opening thereby making selection for quality more likely; three, a work force already residing in an area of predetermined preference; fourth, less necessity for costly inducements to relocate at isolated locations; and fifth, unlikely need for extensive education to upgrade the work force.

RECEPTIVE ECONOMY

California's extensive and highly diversified economy could absorb the infusion of Shuttle-related activity without shock of dislocation. On the contrary, even the placement of nearby all shuttle-related work in California would not equal or offset the larger loss of aerospace work which California has suffered in recent years.

Unlike isolated or rural shuttle base candidate sites in other States, a study concluded that location of the shuttle base at Vandenberg would only moderately affect the nearby local economy by maintaining the same modest rate of growth experienced during the past 10 or 15 years.

California's gross national product is equivalent to that of the world's seventh largest nation, ranking in between that of the United Kingdom and Italy. The scope of California's economy, the size of populace and area, make it equivalent to a major American region than the limited and conventional interpretation of a State.

CUMULATIVELY SUPERIOR

In total, the reasons for California shuttle-site suitability are numerous. In importance of contribution toward satisfying shuttle needs, the reasons are influential. In necessity, the reasons are logical.

The foregoing has scanned the more obvious qualifications. Each is worthy of greater investigation. Each will reveal an increasing number of justifications for establishment of a shuttle base at Vandenberg, justifications which compare favorably with other candidates, justifications which cumulatively endorse California, and justifications which con-

tinue an already established importance of the California site for space endeavors.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasize to my colleagues that the shuttle vehicle will provide a savings of over 90 percent in all future space missions. We must realize that the key to future space operations is economy and the key to that economy is the shuttle. This vehicle is a reusable space transportation system that will revolutionize present day space operations by furnishing an airline-type accessibility to space at low operational cost.

Two major sources of cost reduction are associated with the use of the shuttle system. In addition to the substantial operational savings generated by reusable hardware, there are significant economies to be realized in the payload area due to relaxed weight and volume constraints, capability to return payloads and in-flight checkout of payloads.

The shuttle is planned as a two stage vehicle which will possess an all azimuth capability and have an operational availability such that it can be launched on short notice. It will take off vertically under rocket power with the booster accelerating the orbital stage to the outer fringe of the earth's atmosphere where separation will occur. The booster will then decelerate and cruise to a designated landing field and land horizontally. The orbiter will proceed to orbit, powered by its own rocket engines, to deliver its payload and perform its assigned mission. After spending up to 7 days in orbit, the orbiter will re-enter and return to a conventional airport runway and also land horizontally. After a short turnaround period of approximately 2 weeks both shuttle stages will be ready for another mission.

The shuttle will be designed for 100 or more flights with a minimum of ground maintenance. Payload transportation will be similar to commercial airline practice. The orbiter will contain a large compartment of about 10,000 cubic feet to accommodate a varying payload mix of satellites, passengers, and cargo. In a passenger mode, 10 people plus a crew of two can be accommodated. Moderate G loads and a shirt sleeve environment will allow average people in good health to fly into space without extensive flight training.

Once developed, the shuttle can replace essentially all the present day launch vehicles except for very small vehicles of the Scout class, and the very large Saturn V. Its low operational cost and its versatile capability can accomplish a variety of missions including transportation to and retrieval of satellites from low earth orbit, visiting orbiting satellites for periodic servicing, delivery of propulsive stages and payloads for high-energy missions to low earth orbit, short duration science and applications missions, serving as a space research laboratory, and the transportation of personnel and cargo to space stations in low earth orbit.

Current plans for the shuttle focus on the beginning of horizontal flight test-

ing in the mid-1970's, with a full operational capability by the end of the decade that will provide this country a space flight operations capability which by its unique and versatile nature will be unmatched for years to come.

The shuttle vehicle consists of a fully reusable booster and orbiter each using high pressure liquid oxygen/liquid hydrogen fueled rocket engines for propulsion. The shuttle's payload capability will range from 25,000 to 65,000 pounds depending on altitude, inclination, and orbiter configuration.

The fiscal year 1972 program provides for detailed design and development on the engine—the longest leadtime component of the shuttle. It also provides for proceeding on an orderly step-by-step basis with the shuttle airframe design. This effort may lead to detailed design or initiation of development depending on the progress of studies now underway.

Two concurrent definition studies are underway for the vehicle to provide data upon which to select configurations that can be carried forward with the design phase. Supplemental feasibility studies of alternate vehicle concepts are also being conducted.

In fiscal year 1972 vehicle definition will be advanced by wind tunnel testing to define the precise aerodynamic heating, launch aerodynamics, staging separation forces, re-entry stability and control characteristics, and atmospheric propulsion effects. Dynamics testing will proceed to determine wind loads, vehicle flutter effects, and the acoustic environment which will exist. Design of long lead time hardware and subsystems, test devices and tooling fixtures will be performed.

Test demonstrations to verify design concepts constitute an important part of the shuttle study program and will include tests of the static and dynamic performance of structures proposed for fuselage, wings, tanks, and attachment mechanisms. Mission simulations will be performed in combination with thermal protection systems. Analysis and test of many new alloys and promising materials are planned. A flight research program will investigate attitude maneuvers for the defined configurations, determine control system requirements, and provide the necessary flying test bed for flight system components.

A principal focus in the development of the engines for propulsion is the long lead time required for engine development. An early initiation of design effort is required to have the engines properly integrated into the vehicle system. This engine will have increased performance by virtue of developing higher specific impulse at much lower weight. A considerable base of technological experience with advanced hydrogen-oxygen engines has been developed over the last several years which provides a high level of confidence that the required shuttle rocket engine will be successfully developed.

Drawing upon data developed from feasibility studies that have been completed, the main engine characteristics being used as baseline in the definition

studies now underway include a throttleable, high pressure, hydrogen-oxygen engine that will be clustered for use on both the orbiter and the booster. Three concurrent definition contracts are underway, and the main engine design and development is scheduled to begin in mid-1971. In fiscal year 1972 main engine efforts will include development testing of the thrust chamber and engine controls, and design of a prototype engine. Propulsion subsystem test facilities will be modified and development hardware tested. Fabrication of a prototype engine will be initiated during fiscal year 1972.

I would like to expand further on the engine program for this year and the impact the elimination of shuttle facilities will have. Decisions on engine test facilities are proceeding on an earlier schedule because the engine is regarded as the longest leadtime item in the development of the shuttle. Engine test facilities requirements have been identified by the three industrial contractors currently performing phase B studies for the main shuttle engine. The requirements identified by these contractors, as well as those identified separately by NASA have been reviewed by a special site evaluation board. The board has now completed its report and a decision on the location of shuttle engine test facilities has been made. That facility is to be located in Mississippi.

The impact of a cut in facilities can therefore be understood. The shuttle program can proceed but the overall pace is hampered due to the engine being a critical lead item. To delay this vehicle is to impede the efforts of this country to pursue space with maximum economy, flexibility, and utility.

The shuttle for NASA represents a vehicle which could not only supply a space station but could also serve as an orbital taxi. It could, for example, capture and carry in its belly a satellite that had malfunctioned. The satellite could then be worked on in a drydock section of the shuttle or carried to the space station for repairs and ultimately on another shuttle flight, redeployed in orbit.

The shuttle's huge payload capacity and volume might enable it to serve as a satellite ferry—carrying and orbiting an entire array of satellites while going about its other missions. The shuttle could shift orbit, deploy one or more satellites, change to another orbit and deploy more satellites, and so on, until the entire payload was distributed on proper course. Since it could be launched on short notice and could maneuver in orbit, the shuttle holds further interest for NASA as a rescue vehicle.

This is particularly so after the tragedy of Soyuz II. Return from extraterrestrial visits and deep space orbits will be significantly safer, more reliable, and more routine. This aspect of the shuttle functioning as a rescue vehicle cannot be overemphasized.

I would like to comment further on the shuttle's advantages.

One of the basic objectives of the shuttle is to create an environment in which engineers and scientists can be transported with ease and comfort without undergoing training as extensive as that

required for astronauts. As a result, the orbital vehicle cannot be exposed to strong gravitational forces upon reentry.

The craft will also have to withstand searing heat upon reentry. Engineers believe that a stub-winged vehicle coming in at a high angle, perhaps as much as 60 degrees, could spread the heat over enough of the underside to dissipate it safely. New metal alloys, careful design, and a delicate touch with the maneuvering jets could keep the shuttle at the proper angle and thus overcome the problem.

The shuttle would remain in its high-angle flight attitude through descent, to approximately 40,000 feet. At this point, the nose would be pushed down and the vehicle would dive until it reached adequate velocity for level flight. The turbojets would then start up, and the shuttle would fly to its landing site, using standard aircraft procedures. Once passengers and cargo had been discharged, the shuttle would be refueled, resupplied, linked with a booster, and readied for another mission.

With respect to the economy of the shuttle to future space missions, the shuttle promises to generate across-the-board cost reductions in all classes of space hardware. Today's satellite must either function with near-perfection or drift uselessly and endlessly in orbit. Because of the resultant high-reliability requirements, instrumentation aboard these satellites costs about \$1,000 a pound. With the repair capability offered by the shuttle, these costs might be brought more toward the level of earth-bound laboratory equipment—no more than about \$100 a pound.

The reusability of the shuttle also means less emphasis on miniaturization of payload, which is now necessary to get the most capability into space per launch. It has been projected that 50 shuttle flights could be made at a total operating cost less than that of a single Apollo/Saturn 5 flight.

The shuttle would also do away with the need for large fleets to be stationed at sea to pick up returning spacecraft and crews. It would land near, if not beside, its launch site and would be equipped with all the flight equipment that a commercial airliner carries. Should it be necessary, the shuttle could put down at any major airport.

The shuttle is truly an important advance forward. It also makes a major contribution in furthering this Nation's manned space program. But it is important to recognize that the shuttle follows on the heels of a hiatus in manned space flight by the United States of 5 to 6 years. This hiatus is unnecessary and can be reduced. I further recommend that such action be taken.

This gap in manned activity can be reduced in a number of ways, one of which is to extend the Skylab orbiting laboratory program.

Regarding extended Skylab missions following the Apollo 17 mission and the three manned Skylab visits, NASA will have a considerable equipment inventory which could readily be used for further manned activities. In particular, there will be four command and service

modules, two lunar modules, and one Skylab workshop, in addition to two Saturn V launch vehicles and three complete Saturn I-B launch vehicles. In spite of a number of potentially valid applications of this flight hardware, no missions have been planned. It is felt to be an extremely poor use of resources to allocate funding for the indefinite storage of this equipment as the alternative to flying subsequent missions designed to enhance our capabilities in space. I want to see this equipment used.

I also recommend this country continue to investigate cooperative manned experiments with the Soviets. I am encouraged by favorable reports regarding Apollo-Soyuz Skylab-Salyut experiments and wish to see all alternatives explored. Not only will such a program emphasize the spirit of international cooperation but greatly benefit our scientific advance in space.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I have no intention of taking the 5 minutes. I merely wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that this ground has been plowed many times before, as the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has said. It was plowed no later than yesterday in the Senate, where this amendment was defeated by a vote of 64 to 22.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendments were rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BINGHAM

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The portion of the bill to be amended reads as follows:

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For grants and necessary expenses of programs of research and studies relating to housing and urban problems, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1784), including carrying out the functions of the Secretary under section 1(a) (1) (i) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year 1972, to remain available until June 30, 1973: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,950,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BINGHAM: Page 8, line 19, strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$45,000,000", and on line 22, delete the period and insert the following: "*Provided further*, That \$14,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available only for demonstration grants under section 505 of such Act".

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the problem of abandoned housing is a problem of increasing severity and urgency in New York and other cities. In New York, housing abandonment is the city's third most chronic problem, after crime and drugs. It is the second costliest problem, after welfare. According to a detailed study printed in the New York Daily News, buildings are being abandoned at the rate of 20,000 apartment units per year. To replace with an equal number of apartment units those buildings that

have been abandoned only in the last 5 years, at an average replacement cost for public housing units of \$30,000 per unit, would cost an incredible \$3 billion.

The cost of abandoned buildings can not be measured only in terms of dollars for there is an indirect cost and a social cost as well. Abandoned housing units now constitute 1 percent of all the buildings in New York City but 27 percent of all fires occur in such abandoned dwellings. The former tenants who must be relocated add to the city's cost. Then there is the crime and disease that are bred in these buildings which are inhabited by junkies, winos, and rats.

Nobody has really pinned down the causes for abandonments but it is clearly related to the rising costs in the cities. Disenchanted landlords walk away from profitless buildings, leaving tenants without heat or hot water, and leaving the city with a lot of property on which it cannot collect any tax revenues. The landlord would rather forfeit the building to the city in lieu of taxes than pay the costs of fixing the building to meet housing code standards. As the tenants move out, the addicts and rats take over.

Mr. Chairman, this is a problem of great severity in my own district in the Bronx. I recently met with Father Marold of the Claremont League for Urban Betterment. Father Marold spoke to me about the condition of abandoned buildings on several streets in his neighborhood. He gave me a list of nine buildings on Washington Avenue, three on Claremont Parkway, one on East 173d Street, two on East 172nd Street, and four on Third Avenue. Mr. Chairman, that is 19 buildings in just one small section of my district. In New York City as a whole, abandonment has made homeless more people than the great Chicago fire or the San Francisco earthquake.

On December 31, 1970, the Congress took a significant step to rectify this problem. The Housing and Urban Development Act became law, containing an authorization of \$20 million to start pilot projects dealing with abandoned housing. This was a very small sum given the scope of the problem but it was a start. Yet to date, no money has been appropriated for these projects. Even the bill before us today sets aside no money specifically for the program set up only 6 months ago. The Appropriations Committee has even cut \$10 million from the administration's request for the Office of Research and Technology in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under whose jurisdiction the program for abandoned housing falls.

Accordingly, I am introducing an amendment at this time which would do two things. First, it would increase the appropriation for the Office for Research and Technology from \$35 million to \$45 million, the amount requested by the administration. Second, my amendment would earmark \$14 million for demonstration projects with respect to abandoned housing.

In fiscal 1971, \$45 million was appropriated for the Office of Research and Technology. This year, Operation Breakthrough, one of the programs within this office, is being concluded and the administration requested \$17 million less

for this program than it did last year. The administration did, however, request that this saving be transferred to other programs within the same Office to be used for other research. The Appropriations Committee, however, has cut the budget of this office by \$10 million. I would normally applaud such a saving of the taxpayers' dollars if the need were not so acute for this money to be spent on other urgent needs, such as abandoned housing.

The administration requested \$4 million on this program in fiscal 1972, but this is far from enough. My amendment would restore the \$10 million cut from the Office of Research and Technology and would earmark this money, along with the \$4 million just mentioned, for demonstration projects dealing with abandoned housing.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. BIAGGI. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I commend him for his amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BINGHAM) which would add \$10 million to the \$35 million available for research and technology functions in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

There is an urgent need within the city of New York and other major urban centers for research into the problem of abandoned housing. It has been estimated that approximately 50,000 housing units are abandoned each year in the city. This becomes an even more startling figure in light of the fact that the city suffered a net loss of housing units averaging 40,000 a year over the last 5 years.

With rents and housing costs skyrocketing it is becoming criminal to let substantial housing remain empty on the streets. Yet no one has figured out a way to keep these units operating at a rent level that will permit lower income tenants to live in them.

This \$10 million addition could help provide that answer and could be instrumental in reversing the trend of abandonment of housing units in our Nation's major metropolitan areas. I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

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

Mr. BINGHAM. I am glad to yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's reasons for offering this amendment.

There is \$4 million provided in the research and technology section for HUD to study and work on the problem he is talking about. The question is whether or not we ought to spend \$4 million or \$14 million at this time.

I know that thousands of units are being abandoned in New York yearly and it is a very serious problem.

The concern is not so much with respect to those which already have been abandoned. The real concern is with re-

spect to those areas that might yet be abandoned. There will be studies made and research conducted in order to determine how best to keep these particular areas in New York and in other large cities around the Nation in proper development. It is not something that will be solved in 1 year, but I am sure will take a considerable period of time. It is a difficult problem.

Mr. BINGHAM. I appreciate the chairman's statement.

Do I correctly understand it is the intention of the committee that the \$4 million requested for this program be included in the amount the committee has recommended?

Mr. BOLAND. In the judgment of the committee this is a very important program. We believe \$4 million can do the job this year, although the research will not be completed this year. It is the judgment of the committee that the amount provided is sufficient for 1972.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am gratified by the chairman's statement. I still believe the amount is insufficient, Mr. Chairman, and I ask for a vote.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BINGHAM).

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to propound some inquiries to the chairman of the subcommittee.

It was announced several years ago that the Space Administration had nine extra vehicles for flights to the moon. Because the Space Administration had nine extra vehicles, nine additional flights to the moon were proposed. There was some talk earlier this year that all would not be flown, however.

As I recall, the cost per vehicle is in the neighborhood of \$325 to \$350 million. The cost of flying the vehicle to the moon is approximately \$100 to \$125 million.

Is that information correct, may I ask the gentleman?

Mr. BOLAND. The information the gentleman has just given is essentially correct.

Mr. YATES. There are three flights to the moon provided for in this bill; is that correct?

Mr. BOLAND. There are three more manned flights to the moon.

Mr. YATES. Are there additional Apollo flights scheduled beyond this year?

Mr. BOLAND. There is one additional Apollo flight scheduled beyond fiscal year 1972.

Mr. YATES. Then the three flights which are provided for in this bill will terminate the Apollo program?

Mr. BOLAND. At the end of calendar year 1972 the manned space flight program is to be ended.

Mr. YATES. It will be ended?

Mr. BOLAND. This is the testimony.

Mr. YATES. So that the three flights provided for in this bill will be the last manned space flights to the moon, and the additional four flights that had been originally scheduled will not be scheduled?

Mr. BOLAND. My information is that there will be only three more flights to the moon. I would be willing to yield to any member of the authorizing committee to confirm it.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. The final scheduled Apollo flight is for December 1972. I believe that runs into fiscal year 1973. However, there is equipment around that has been backup equipment. So it may end the flights to the moon, and probably does, but it will not end the manned space flights.

So we do need to do some more of that. If we can scrape together funds and materials through our committee and NASA in order to get the manned space flight equipment that would otherwise go unused, we might try to put in another flight about 3 years from now. Otherwise there may be a gap or a hiatus of 4 years in manned space flight. Some of us feel it can be done, but there is no definite plan on that procedure. The gentleman is right.

Mr. JONAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. I was going to comment that all of our information indicates they are not planning but three additional manned space flights, one this year and two in the next calendar year. I do not think there is any authorization beyond that.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. That is right. But if we can get enough equipment and if we have the personnel, we might try one more.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to cut back on the number of flights to the moon had the original number of flights been retained. In view of the cutback in the number of flights and the delay in the three flights over an extended period, I will not offer my amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. REID OF
NEW YORK

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The portion of the bill to be amended reads as follows:

MEDICAL CARE

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliary facilities; for furnishing, as authorized by law, inpatient and outpatient care and treatment to beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including care and treatment in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, and furnishing recreational facilities, supplies and equipment; maintenance and operation of farms and burial grounds; repairing, altering, improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; uniforms or allowance therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); and aid to State homes as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. 641); \$2,244,700,000, plus reimbursements: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be apportioned to provide for less than an average of 97,500 operating beds in Veterans' Administration hospitals or furnishing inpatient care

and treatment to an average daily patient load of less than 85,500 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1972: *Provided further*, That allotments and transfers may be made from this appropriation to the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the Department of Defense, for disbursements by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REID of New York: Page 17, line 22, after the semicolon, strike out "\$2,244,700,000," and insert in lieu thereof the figure "2,344,700,000."

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment to increase the appropriation for Veterans' Administration medical care by \$100 million.

Anybody who has visited Veterans' Administration hospitals and has read the testimony before the Veterans' Affairs Committee regarding the quality of medical care in the Veterans' Administration cannot fail to be shocked by the conditions to which we, the Congress, have permitted our veterans to be subjected in Veterans' Administration hospitals.

Much of the problem results from a serious shortage of medical personnel—doctors, psychiatrists, anesthesiologists, nurses, nursing assistants, administrative personnel, and others. To the patient, Mr. Chairman, this means inadequate medical attention. It means that a psychiatric patient may get to see his psychiatrist for only 1 hour a month. It means that a patient who is paralyzed—and we have many quadriplegics—may have to lie in discomfort for hours without being turned over. For lack of sufficient ward personnel, especially at night and on weekends, a patient goes through the night frequently without care; and since many VA hospitals, including over 30 in the South, presently have no air conditioning, the discomfort is all the greater.

I recently visited one of the best Veterans' hospitals in New York, where the ratio in many of the wards at night was one nurse for three wards, with anywhere from 20 to 50 patients in each ward.

It means that patients undergoing physical therapy might well have to remain in the hospital for extra weeks and months because of a lack of specialized equipment and an insufficient number of therapists.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations for adding and restoring \$134 million originally requested by the VA of the Office of Management and Budget. These funds will permit the addition of 8,600 additional people by July 1, including, by estimates given to me by Donald Johnson, director of the Veterans' Administration, 400 doctors. According to figures of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, however, there would still be a shortage of over 1,000 doctors.

In addition, as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs (Mr. TEAGUE of Texas) has made

plain, and as the report of the committee made manifest, there is an overall shortage of 25,000 personnel, minus the 8,600 that will be provided shortly—leaving almost 17,000 short.

I talked with Mr. Johnson earlier today, and he pointed out that there is still a shortage of psychiatrists and anesthesiologists. In my judgment, we are understating the problems of drug treatment as well. He noted that the VA plans to treat 12,000 drug cases in 1972; but surely, in my view, this cannot be sufficient, when in sum we should be treating something on the order of 80,000 drug addicts, 30,000 presently in the service who will soon be discharged, and 50,000 veterans.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REID of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAZZOLI. I thank the gentleman for yielding and I would like to associate myself with his remarks.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me there is nothing we could do better at this point than to take care of our returning veterans.

I am quite cognizant of our financial situation which exists in this country, but I think this is a good amendment and I commend the gentleman for his approach.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REID of New York. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I am a member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs and it is with reluctance that I oppose this amendment. I think the Committee on Appropriations has done very well by the veterans. They have recommended almost \$1 billion for the veterans over what was spent last year, \$127 million over the present budget. I think that is all we can recommend based upon reason and good judgment. I think it is all that can be properly and wisely spent.

Therefore, I reluctantly again suggest that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. REID of New York. I appreciate the gentleman's comments. I understand the progress that has been made with reference to the veterans' program.

But let me just read from a recent report to the Congress, given in testimony on January 27, 1970, by Dr. Douglas J. Stewart, a doctor at the VA hospital in Miami, before a Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs:

I have often stood at a patient's bedside, watching him vomit large amounts of blood and attempting to keep him alive while waiting for transfusable blood unnecessarily delayed in processing due to lack of clerical help, transporters, and laboratory personnel. I have waited as long as three hours for blood that in an adequately staffed hospital is made available in 30 minutes . . . I have had many patients with heart attacks situated in rooms with the latest, modern devices for monitoring heart beat, rhythm and rate, but have seen this possibly life-saving equipment left unused due to lack of personnel . . . There is often only one nurse responsible for 40 acutely ill patients. If an emergency develops, the other 39 patients may go unseen for an hour or more. To have two emergency situations develop on a ward

at the same time, a not infrequent occurrence, can only be described as utter, tragic chaos."

Mr. Chairman, it is nothing short of disgraceful that such conditions are permitted to exist. Surely we can—and should—do better for our veterans. We have the power to improve the quality of medical care in the VA hospital system, and in my judgment we will be derelict if we do not take immediate meaningful steps to do so.

The additional medical personnel to which I have referred will be needed to give the VA system a minimum acceptable staffing ratio of two full-time hospital employees for each patient in general hospitals, and one full-time employee for each patient in neuropsychiatric hospitals. As the committee report accompanying this bill notes, the present staffing ratio for general medical and surgical beds is only 1.59 to 1, and the appropriations contained in this bill are expected to raise that ratio to only 1.74 to 1, although this represents an improvement of 14 percent over the past 2 years. By way of comparison, the comparable ratio in private sector hospitals is 2.72 to 1. Clearly the VA is operating with insufficient resources. And equally clearly, I think, we in the Congress have an obligation to give the VA and the veterans the resources they need. And bear in mind that with the greatly expanded drug treatment program now being developed by the VA, the need for more medical personnel is all the more acute.

In proposing to add \$100 million to the appropriation bill before us, it is my intention and hope that this would be used principally to hire those additional medical personnel needed to bring VA medical care to something approaching what it ought to be.

The amount I propose is a reasonable estimate of the annual cost of hiring these additional personnel. It is a large figure, but no larger than the problem itself. Some might say we cannot afford to spend that much. I say we cannot afford not to spend it. We are talking about the very lives and health of hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly regret the fact that I feel it is necessary for me to rise in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress added about \$1 billion in benefits last year. Our committee worked as hard and did as much as any committee could do to learn the status of our VA hospitals. We found that they were lacking in money. We got \$105 million added last year to the VA hospitals and there is about \$134 million more in this bill than the administration asked for. I do not think that is enough, but I think we should proceed in an orderly manner.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the committee on both sides of the aisle for the work they have done. That work has been going on for 2 or 3 years and we are still short of money.

But, I think it is only right to proceed in an orderly manner.

We have heard witnesses, we have talked together, we have argued together and consulted together as people trying to determine what to do to better our situation.

We do need more money and this bill does represent considerably more money.

Let us support the committee and we can come back next year and ask for more money, but in all good conscience I have to say that I go along with the committee.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. The problem is not only money with reference to the Veterans' Administration hospitals. The problem is just like every hospital in this Nation. You do not have the qualified personnel, you do not have the doctors and the nurses. So, you can appropriate all the money you want but you still cannot obtain the personnel that you need.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. The gentleman is saying that the necessary personnel is not available, and there is a lot of truth in that statement.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from New York. I think the gentleman has done a lot of work. We have discussed this matter on numerous occasions. I think, however, it is only fair to go along with the committee.

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

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. I can also appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from New York. I know that the gentleman from New York has spent a considerable amount of time in veterans hospitals in his area.

The thrust of the amendment goes to medical care. The subcommittee has recommended an increase of \$303 million above the 1971 appropriation for the VA medical care program. We have put more than \$120 million above the budget in the bill for medical care. And, as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TEAGUE) has indicated, we added \$8 million in a supplemental last month for additional staff in the hospitals in 1971. At the present time the staff ratio of staff to patients runs about 1.59 to 1 in medical and surgical bed sections. With this amendment we are providing the largest amount ever provided to the Veterans' Administration in its entire history. The staffing ratio in a single year is being raised to about 1.74 to 1 in 1972.

In private hospitals, it is somewhat higher, but they have maternity and certain other care that VA hospitals do not need to provide. The objective of VA hospitals is about 2 to 1 and we are getting up there. We think that the amounts provided in this bill are sufficient for this year. I can understand that in the years to come there is a real possibility that additional increases may be required to provide only the best of care.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding, and I would like to ask the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations if it is not true that this committee recommended almost \$1 billion more this year than was spent last year?

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the amount recommended in this bill for the Veterans' Administration is \$949,351,000 over and above the total amount provided last year.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments, but I would ask the gentleman if it is not true that his committee on February 17 indicated that there was a shortage of some 25,000 personnel in the VA, and particularly that there was a shortage of psychiatrists and anesthesiologists, who are M.D.'s, as I understand it, those who administer anesthesia.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. There is not any question but that there is a shortage.

Mr. REID of New York. And would the gentleman not agree that the committee should continue to try to get additional personnel so that those soldiers who have served their country so well can receive the proper hospital treatment?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I would say that it is very probable that we will be back to the House for additional requests because some of the hospitals are 100 years or 80 years old, and they have to be rebuilt or repaired, and I think that we are proceeding in an orderly manner.

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

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I just want to invite the attention of the House to just what is actually being done with respect to medical care.

There are over 10,000 new jobs provided for the Veterans' Administration in this bill. About 9,733 jobs are going into medical care.

I am sure you have heard from the veterans organizations and others in your areas, because of an effort in the budget to cut back the daily patient load from 85,500 to 79,000 beds in the VA hospitals.

In this bill we write into the language of the bill a requirement that no operating beds be closed in the VA hospitals and that the average daily patient load be maintained at 85,500. There is a waiting list in some areas, and it does not make good sense to reduce the number of beds in VA hospitals when they are clearly needed and the committee added \$120 million above the budget, which is the only sensible thing to do.

I want the Members of the House to understand this, and I want to assure them—and I know that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TEAGUE) agrees with me—that this committee has provided sufficient funds and medical personnel to take care of an average daily patient load

of no less than 85,500 patients in the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. REID).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BOLAND

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

(The portion of the bill to be amended reads as follows:)

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (medium sedan for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$279,450,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty-two persons engaged in public relations work.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND: On page 19, line 6, strike out "\$279,450,000" and insert: "\$286,450,000".

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the committee amendment to provide \$7 million in additional funds for the operation of the 57 Veterans' Administration regional offices.

The Baltimore VA regional office, which has about 140,000 active files, needs 11 more positions than it has been authorized for fiscal 1972 in order to meet anticipated workload increases. Present levels of service are not good—veterans have an average wait of almost an hour to speak with a contact representative; GI home loan applications are delayed 4 to 6 weeks—because there are not enough personnel to handle workloads. The long-term absence of just one file clerk, such as on extended sick leave, places a heavy burden on the other employees. I have also been advised by the office of the Director that peak seasons—such as the fall enrollment period for education benefits—are contributing heavily to the overall backlog, because funds available for overtime have been slashed. In 1972, the Baltimore office will be authorized \$13,215 for overtime—1971's authorization was \$36,000, and that did not do the job. The Baltimore office foresees increases of 8 to 25 percent in various categories of assistance for fiscal 1972's workload. From the complaints I have received about slow service, delayed payments, and nonpayments (which always seemed to result from cursory, rushed review of the claims), I can see a very grim picture during the next 12 months for the veterans in Baltimore—and from the reports of other regional offices, for the entire United States.

Our veterans deserve better service. We must provide the means to deliver to them the benefits we have promised.

For many, veterans' benefits are the only source of income. From my experience with the regional office which serves my constituents, Mr. Chairman, I think that this additional \$7 million is necessary.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to H.R. 9382 which would add \$7 million to the general operating expense funds for the Veterans' Administration. My reason for doing so is that the 57 regional offices operated by VA to process veterans claims for compensation and pensions, education benefits, home loans, et cetera, have experienced steadily increasing workloads over the past several years without receiving additional funds and personnel in order to keep pace with the claims being filed by ex-servicemen who are being discharged at the rate of about 1 million per year.

Mr. Chairman, for example, since 1969 the average workload in all divisions of the 57 regional offices has risen by almost 25 percent while the average employment has only increased by 3½ percent. The Office of Management and Budget reduced over \$15 million from general operating expense funds of the Veterans Administration intended primarily to operate these 57 offices on a timely schedule, before the budget was sent to Congress. My amendment proposes the restoration of about one-half the funds the Office of Management and Budget reduced from the original VA request.

Mr. Chairman, these funds are vitally needed. If we do not vote to increase this budget item, each one of your offices will be receiving an increasing number of complaints from veterans and their dependents who are not receiving proper service by VA field offices.

Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee conducted in-depth review of the medical program which has resulted in maintaining medical care at current levels and thus rejected administration plans to reduce average daily patient census in VA hospitals throughout the Nation. The committee increased the medical care budget by over \$120 million and have also added substantial sums to escalate, activate, and better fund drug abuse centers.

Mr. Chairman, these funds are also needed to better staff the board of veterans appeals. Their workload is currently running 11 percent ahead of the budget estimates contained in the 1972 budget which we are now considering, and they have the same level of employment which they had last year. The same sort of situation exists in the department of data management. Their personnel has remained virtually static since last year but with the largest veteran population in our history. They cannot be expected to operate at prior employment levels. This is an efficient department. A good example of their efficiency occurred when Public Law 90-493 was enacted authorizing compensation rate increases effective January 1, 1969, that affected about 2 million veterans. With VA's computerized system they were able to automatically adjust about 98½ percent of the awards. Only 30,000 cases required manual adjustment. If this program had not been served by a computer, the estimated cost to VA would have been more

than \$4.3 million, but with the computer the cost was only \$87,000. Since 1963 the VA estimates that it has saved over \$28 million because of its automated system but they need more employees because of their increased workload and a portion of this increased funding should be allocated to this department.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the amendment to add \$7 million to general operating expenses which has been offered to the 1972 VA appropriations bill would restore less than half the funds which the Office of Management and Budget cut from the Veterans' Administration request intended primarily to operate 57 VA regional offices throughout the country. These offices service veterans claims for service-connected compensation, pensions, education benefits, home loans and other important veterans benefits.

Mr. Chairman, for the past several years the military services have been discharging at the rate of about 800,000 and the President stated a few days ago that over 1.1 million would be discharged during the coming year.

Mr. Chairman, workloads in VA regional offices, therefore, have risen sharply but funding for processing veterans claims, particularly Vietnam era veterans, has not kept pace with sharply rising workloads. For example, since 1969 the average workload in all divisions of the 57 regional offices has risen by almost 25 percent while the average employment has only increased by 3½ percent. A recently completed survey of all VA regional offices revealed shocking backlogs in adjudication of veterans claims; appraisal requests for GI loans are up by over 51 percent from 1969; eligibility determinations for loans are up by 42 percent and applications for education and training under the GI bill have increased by over 36 percent without significant personnel being added to process any of this increased workload.

Mr. Chairman, the general operating expense item in the VA budget not only covers the 57 regional offices, it also covers the Board of Veterans Appeals, the Department of Data Management, staff offices in the central office, and so forth. Each one of these departments has likewise experienced sharp workload increases. For instance, the workload of the Board of Veterans Appeals is currently running approximately 11 percent ahead of the budget estimates contained in the 1972 budget now before this body. In fiscal 1969 the case workload of the Board was almost 22,000 cases and employment totaled a little over 280. In fiscal 1971 the case workload had increased by almost 3,500 and the average employment has remained the same. Such a trend cannot continue without resulting in poor service to veterans and their dependents. Present trends indicate that the 1972 workload may reach a peak of 27,000 cases in fiscal 1972, requiring additional personnel at a cost of about \$300,000 annually.

Mr. Chairman, another department covered in the general operating expense item of the VA budget is the department of data management. When compensation, pension and other benefit rates are changed by the Congress, it

is possible through the computerized system existing in the Veterans' Administration to automatically adjust the vast majority of these awards. A good example occurred when Public Law 90-493 was enacted authorizing compensation rate increases effective January 1, 1969, that affected about 2 million veterans. With VA's computerized system they were able to automatically adjust about 98½ percent of the awards. Only 30,000 cases required manual adjustment. If this program had not been served by a computer, the estimated cost to the VA would have been more than \$4.3 million, but with the computer the cost was only \$87,000. Since 1963 the VA estimates that it has saved over \$28 million because of its automated system.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all of us have had problems with computers. A computer reacts to input and output, for the most part, involves people to feed the computer with the necessary information in order for it to react. With the discharge of almost 3 million servicemen during the past 3 years it does not seem reasonable to me that we can expect the department of data management to operate at almost the same level of personnel that it had in 1970. Accordingly, I believe that a portion of the funds proposed in my amendment to increase employment in this important department should be allocated to handle their increased workloads. Mr. Speaker, I strongly feel, as I believe all of my colleagues do, that we should try to give the best possible service to all our veterans. We have the largest veteran population today in America's history. They cannot receive timely service if Congress does not provide the funds to take care of their needs. The Office of Management and Budget has made persistent efforts to thwart the will of Congress by not permitting the Veterans' Administration to request enough funds to properly operate the veterans benefit programs on a timely basis. Time after time, throughout several administrations, attempts have been made by this same arm of the executive branch to whittle away and starve the VA medical program. Each year the Congress has had to take the initiative to keep the program operating on a respectable basis. With the exception of funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee for VA general operating expenses, I think our Appropriations Committee has presented an exceptional and most acceptable bill for us to consider.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of all the veterans of this country and their dependents, I especially want to commend my distinguished colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for their outstanding cooperation this year in providing more realistic funding for our veterans programs than was originally proposed in the President's 1972 budget. I especially want to commend the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development, Space and Science for the in-depth review they made of the 1972 medical care budget which has resulted in maintaining medical care at current levels and thus rejected administration efforts to reduce the average daily patient census in VA hospitals from present operating

levels of 84,500 to 79,000. This action is most laudable, but serious problems still exist in the VA hospital system. For example, the problem of construction and modernization of VA hospital facilities is reaching a crisis stage. The executive branch of our Government has broken faith with the Congress by failing to keep VA medical facilities updated as agreed during the Eisenhower administration. The Congress, therefore, must take the initiative and give priority attention to developing a sensible plan to update outmoded and inefficient VA hospital facilities which, because they are out of date, cannot give first-class care to our Nation's veterans. The Office of Management and Budget, for the past 2 years, has imposed a virtual moratorium on the VA and other Federal agencies to ask for new appropriations to construct and undertake badly needed hospital modernization and construction projects. This situation must not be allowed to continue.

In the field of medical research, more than \$8 million of approved research programs have been deferred because the Office of Management and Budget has not permitted the VA to ask for the funds needed to begin vital research projects that will help preserve and prolong human life. This important VA program has gained much distinction during past years and has made material contributions to our Nation's medical research efforts, and should be fully utilized.

Mr. Chairman, favorable action on this bill today will prevent the erosion of medical care for America's wounded, sick, and disabled veterans which was masterminded by the Office of Management and Budget. But we have merely held the line, and I think the Congress must take bold action to keep the VA hospital system viable and on par with private sector medical programs so that the Veterans' Administration can truly provide second-to-none medical care for America's veterans.

Mr. Chairman, I know that most Members of this body are aware of the history of the problem of underfunding which has taken place over the years in the area of VA medical care. The Bureau of the Budget and its successor, the Office of Management and Budget, have not permitted the Veterans' Administration to seek the funds needed to properly carry out its mission. After the Committee on Veterans' Affairs completed a comprehensive investigation during the last Congress, which disclosed serious staffing and funding deficiencies in the VA hospital system, Congress voted \$105 million more than the President had requested in his budget for VA medical care. On May 11, 1971, the Appropriations Committee added an additional \$8 million in the 1971 supplemental which has permitted the Veterans' Administration to already add over 6,400 additional hospital personnel. Seventeen hundred of these new employees are Vietnam era veterans. There is an exceptionally large percentage of Vietnam era veterans who are unemployed and the \$8 million appropriation which was passed in May is achieving two goals—permitting better VA hospital staffing and reducing the number of unemployed veterans. The latest report I have received indicates the following breakdown on new employment

in the VA medical program permitted because the House Appropriations Committee and the Congress had the foresight to proceed with this additional funding in fiscal 1971:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—NEW EMPLOYMENT BY CATEGORY, CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 18, 1971

Category	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Physicians.....	310	71	381
Dentists.....	16		16
Nurses.....	1,171	27	1,198
LPN's/NA's.....	1,259	11	1,270
Other GS.....	2,264	76	2,340
Wage Board.....	1,177	61	1,238
Total.....	6,197	246	6,443
Vietnam veterans (included above).....	(1,678)	(30)	(1,708)

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment. I have offered it only after careful investigation and study. I assure each one of you that these funds are vitally needed. If Congress does not vote these funds and if they are not allocated properly by the Office of Management and Budget, each one of your offices will be receiving an increasing number of complaints from veterans who are not receiving proper service by VA field offices.

Mr. Chairman, I include letters from officials of several of America's veteran organizations concerning the need for increased funding:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1971.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Additional personnel are needed to take care of the increased work loads in Veterans Administration Regional Offices.

However, the 1972 Veterans Administration budget does not have the additional money requested by the Veterans Administration to carry out its responsibility of processing claims for service connected compensation, pensions, education and training benefits, GI home loans, and other veterans rights and benefits.

Much of the cause of the increased work loads in VA Regional Offices is due to the Vietnam veterans, who have been returning to civilian life at the rate of more than 800,000 per year. Over 1.1 million are expected to be separated from the military service during this coming year.

Accordingly, the Veterans of Foreign Wars is extremely pleased that you will offer an amendment to the 1972 VA Appropriation Bill which will partially remedy this intolerable situation concerning the backlog of claims in Veterans Administration Regional Offices.

This is to indicate the full support and endorsement of your amendment to provide additional staff for Veterans' Administration Regional Offices. The favorable consideration and approval of your amendment by the full House of Representatives and the Congress will be deeply appreciated by the more than 1.6 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Sincerely,

H. R. RAINWATER,
Commander-in-Chief.

AMVETS,

Washington, D.C., June 24, 1971.

The Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: Your Hospital Subcommittee recently held hearings on the

Veterans' Administration Hospital Program and invited AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam) to present our views on the current effectiveness of this vital activity. In preparing a statement for your Hospital Subcommittee, it became apparent to me that a study by our AMVET National Service Officers in the field was necessary in order to provide you with worthwhile information.

Acting upon instructions from me, a survey was conducted, specifically covering the proposed reduction in daily bed census for FY 1972. Other areas of V.A. activity were studied and reported, such as planned programs to treat veterans with drug addiction, backlogs in examinations and processing dental applications, and specific problems in their Regional or field activity. Attached is copy of my memorandum and the replies received on this survey.

An analysis of the replies reveals that some hospitals have already implemented or plan to implement the reduction in the daily bed census. Please note the situation in Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Illinois, Ohio and Washington, where reductions or planned reductions are reported either through closing of wards or discharging of patients to meet the reduced bed capacity requirement. A limited number of waiting lists are reported; only North Carolina and Washington reported service-connected cases on the waiting list. The three (3) service-connected cases reported on the waiting list by the VAH, Tacoma, Washington, on June 10 were admitted as reported to me by telephone on June 17. It is also apparent that less and less consideration is being given the hospital treatment of eligible veterans for non-service-related ailments. Some hospitals report waiting lists of non-service-connected cases, while other hospitals simply don't maintain waiting lists, although it is an established fact that high rejection rates do exist. It is expected that the continued rejection by V.A. hospitals of veterans for necessary treatment of non-service-related disability is a problem area which your Committee will want to study in the near future.

As you can see from this study, very little is being done to treat veterans with drug addiction. This problem requires immediate and imaginative attention, with time-honored traditions, such as the requirement of an honorable discharge waived for treatment of drug addiction. The Sepulveda V.A. Hospital has fifteen beds to treat drug-addicted veterans in Los Angeles County, which has roughly 175,000 Viet Nam veterans requiring treatment for drug addiction! "Plans are being made to treat veterans with drug problems" is the comment that dominates the submitted reports, leading to the conclusion that the Veterans' Administration has not yet faced up to the enormity of the problem.

Some problems regarding delays in compensation, pension and hospital admittance examinations were reported. The delay in authorizing dental treatment, which a few months ago had reached peak proportions due to funding shortages, is not now evident from the reports I have received. Staffing problems are, however, reported by many Regional Directors, principally in their Contact, Adjudication (which includes processing of Education applications) and in the Finance activities. We find backlogs, particularly, in the Loan Guaranty activity in all Regional Offices because of new legislation. The Veterans' Administration is being asked to handle increasing work loads without a corresponding increase in the personnel to handle the increased activity.

In conclusion, the reports submitted by the AMVETS National Service Officers reveal that funds must be added to the FY 1972 budget to prevent bed census reductions, and to provide additional staffing in the Regional Offices to handle increased work loads. The highest possible priority should be given the implementation of a drug-addiction treatment program within the Veterans' Ad-

ministration. It is obvious that the announced program of the V.A. is woefully inadequate, unrealistic and will not begin to solve this increasing problem in our Viet Nam veteran population.

It is hoped that the findings submitted in this report will aid you in your well-known and respected efforts on behalf of our Nation's veterans. Be assured of the continued support of AMVETS, and please contact us if further information is needed.

Sincerely yours,

LEON SANCHEZ,
National Service & Legislative Director.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1971.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: On Monday, June 28, the House will consider H.R. 9382, the Fiscal 1972 Appropriations Bill for the Veterans' Administration. As reported, the measure falls over \$15 million short of the amount needed by the VA to operate its fifty-seven regional offices throughout the country. These offices process and service veterans' claims for compensation, pension, education, training, home loans and other benefit type programs.

In preparing its budget for these activities, the VA estimated it would need \$281,312,000. The Office of Management and Budget reduced this amount by \$15,062,000 and this reduction is reflected in H.R. 9382. The American Legion is deeply concerned that the VA may be under-funded at a time when the regional offices are struggling to provide to the veterans and their dependents the services to which they are entitled under existing law.

A survey recently conducted by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs reveals a 25% increase in the average workload of the VA regional offices since 1969 while the average employment has increased by only 3.5%. In addition to large backlogs in adjudication of veteran claims, requests for G.I. home loan appraisals and applications for education and training under the G.I. bill have risen sharply during that period.

The President has said that over one million servicemen will return to civilian life in Fiscal 1972. These veterans, along with some 28 million existing veterans and their dependents, will place unusual demands on the VA regional offices in servicing and adjudicating claims for benefits. Although current workloads and those projected clearly show a need for more personnel, only 257 additional persons have been authorized in Fiscal 1972 for the Department of Veterans Benefits.

In our appearance before the Subcommittee on HUD-Space-Science last month, the Legion testified as to the need for restoring the full amount of the \$15.062 million reduction by the Office of Management and Budget for general operating expenses.

Congressman Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, has informed us that he intends to offer an amendment to H.R. 9382 to add \$7 million to the VA appropriations for Fiscal 1972, \$7 million is less than half of the OMB reduction but that amount will provide a part of the additional funds which the VA needs to handle its increased workload. The American Legion supports the Teague proposal and respectfully urges that you vote for his amendment.

Sincerely yours,

HERALD E. STRINGER, Director,
National Legislative Commission.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
June 23, 1971.

The Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to let you know that the Disabled American Vet-

erans shares your concern over the inadequate level of funds requested for operation of the Veterans Administration's hospital and medical care program in fiscal year 1972. I also want to take this opportunity to commend you for your efforts to secure increased appropriations to improve the quality of medical care provided for our nation's sick and disabled veterans.

At a time when the total veteran population is increasing tremendously, when applications for hospital care are rising and will continue to rise because of the increased Vietnam discharges and the increased age of the World War I and World War II veterans, it seems tragic that budgetary considerations and unrealistic tragic that budgetary considerations and unrealistic economy measures have forced the Veterans Administration to reduce its level of patient care. The budget projects an accelerative decrease in the average daily patient census from 84,500 to 79,000 in 1972. This is a most critical situation brought on by the Office of Management and Budget's actions to slash the VA medical budget by some \$120 million.

As you know, the VA is embarking on a crash program to help solve the drug abuse problem among returning Vietnam veterans. In this regard, the VA expects to have 18 drug dependence treatment units in operation at the end of July; and a total of 32 such units, each with an ultimate capacity for treating 200 patients a year, is now planned. Recent newspaper stories, however, indicate that if necessary, the VA would increase this number.

It is the feeling of the Disabled American Veterans that unless these drug facilities are fully and completely funded, very little progress will be made in this field, which means that several million dollars in addition to that already requested by the VA must be appropriated.

Another matter of concern to the Disabled American Veterans relates to the funding for operation of the 66 VA Regional Offices. The VA is estimating workload increases in nearly all of its programs in the 1972 budget. All of these increases in workload necessitate increased funding to cover administrative costs of operating these Regional Office programs.

It is our understanding, Mr. Chairman, that when the appropriations measure comes up for consideration on the House floor early next week, that you will offer an amendment calling for an additional \$7 million to carry on the programs above described.

We believe that approval of such an amendment is a matter of urgent necessity if the VA is to provide adequate services to America's veterans.

I want you to know, Mr. Chairman, that the Disabled American Veterans heartily supports your amendment; and we express the hope that the House of Representatives will recognize the need for its adoption.

Sincerely,

CHARLES L. HUBER,
National Director of Legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I also include selected comments of VA regional office directors gathered from Veterans' Affairs Committee recent survey of 57 VA regional offices:

SELECTED COMMENTS OF VA REGIONAL OFFICE DIRECTORS GATHERED FROM VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SURVEY OF 57 VA REGIONAL OFFICES

Boston, Mass.: "Numerous complaints are received that veterans are unable to reach Contact personnel because of 'constantly busy' telephone lines. A 'busy signal' recorder on the Contact Officers desk indicates a daily 'busy signal' of 800 to 900 . . ."

Nashville, Tenn.: In commenting on the workload in the Adjudication Section of this regional office, the director stated, "Under present staffing we are unable to keep pending workloads under control and provide timely and quality service to veterans. Two

other important areas, namely, the Compliance Survey function and liaison activities are receiving only minimal attention and additional personnel are required to give the attention they deserve." In commenting on the Loan Guaranty Section at the Nashville station, the regional director stated that one of his most pressing problems was "inability to give prompt efficient service to program participants caused by abnormal increase in workload without a corresponding increase in personnel."

Chicago, Ill.: Additional staffing is needed to provide time for training and increasing the efficiency of the younger employees who are now replacing retiring older employees in ever increasing numbers. Also to maintain currency in workload areas in which use of overtime is either not practical or not authorized."

Little Rock, Ark.: In commenting on some of the more pressing problems facing this office, the director stated, "Maintaining currency in processing new applications . . . and workload of the remote control transcription unit. Mail activity is also running high as expected by increased workloads. Acceleration of servicemen being separated will intensify these problem areas. For several years we have been unable to update equipment to meet optimum needs . . . Extending the use of equipment indefinitely leads to down time and loss time as well as uneconomical repair charges."

Winston-Salem, N.C.: The director of this station made the following statements in connections with various divisions of this regional office. "There is a general feeling of frustration especially among supervisors. The constantly increasing workloads and new programs without adequate personnel has resulted in a continuing situation where we are putting out fires and not furnishing the timely service that is due the veterans of North Carolina. We badly need additional people, and we also need more young people to take the place of those of the class of '46 who will soon be retiring. Because of the pressure of work we are doing an inadequate job of training those we do have to take our place. We believe our military program is one of the best, but lack of personnel will not allow full implementation of the Outreach Program as envisioned and authorized by Congress."

Los Angeles, Calif.: In describing some of the most pressing problems at this large VA regional office, the Director stated, "We believe it is vitally essential that personnel staffing must have a reasonable relationship to current workload trends. In the absence of such a correlation we simply cannot provide the quality or timeliness of service that veterans and their dependents have a right to expect. A public relations problem results due to inability to timely authorize benefits. Understaffing creates an inordinate volume of complaint mail which further increases the backlog of the already overburdened divisions. There also appears to be a direct correlation between the increase of check inquiries and a proportionate increase in Congressional queries. It is anticipated that the high volume of applications received in the current fiscal year will continue in view of the depressed economic situation, and potential veterans due to be discharged from the service will very likely apply for schooling under the GI bill. This will affect the workload in all areas including incoming mail, processing of applications including assignments of claim numbers, claim folder look-ups, filing of computer generated letters. We are also seeing a decided upturn in notices of deaths and applications for pensions due to the advanced age of World War II veterans."

San Francisco, Calif.: The director of this regional office described some of the pressing problems at his station as follows, "Faced with the problem next fiscal year of significantly increasing workloads with only a minimal increase of 9 positions, we can fore-

see tremendous workload pressures, probably continuous overtime, etc. which leads to an increased turnover rate, a possible drop in productivity, deterioration of quality, out of line situations, and adverse effect on employee morale. Although we are most conscious of our responsibilities to our veterans, we are also aware that our responsibility to our employees should receive attention. We refer to an urgent need that has existed for some time and that persists even now to give adequate training to our employees, particularly to many of our bright young employees in the Adjudication Division who are in need of more formal instruction to enhance their value to our agency and to their potential. We are also mindful that within five or six years many of our key employees, particularly those occupying staff positions, will be eligible for retirement. The need to establish training programs for successors to these positions has been of concern for some time. With everyone working to capacity to cope with increasing workloads, our training programs, by necessity, have had to be decelerated and in some instances suspended." The division chiefs at this station listed as some of their most pressing problems the following:

Contact—"Inability to provide timely and meaningful assistance to veterans and their dependents. A shortage of VA personnel has contributed to the backlog. Shortage of telephone personnel to process telephone inquiries."

Adjudication—"Inadequate staffing to meet the ever increasing workload. Our production per employee is tops in the U.S. but still we have a backlog."

Loan Guaranty—"Lack of sufficient full time employees to process current and anticipated workload on a timely basis. The reduction in productivity occasioned by the increasing inquiries re status of cases as a result of our backlogs. The adverse criticism being evidenced by program participants, particularly veterans who cannot understand our inability to process their applications timely."

Finance—"Our workload has grown substantially with no significant increase in our staffing resulting in deterioration of quality and timeliness. Areas of particular concern are timely processing of payment rejects and the work generated by a 56% increase in accounts receivable discovered during the 12 month period ended March 1971 over the comparable period ended March 1970."

Pittsburgh, Pa.: The director at this large regional office described his most pressing problems as follows: "Keeping current during peak periods. There was a drastic reduction in the amount of overtime permitted during FY 1971 as against FY 1970. Amounts requested for overtime were either drastically reduced or denied altogether. For example, in the Finance Division in fiscal year 1969 we spent \$11,005. In fiscal year 1970 in order to stay current during peak periods we spent \$11,266. During fiscal year 1971 we were allocated and spent \$1,122. We were able to stay as current as we did only through the employees working far beyond their physical endurance."

Houston, Tex.: The director at this regional office stated: "The steadily increasing workload makes it more and more difficult to provide the timely service to the veterans that they deserve and that the VA desires to furnish. We explore every avenue of management and procedural improvements in an effort to save even seconds of time on any transaction, but the growth and volume of cases processed is likely to make it impossible to meet our timeliness standards without additional staffing. Telephone incoming calls have increased to such an extent that five Contact Representatives are assigned to this operation alone. With one Contact Representative being assigned to Vietnam for six months beginning in July this year, the

problem will become more complex. Constantly increasing workloads without an accompanying percentage of increase in staffing has been the most pressing problem facing the Finance Division. Practically all of this increase has been in the automatic data processing phase of our operation and has been very rapid since the enactment of Public Law 89-358. The effect has been mounting backlogs and periodic delays in the issuance of compensation, pension and educational assistance checks."

New Orleans, La.: The director stated: "The main problem confronting us is to provide the high quality of service which we expect to provide to veterans within the constraints of a continually increasing workload without a corresponding increase in staffing."

Louisville, Ky.: The director stated: "The most pressing problems are delays in timeliness of service to veterans and their dependents. The curtailment of compliance surveys of schools is also resultant which could prove costly to the government."

Seattle, Wash.: The director at this regional office stated: "While overtime has been of material assistance, consistent use of overtime results in a diminishing return of employee productivity due to overworking. This plus the increased workloads with no relief in sight is beginning to adversely affect employee morale." Division chiefs at this station described some of their more pressing problems as follows:

Adjudication—"This division is inadequately staffed to cope with the increasing workloads. Repeated overtime has been helpful, but this is not the permanent solution. Timeliness in the processing of claims has not been attained regularly. Compliance surveys have not been accomplished due to limited personnel. This division has had and anticipates more retirement of trained personnel. Replacement for these personnel should be employed now to attain a better degree of proficiency."

Loan Guaranty—"Loan Guaranty workloads have increased greatly in the last five months due to an active real estate market; a larger share of the market going GI rather than FHA; and legislative changes which restored expired eligibility extending benefits to wives of servicemen 'missing in action' or 'prisoners of war' and adding new programs to cover mobile homes, condominiums and refinancing. Processing time is now very high, at about six weeks for appraisals and three weeks for loan applications. Program participants have generally been patient, but are becoming more demanding."

Jackson, Miss.: The director at this station stated: "Old equipment should be replaced. Some employees are postponing their vacations and supervisory personnel are voluntarily working extra hours in an effort to handle the pressing workload as timely as possible. This may be a normal practice in unusual, emergent or seasonal circumstances, but should be avoided on a continuing basis."

Columbia, S.C.: Among the most pressing problems listed at this station were the following: "Deterioration of quality of end products, both timeliness and accuracy. Inability to provide complete services because of constant pressure of backlogs and normal tendency to get rid of cases as soon as possible. Inability to properly train new employees, the few which are made available and lack of adequately trained replacements for increasing numbers of employees retiring. Decreased employee morale due to excessive overtime demands, constant pressure of backlogs and lack of adequate training. Inability to replace equipment and furniture on a timely basis or procure new essentially needed items. The most frustrating problem is the long delay experienced during the past four years or more in attaining firm allotment of funds in personnel ceilings, e.g. we did not receive firm allotment of funds for

FY '71 until March '71 or near the fourth quarter of the fiscal year."

Albuquerque, N. Mex.: The director of this station stated: "The lack of and/or uncertainty of funds has made it impossible to have a realistic equipment replacement program. The shortage of overtime funds this fiscal year has forced us to work compensatory time during heavy work periods. We have found it creates problems after these periods of work to give this time off as we schedule vacations between peak periods."

Denver, Colo.: The director at this station stated: "The continuous use of overtime will definitely cause personnel morale problems. Additionally the backlog of work creates a pyramid of problems such as a fantastic increase in the number of inquiries received from veterans and beneficiaries as well as Members of Congress." Some of the division chiefs at the Denver station listed among their most pressing problems the following:

Contact—"Inadequate manpower to handle the current and anticipated workload created through the increased scope of veterans benefits due to recent legislation and including job assistance responsibility."

Adjudication—"We are experiencing difficulty meeting division processing goals. The 7 day time limit imposed on education cases causes us to fail to meet goals in other areas. Additional staffing is required to remedy this situation but budget limitations preclude significant staff increases."

Loan Guaranty—"Inability to furnish timeliness of service in processing requests for appraisals, loan applications, loan guaranty certificates, and Certificates of Eligibility."

Mr. PICKLE, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the chairman of the committee has offered the amendment to provide an additional \$7 million for the continued good work of the VA regional centers and other operations. I know these funds are desperately needed nationally for personnel in the related VA operations and services—particularly in the data management division. We are all glad to see additional funds for VA hospitals and other needed benefits.

This extra money, however, will increase the workload of the data management division and it is good to know this section will be able to obtain extra funds through this amendment. To do otherwise would not avail computer technology to be used to its fullest. To do otherwise would not allow this division to keep abreast with the fine growth of the other VA divisions.

I am particularly pleased with, and certainly endorse the forceful statement presented by the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the Honorable TIGER TEAGUE. I support this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RANDALL, Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND), calling for an increase of \$7 million to the Veterans' Administration appropriation for administrative purposes.

A review of the situation reveals the Office of Management and Budget reduced the request of the Veterans' Administration for general operation expense which is needed to operate 57 regional offices throughout the country. As a matter of information, if this \$7 million can be restored it will mean that much money for our regional offices and appeals board and data communication. This last category may not sound very

important but it means the use of electronic devices which can help a man get his check on time and if he is entitled to an increase, it means he can get that increase in a matter of days rather than weeks and months which it would take by manual method.

Additional personnel are needed to take care of the increased workloads in Veterans' Administration regional offices. But as the bill comes out of committee they will not have the additional money requested to carry out its responsibility of processing claims for service-connected compensation, pensions, education and training benefits, GI home loans and other veterans rights and benefits.

The President has said that over 1 million servicemen will return to civilian life in fiscal 1972. These veterans, along with some 28 million existing veterans and their dependents, will place unusual demands on the VA regional offices in servicing and adjudicating claims for benefits. Although current workloads and those projected clearly show a need for more personnel, only 257 additional persons have been authorized in fiscal 1972 for the Department of Veterans' Benefits.

With the military services discharging thousands in recent years, workloads in these regional offices have risen sharply and funding for processing veterans claims, particularly Vietnam veterans, has not kept pace with sharply rising workloads. The chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee has estimated since 1969 the average workload in all divisions of the 57 regional offices has risen by almost 25 percent while the average employment has only increased by 3½ percent. Appraisal requests for GI loans are up by over 51 percent from 1969; eligibility determinations for loans are up by 42 percent. Applications for education and training under the GI bill have increased by over 36 percent, without sufficient personnel to process this workload.

Mr. Chairman, it is not a case of hearsay but a matter of personal experience when I tell my colleagues how much we need the services of the VA regional offices. Back in 1965 we lost ours in the Kansas City area. It was moved to St. Louis. The operation has not been as efficient. Service has neither been convenient, timely or by any other standard as good as it was when we had a regional office in western Missouri. But now that all of our people in the State must rely on the St. Louis office it should certainly be adequately manned and staffed and that will not happen unless this amendment is passed.

For my part, I would have preferred the figure of \$10 million rather than \$7 million. Maybe the other body will add additional funds although we should never come to the time when we rely upon the other body to do our work.

Now, fiscal year 1972 is no time to reduce any funding for the Veterans' Administration. There has never been a time in the past that there is such a very heavy workload as there is today in the Veterans' Administration. Why is this true? First, because World War I vet-

erans who are left are requiring more hospitalization for longer hospital periods. Some of our World War II veterans are requiring increased hospitalization. But the real load is from those thousands upon thousands of our young men who have come back wounded and with broken bodies from Vietnam that should call for the very best of attention and the finest medical care that our country can produce.

We may all have different views as to how to end the Vietnam war. But there should not be any difference of opinion among any of us that we must provide for those returning veterans who need the care this country owes them in our veterans hospitals. This has been a war in which there is no one to welcome these men back as heroes—no bands, no confetti and no receptions. They simply come home and thousands and thousands of them need administrative services and hospital care from the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Chairman, repeating, the heavy workload the VA is called upon to perform is growing today. It is no time to reduce these funds. The amendment from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND), is a step in the right direction. It should be more but let us pass the amendment as proposed promptly and unanimously.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND of Massachusetts and long supported by my colleague from Texas (Mr. TEAGUE), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

A time when more and more servicemen are being discharged and therefore becoming eligible for veterans benefits is no time to cut back on the services provided in administering veterans programs.

The caseload of all VA offices will undoubtedly increase substantially in the coming months as thousands of veterans readjust to civilian life. They will be seeking jobs, education, housing and medical care. A lengthy delay in processing the paperwork could severely compromise the value of the programs we in the Congress have created for their benefit.

In my own area, in southwest Texas, the VA office in Houston already requires five employees to be assigned full-time to answering telephone inquiries. The director of that office is seriously concerned with the mounting backlogs and delays in handling veterans' problems. The VA Hospital in Houston has done a tremendous job of caring for veterans in that area, but is always crowded and the staff overworked. I don't think reducing administrative funds is going to help the situation.

Adoption of this amendment to restore \$7 million of the reduction will enable the VA to carry out its program functions with more expedience and more effectively.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) to restore \$7 million to the general operating expenses of the Veterans' Administration.

The committee, under Mr. BOLAND's perceptive leadership, has approved the full \$279.45 million estimated in the budget for this item, but that amount had been reduced by \$15 million prior to its submission to the Congress.

The amendment seeking to restore nearly half that amount, is absolutely essential if the VA is to keep pace with the increasing number of veterans and their increased needs.

There are now approximately 28 million living Americans who have served in the Armed Forces and their ranks are expected to grow by slightly more than 1 million this year.

Significantly, 1.5 million of the total are veterans of World War I whose average age is 76. And the largest bloc—some 15 million—are World War II veterans with an average of 52.

And then there is the increasing number of Vietnam veterans.

All of these have special problems, requiring specific handling. And the touchpoint for most of them with the Government they have served is one of the 57 regional VA offices throughout the country to which they turn for assistance and guidance.

The demands on these offices has risen 25 percent in the last 2 years, whereas their personnel has increased only 3½ percent. A continuation or enlargement of the imbalance can only result in a breakdown in service to veterans. And that is self-defeating as far as the national interest is concerned.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I believe it is incumbent on this body to keep the Nation's promise to these men "to care for him who shall have borne the battle."

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment to add \$7 million to the general operating expenses for the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration.

We have charged our VA regional offices with the responsibilities of fulfilling our Nation's commitment to rehabilitate veterans and to help them toward adjustment to civilian life.

In the Commonwealth of Virginia on the average we have between 1,900 and 2,000 Vietnam veterans returning to civilian life each month. This is in addition to hundreds of regular retirees from the military service.

It has been my privilege to work very closely for the past 20 years with the Veterans' Administration in my State of Virginia, and I know of its dedication and desire to give our veterans and their dependents the highest priorities and as expeditious services as possible.

But in spite of their desire to do so, they just simply have not been able to keep pace with the workload that has been thrust upon them by the returning Viet veterans coupled with greater demands of the veterans of World War I, World II, and the Korean war for adjustments in compensation, pension, home loans, and hospitalization.

Many of our returning veterans of the Vietnam war are eager and ready to pursue their education. It was long the policy of our regional office to issue certificates of eligibility for educational assistance the day it reached the office. Be-

cause of the additional workload and failure to provide adequate personnel, it now takes up to 15 days or longer to issue these certificates. Inquiries from veterans relative to educational benefits or transfers between colleges are taking up to 30 days. These delays are causing frustrations not only to our veterans, but to our institutions of higher learning.

For years the staff of Virginia's Regional Office prided itself on carrying out the Nation's commitment to our disabled veterans in the processing of claims for pensions and compensation within a 21-day period. Because of the influx of a new and heavier workload, these claims now take twice as long and in many cases from 4 to 5 months to be processed.

I am pleased and wish to commend my distinguished colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for providing additional funds for medical services, so urgently needed.

This has been an area of concern to us in Virginia, where we have three VA hospitals to serve a veterans' population of nearly 500,000, which number is growing daily.

For the fiscal year 1970, there were 2,585 beds in these three hospitals. Now we are told that the daily bed census for the fiscal year of 1972 will be 2,088, a reduction of nearly 500 beds within a 3-year period.

In my judgment, we can ill afford such drastic reductions at a time when the demands for hospitalization of our returning Vietnam veterans and those of our other wars are at an alltime high.

In Virginia many of our war service veterans are forced to be admitted to State mental institutions because of the lack of proper facilities provided for this care in VA hospital. Until 1968 we had one of the finest psychiatric wards in Virginia at the VA hospital at Richmond. Today this 200-bed facility stands empty, while veterans are being admitted to seriously overcrowded mental hospitals.

The fulfillment of our commitment to our veterans is a time-honored obligation. We must provide the necessary funds to assure that we honor these commitments, which not only benefit our veterans, but contribute to the health and well-being of the whole Nation.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to no Member of this body in my dedication to reordering national priorities to better serve the needs of the American people. For 3 years I have offered amendments to the military procurement bills to delete funds for the Safeguard antiballistic-missile system, which I regard as an ineffective and wasteful WPA-type program. I have also offered amendments to reduce the funding for the B-1 bomber, which in my view does not promise an improvement in national security commensurate with its cost. And for many years I have opposed the most expensive and unproductive program of all: our ill-conceived and supported war in Southeast Asia.

On the other side of the coin, I have consistently supported authorizations and appropriations for health, housing, food for those who cannot afford it, and so forth. More often than not, I have criticized these programs because I felt

they should be more substantial and more substantially funded.

As we debate the space shuttle program today, I am dismayed to find some of my liberal friends, with whom I generally agree, lumping this project with the ABM and the Vietnam war. This is not valid.

For one thing, the space shuttle is not designed to kill people, and it does not contribute to the arms race. I would rather we explored space in cooperation with the Soviet Union, rather than in competition with it. But if we are going to compete, I say let us compete in this way rather than in a strategic arms race that sooner or later will wipe us all off the face of the earth.

Now consider the constructive and desirable aspects of the program.

First, it will enable us to put men in orbit reliably and at relatively low cost per flight. This will open the door to a host of socially beneficial activities that are not possible under the present combination of unmanned flights and super-expensive and delicate manned flights.

Second, it will widen the range of individuals who will be able to spend time in orbit. The space shuttle will be able to operate without exceeding 3g acceleration. This is in marked contrast to the 10g required by current manned-space vehicles, which restricts space travel to relatively young men in peak physical condition.

Parenthetically, we should note that it may not be possible for anyone to remain in space for extended periods without a low-acceleration space shuttle. The tragic death of three Soviet cosmonauts yesterday suggests that even a strong and vigorous human body may be unable to tolerate high acceleration if it is preceded by a prolonged period of weightlessness.

But the principal reason for going ahead with the space shuttle is, of course, economic. If we have 30 manned or large unmanned orbital launches per year—I am talking about military and civilian launches combined—the space shuttle will pay off its \$8.3 billion development cost in 6 years, and will save us \$2 billion per year thereafter. If the space program is larger, the break-even point will come sooner and the savings will be larger. And of course if the space program is smaller, the savings will be smaller.

So the question that is really before us is this: Should we or should we not have a vigorous space program?

I believe we should. It's one of the things that separates us from the apes.

Consider some of the promising future applications of an orbital space program:

First. Patterns of transport and diffusion of air pollution, including interaction with weather and climate, can be tracked by satellite. In this way, we can identify which sources of pollution are causing the most harm to humanity, and we can concentrate our efforts accordingly.

Second. Orbiting navigation satellites can assist air traffic controllers to pinpoint the location of aircraft with an accuracy of 1 mile. As air traffic density

progressively increases, this ability is going to become increasingly important if we are to hold midair collisions to the absolute minimum.

Third. Satellites can aid in mineral prospecting, and in oceanography.

Fourth. It seems worth considering that we will be able to filter and culture varieties of drugs and vaccines in space with an effectiveness that would be impossible under the gravity and ever-present contamination of earth.

Fifth. There is the military application. I am not referring to orbital bombardment systems, whose expense is exceeded only by their inaccuracy and inflexibility. Rather, I am referring to the use of satellites to detect and report an ICBM launch almost before the missile leaves its silo. In this way, the surprise advantage of a first strike is reduced, and with it the probability that either side will ever try a first strike.

These are objectives we can all agree on. For these and other reasons, I urge that the space shuttle program be continued and that this amendment be rejected.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the appropriations increase for the Veterans Administration and point out that even with the proposed increase the amount is still grossly inadequate.

On one particular point, new hospital construction, it is my understanding that no new projects have been included despite the overwhelming need to replace antiquated and deteriorated hospitals or to build new facilities.

In the Bronx, Kingsbridge Hospital was the subject of a scandalous magazine exposé last year. Subsequent investigations by Chairman TEAGUE and his committee pointed out the urgent need to replace the facility. It is expensive to operate, terribly inefficient and totally inadequate to meet the demands placed on its present and anticipated future services.

Therefore, I would propose that one million be added to the present appropriation for construction purposes. This amount would represent funds for the design stage of a new Kingsbridge replacement facility in the Bronx. The preliminary planning is complete and no further delays should be countenanced by this body.

The veterans organizations in my district recently conducted a petition campaign calling for the construction of a new facility. Over 50,000 citizens signed those petitions in the space of a few days. The Veterans' Administration can ill afford another scandal exposing the poor health care facilities available for veterans especially the large number of returning Vietnam veterans.

I would add that the Appropriations Committee has wisely included funding for 32 drug abuse treatment centers in our veterans hospitals. In light of the increasing number of Vietnam soldiers falling victim to this plague, these 32 facilities may be inadequate. Nevertheless it is a significant start. Last fall I had urged the Veterans' Administration to expand their program for treatment centers from six to fifty. At the time, the

VA felt they were adequately meeting the need with six. I am pleased that the committee saw that the scope of the problem is far greater than anyone in the administration was willing to admit.

With the demands placed on our Armed Forces defending this Nation and other free peoples the world over, the least we can do is see that the health needs of our servicemen are properly cared for once they return to this country. But today, as I have witnessed in the veterans hospital in the Bronx, soldiers face a far more difficult existence when they return wounded from the battlefield.

Many of these men who are faced with being in and out of hospitals for the rest of their lives need help not only for their physical needs but also for their mental and emotional states. In this area, the Veterans' Administration has been sadly lacking. Educational and rehabilitation programs as well as psychological counseling need to be expanded.

I sincerely hope that the Veterans Committee will further investigate the overall treatment of our returning veterans as well as the facilities in which they are treated. In particular, as long as the present Bronx facility is still in service, I cannot honestly say that our veterans are receiving the best treatment possible.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND). This amendment would provide an additional \$7 million to cover administrative costs at regional offices of the Veterans' Administration.

The offices, which service veterans' claims for compensation, pensions, education benefits, home loans, and other important veteran benefits, are presently overworked and underfunded. Without additional funds provided by this amendment, the constantly increasing workloads and backlogs will continue climbing higher than their already unmanageable levels.

Before I document my reasons for supporting the increase in appropriations, I would like to emphasize that this amendment is supported by four of the most responsible and most highly respected veterans' organizations in the United States—the American Legion, the AMVETS, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I would like to remind my colleagues that we have for years relied upon the expert knowledge and advice of these four distinguished organizations on veterans' affairs.

The additional funds are needed because the workload for providing services for veterans in the 57 regional offices throughout the Nation has increased rapidly during the past few years, while the number of employees providing these services has remained relatively stable. The survey recently conducted by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs reveals that since 1969, the average workload of VA regional offices has increased by 25 percent, while the corresponding increase in manpower is only 3.5 percent.

The regional office in Detroit, Mich., which serves thousands of veterans in my own congressional district, is just one example of the need for these additional funds. The director of this facility indicated that almost \$509,000 more will be required in fiscal year 1972 than he is due to receive in his office, alone.

The contact division of the Detroit office has indicated that furnishing adequate service to veterans and their dependents by telephone and furnishing outreach service to the educationally disadvantaged has become a major problem. This division indicates that the workload for fiscal year 1971 has increased by approximately 27.5 percent while manpower increased by less than 10 percent. The workload is expected to increase again in fiscal year 1972, yet no noticeable increase in the number of employees is anticipated.

Similar situations exist in each separate division of the Detroit office—high rates of increase in workloads, accompanied by little or no increase in manpower.

Perhaps the two most shocking areas are those of loan guaranty and adjudication. The figures from the Detroit office indicate that GI loan applications have increased at the rate of 17 percent in 1969, 5 percent in 1970, and 36 percent in 1971 and are expected to increase again by an estimated 47 percent in 1972. Requests for appraisals in the Detroit office rose 29 percent in 1969, 18 percent in 1970, 68 percent in 1971, and are expected to climb by 41 percent in 1972.

The workload in all the other categories of the loan guaranty division has risen during these same years, yet the number of full-time employees has actually decreased from 93.3 in 1969 to 82.2 for 1971. And the number of full-time employees is expected to decrease even further in 1972 unless we in Congress appropriate more funds.

In the adjudication division the workloads are also extremely heavy, the delays in pending cases continue to increase both in number and in duration, and the need for more personnel to adequately service the rising workload has become critical. In this division alone almost 2,000 families have been forced to wait more than 90 days for adjudication of compensation and pension cases—and I would hope the opponents of this amendment would consider for a moment before casting their votes, the meaning, in human terms, of a family having to wait for more than 3 months before their claim is even decided.

Mr. Chairman, I could continue, almost indefinitely, to cite statistics and reasons for supporting more funds for our veterans. But I think the message is perfectly clear—we simply are not appropriating enough funds to provide our veterans with the proper services and treatment to which they are entitled. By adopting this amendment Congress can demonstrate to the veterans of this country that we do care about their needs, that we do appreciate the service which they have performed for their country.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to show their appreciation to the veterans today by

voting for the amendment for additional funds for the regional offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF GEORGIA

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The portion of the bill to be amended reads as follows:

SEC. 505. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia: On page 29, after line 9, insert: "No part of any appropriations contained in this Act shall be withheld nor denied to any community, otherwise qualified to receive them, due to failure or refusal of that community to apply for funds under any other section of this Act."

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because I am concerned that certain administrative officials have announced plans to force and require communities to install certain types of projects otherwise they would not be eligible for sewer funds, grants, urban renewal, or veterans' benefits.

I specifically call your attention to a television broadcast by Secretary George Romney in which he stated that the Department of Housing and Urban Development was establishing criteria which would require that all communities make room for and accept low-income, taxpayer-subsidized housing otherwise they would not approve nor allow funds for sewers and other vital services.

Mr. Chairman, the kindest word that you can give to this action is that it is blackmail—it is blackmail of the people with their own money to require them to accept something they do not want themselves, if they are to receive some of their money back for veterans, sewers, or other grants.

The Supreme Court in an action a little over a month old upheld the constitutionality of a referendum action in California whereby the people in a community in California may decide for themselves whether or not they want low-income, taxpayer-subsidized housing.

Mr. Chairman, this is a relatively simple amendment. It states simply that each project should stand on its own merit. The Secretary of HUD should not insist that a community accept something that they themselves do not want as a condition of receiving tax money back in other areas.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am unclear as to what this amendment would do, and whether or not it is as simple as the gentleman from Georgia indicates. I do not believe it should be added at this time without knowing more about it. Regretfully, I must say to the gentlemen,

I have to oppose the amendment offered and ask for a vote.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia) there were—ayes 83, noes 87. Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia and Mr. BOLAND.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 118, noes 121.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a point dealing with the security of this country. On page 16 of the report of the committee, which is a good report, it says in paragraph 2:

2. The Committee recommends that the \$20,000,000 proposed for space shuttle facilities be deferred at this time. When more definite requirements have been set, proper consideration will be given to a request for funds on the basis of full funding of projects based on well considered estimates.

I am not going to use the full 5 minutes, Mr. Chairman, but I think this is a very important point that should be made for the benefit of the security of this country.

It has been stated earlier on the floor that the shuttle has no real merit and that it is not now necessary. The pacing item for the building of the shuttle is the fact that the shuttle facilities are necessary to be started and planned now at the places where we are going to decide where to use the shuttle. Each shuttle will be operable for 100 missions, so it is a tremendous advance in space operations. It can be used both for civilian purposes and for military purposes.

We are moving into a new field. The Air Force is talking about manned orbiting interceptors as a substitute for ground-based interceptor jets, because it can give us quicker defense and quicker reconnaissance. So we are really talking about one of the most strategic things that this country can do here, in discussing the shuttle program. At the present time, the shuttle engine contracts are going to be let in the next 30 days both for the booster and for the orbiter. We are moving along very well on that end of it. But now we do need the shuttle facilities built. I would like to point out to the committee that we should go ahead with these facilities as soon as possible.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to ask the previous speaker a question. Is the gentleman saying that one of the purposes of the space shuttle is to extend the strategic warfare capabilities into outer space and thereby promote the arms race or the activities of the arms race?

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I said that they were not going to carry nuclear weapons because there is a treaty on that proposition between the United States and the U.S.S.R. But I did say for early warning we must have a substantial type of plane that can go up and be reusable for support missions. It

would be for defense only. I did not make the suggestion that nuclear weapons be placed in space. However, this is a very important point with reference to the security of the United States and our advanced warning system.

I am glad that the gentleman from Ohio is interested in it.

Mr. SEIBERLING. What nature of weaponry would the manned orbiting interceptor be equipped with?

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. It would have the usual airborne warning and control system, AWCS, that is on the ordinary type plane used by the Air Force. This is for early warning so that if there are enemy-manned bombers of any type or variety of manned fighters, we will be able to know about them ahead of time. It is for the purpose of defense and early warning and not for carrying nuclear weapons.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I thank the gentleman for clarifying the matter.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as Members of the House know, we are trying to conclude some very important appropriations business. The hour is late. We have a conference report to present on the Treasury-Postal Service-General Government appropriation bill which will take some time.

Then, we have the continuing resolution for the new fiscal year which begins tomorrow. It has passed this body and has passed the other body, but there are three amendments added by the other body which must be disposed of.

The pending bill is a rather large and important piece of legislation and I assume practically everyone will vote for it, as I expect to vote for it. If we have a rollcall vote on the pending bill, it will of course take more time of the House at this late hour. Therefore, under the circumstances the House might prefer to pass this bill by voice vote.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair (Mr. O'HARA), Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9382) making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

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

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed, and to include tables and charts, and other extraneous material and also to extend their remarks on the amendment I offered.

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

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 8311. An act to amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 to extend the Act for two years, to modify the interest rate on excessive profits and on refunds, to provide that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction of renegotiation cases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8313. An act to amend the Social Security Act in order to continue for two years the temporary assistance program for United States citizens returned from abroad, and

H.R. 7767. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1973, the existing suspension of duties for metal scrap.

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

H. Con. Res. 351. Concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of the Congress from July 1, 1971, until July 6, 1971.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8825) entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment No. 35, to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7016) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Office of Education and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes."

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS FROM JULY 1, 1971, UNTIL JULY 6, 1971

The SPEAKER laid before the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 351) providing for the adjournment of the Congress from July 1, 1971, until July 6, 1971, with the Senate amendments thereto.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 2, strike out "two Houses adjourn" and insert "House of Representatives adjourns".

Page 1, line 3, after "1971," insert "and when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, June 30, 1971."

Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of the House from July 1, 1971, and the Senate from June 30, 1971, until July 6, 1971."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. BOGGS

Mr. BOGGS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments to House Concurrent Resolution 351.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Boggs).

The motion was agreed to.

So the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 9271, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. STEED submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 9271) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 92-326)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9271) "making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 12, 16, 18, and 23.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 21, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$77,490,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$792,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$19,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 14, and 22.

TOM STEED,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO,
EDWARD R. ROYBAL,
LOUIS STOKES,
GEORGE MAHON,
HOWARD W. ROBISON,
JACK EDWARDS,
DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.,
JOHN T. MYERS,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH M. MONTROYA,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
J. CALLEB BOGGS,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9271) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$11,640,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Customs

Amendment No. 2: Provides for purchase of 353 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 203 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Provides for purchase of 343 police-type vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 193 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Deletes one word for technical clarity as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$189,000,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$174,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The increase over the House allowance is to provide funds to implement the President's Drug Abuse Program which was not considered by the House.

The managers agree that the funds provided in this bill to carry out the President's Drug Abuse Program should be utilized by the agencies to which appropriated in the manner best calculated to achieve the purposes of the program.

Bureau of the Mint

Construction of Mint Facilities

Amendment No. 6: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides \$1,500,000 for purchase of a site for a new mint facility, and provides that the funds remain available until expended.

Bureau of Public Debt

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$77,490,000 instead of \$75,990,000 as proposed by the House and \$79,240,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Internal Revenue Service

Compliance

Amendment No. 8: Provides for procurement of 99 vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 49 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Deletes one word for technical clarity as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$792,500,000 instead of \$780,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$797,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Payment to the Postal Service fund

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,217,522,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,433,922,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
*National Security Council***

Amendment No. 12: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to provide for declassification and publication of National Security Council documents.

Office of Management and Budget

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$19,250,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$19,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention

Amendment No. 14: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention in the Executive Office of the President to coordinate the President's drug abuse program.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

General Services Administration

Construction, Public Buildings Projects

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$200,440,000 for public buildings projects as proposed by the Senate instead of \$195,919,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$8,339,000 for a Federal office building, Mobile, Alabama, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$2,067,000 for a courthouse and Federal office building in Fayetteville, Arkansas, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$3,248,000 for a post office, courthouse, and Federal office building in Oxford, Mississippi, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$2,454,000 for a post office, courthouse, and Federal office building in Elkins, West Virginia, as proposed by the Senate.

Sites and Expenses, Public Buildings Projects

Amendment No. 20: Changes appropriation title.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$17,749,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,050,000 as proposed by the House. The additional language provides funds for sites and expenses of the following public building projects: Fayetteville, Arkansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Las Cruces, New Mexico; and Elkins, West Virginia.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to ratify the intent of the period of availability of the appropriation contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971.

Expenses, U.S. Court Facilities

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$2,780,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,683,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1972 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with com-

parisons to the fiscal year 1971 amount, the 1972 budget estimate, and the House and Senate bills for 1972 follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971	\$5,567,458,900
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority (as amended), fiscal year 1972	14,809,216,000
House bill, fiscal year 1972	4,487,676,190
Senate bill, fiscal year 1972	4,752,789,690
Conference agreement	4,528,986,690
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971	2-1,038,472,210
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority (as amended), fiscal year 1972	-280,229,310
House bill, fiscal year 1972	+41,310,500
Senate bill, fiscal year 1972	-223,803,000

¹ Includes budget amendments of \$28,640,000 contained in H. Doc. 92-133 which were not considered by the House.

² Direct comparability between 1971 and 1972 figures is not possible due to change in formula for calculating costs pursuant to Postal Reorganization Act, Public Law 91-375.

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Managers on the Part of the House.

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DANIEL K. INOUE,
J. CALEB BOGGS,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9271) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. STEED (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be considered as read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEVITT. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the conferees on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations bill for their excellent work and especially for including funds for a site for a new Denver Mint.

The conferees demonstrated foresight. If Congress continues to support this vital project, the new Denver Mint should

be in operation by 1980, or just at the time when the Nation's coin needs will be outpacing present mint capabilities.

With existing facilities, the Bureau of the Mint is capable of providing about 9 billion coins per year. By 1980, it is estimated this need will increase to about 12 billion coins per year and, by 1985, the estimated need will be about 16 billion.

The new Denver Mint not only will benefit Denver but it will benefit the Nation.

There was some urgency in this appropriation because the Bureau of the Mint must find a suitable site in Denver so that work can begin.

Again, my compliments to the conferees for their foresight in this matter.

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Colorado (Mr. McKEVITT) in congratulating the conferees on providing \$1,500,000 for a new mint in the Denver area. While the mint is not located in my district, many of my constituents work at the mint to produce the coins so badly needed by our Nation. They will heartily applaud this action.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6. On page 6, line 7, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

"For expenses necessary for construction of Mint facilities, as authorized by the Act of August 20, 1963, as amended (31 U.S.C. 291-249), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STEED

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEED moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14. On page 13, line 13, insert:

"SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, including grants and contracts for drug abuse prevention and treatment programs, \$3,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available to reimburse the appropriation for 'Special Projects', for expenditures made for the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STEED

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEED moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 22. On page 22, line 9, insert "Provided, the \$4,209,000 appropriated under the heading 'Sites and Expenses, Public Buildings Projects', in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971, Public Law 92-18, shall also remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STEED

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEED moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H.J. Res. 742) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 4, after line 20, insert: "activities of the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce."

Page 4, after line 20, insert: "salaries of supporting personnel, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services."

Page 4, after line 20, insert: "activities in support of Free Europe, Incorporated, and Radio Liberty, Incorporated, and Radio Liberty, Incorporated, pursuant to authority contained in the United States Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1437): Provided, That no other funds made available under this resolution shall be available for these activities."

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have a brief explanation of the Senate amendments?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this is a continuing resolution which passed the House last week, which was modified in a very limited way by the other body. We are proposing to send it to the President without going to conference.

Insofar as I know, the Committee on Appropriations is unanimous in support of the resolution. It was modified in a very small way because certain funds were knocked out on House floor points of order in a bill passed recently in the House, relating to the Maritime Administration and an item in the judiciary. We informally asked the Senate Committee to make two of the amendments on that account. If we do not make provision for these agencies to continue at

the beginning of the new fiscal year, they will be without funds beginning tomorrow.

The third change made by the other body was a provision separately specifying the inclusion of funds for continuing the activities of Radio Free Europe.

The Radio Free Europe activities were already included in the resolution as it passed the House. But the other body chose to name it specifically as one of those programs which would be supported. Otherwise, the continuing resolution is identical to the resolution which passed the House, and when it passed the House it provided that Government activities could continue at certain minimum levels of expenditure, to August 6, when the summer recess is scheduled to begin.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the distinguished Chairman for his explanation. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask a question of the chairman of the committee? Mr. Chairman, do you have an estimate for us of how many dollars we are acting on in this particular instance in relation to this continuing resolution?

Mr. MAHON. It is estimated that the Federal Government during the forthcoming fiscal year, which begins tomorrow, will spend about \$229 billion. That was the original January budget estimate. That is the expenditure program, which includes social security, all the trust funds, and other programs and activities. The appropriation bills that the resolution will temporarily substitute for run to about \$150 billion. The resolution merely enables the Government to carry on at certain levels which are prescribed and which have been time-honored through adoption of continuing resolutions by the House and the Senate in the past. The resolution covers the whole Government.

The House has now completed action on 7 of the major annual appropriation bills; three of them will go to the President this weekend. It is estimated that the remaining seven regular appropriation bills may very well be considered during July. Certainly we expect that most of them will be passed by the House during that period. It may be that the Defense appropriation bill cannot move because of lack of authorization.

But it would seem that we have done, if I may say so, a good job in moving the bills in the House of Representatives, and I must say also that the other body is cooperating fully in this undertaking.

I think we have done a good job in June in moving appropriation bills, and if we can do as well in July as we have done in June, I think we will have reason to be proud of our accomplishments with respect to the handling of these particular measures.

Mr. DELLENBACK. May I say to the Chairman that I join in the feeling that the Appropriations Committee is moving in a very commendable fashion. May I also say that I think it is imperative that we pass a continuing appropriation resolution. But do I correctly understand, Mr.

Chairman, if you will yield for a further inquiry, that this action we are now taking is, in effect, authorizing spending depending upon the passage of other appropriation bills involving literally billions of dollars?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is absolutely correct. This is a very important measure. Without this measure, which is a stop-gap arrangement pending enactment of the regular appropriation bills, the Government would come to a shrieking halt. This is one of the means by which we are able under our system to continue the operation of the Government.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. DELLENBACK. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DELLENBACK. May I ask the Speaker to explain to the House, so we may have no misunderstanding as to the nature of the matter upon which we are now being asked to give unanimous consent, will there be a chance to vote on this particular measure if we withdraw objection to the unanimous consent request?

The SPEAKER. There are Senate amendments to a House-passed resolution. These amendments have to be acted upon. They are to be voted upon by the House.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DELLENBACK. If this Member is desirous of asking for a rollcall vote on the approval of this particular continuing appropriation measure, would this be the time to bring it to the attention of the Chair and withdraw the reservation of objection?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, if I may say a word, the request for unanimous consent was to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 742 making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments. The request, I believe, would not open up the measure for a rollcall vote. We would have to use a different procedure if we wanted a rollcall vote on the measure, as I see it. The Speaker, of course, will make his own ruling.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, actually is not the continuing resolution at a lower rate than the proposed budget for fiscal year 1972, so that it is really a saving to vote for the continuing resolution?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is absolutely correct, because the rate of spending under the budget for fiscal year 1972 is higher than would be permitted under the continuing resolution in many instances.

May I say also that in cases where funds are expended for any given program, when the regular appropriation

bill for 1972 takes effect the sums expended, under the resolution will be subtracted from, or charged to, the amount made available, in the regular bill. That is provided for in the resolution.

We are using this consent technique merely to save the time of the House, with the thought that there is probably complete unanimity in support of the resolution.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. So this is a savings, rather than an increase. It is a savings, and this is an economy measure.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object to the unanimous consent request, I do not know whether this question is truly a parliamentary inquiry or a question to the chairman of the committee. It would be my interpretation, from what the Speaker has said, that we will proceed after the unanimous consent request to consider this matter to a point where we can have a vote.

If I correctly understand the manner in which the chairman of the committee made his request, this is pulled together. If it is desirable that we at least obtain the will of the House, as to whether there will be a vote on this appropriation, literally spending billions of dollars, it will be necessary for me to object, and to ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

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

Mr. DELLENBACK. I am glad to yield to the minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I know the gentleman from Oregon has indicated he wants a rollcall on all appropriation bills. He has notified me and the Members on our side, and perhaps all Members. Would it not be better, under these circumstances, inasmuch as the gentleman does want a rollcall vote, for the chairman of the committee to withdraw the unanimous consent request and to move in a different manner?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request previously made.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 742—making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and consider the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 4, after line 20, insert:
"activities of the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce;"

Page 4, after line 20, insert:
"salaries of supporting personnel, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services;"

Page 4, after line 20, insert:
"activities in support of Free Europe, Incorporated, and Radio Liberty, Incorporated, pursuant to authority contained in the United States Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1437): Provided, That no other funds made available under this resolution shall be available for these activities;"

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 742—with Senate amendments thereto and consider the Senate amendments?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I propose to offer motions to concur in the three Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can move that the Senate amendments be concurred in.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Senate amendments be concurred in. The Senate amendments—1, 2, and 3—have been explained heretofore, involving the Maritime Administration and the other matters.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON).

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DELLENBACK. If we concur in the Senate amendments we in effect have acted as a House to approve the appropriations involved; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. Just the Senate amendments. The House already has passed the appropriation resolution. These are just the Senate amendments.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Is this the last vote that we will have on the question, in effect, of approving in final form the appropriation involved in the continuing resolution?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON).

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

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

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

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. Two hundred eighteen Members are present, a quorum.

So the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks on the House joint resolution just passed and that I be permitted to include extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 173 I am recorded as not being present. I was addressing a national association group at the time the vote was taken. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, I was absent yesterday at the time of the rollcall vote on final passage of the bill H.R. 9417. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, at the time of rollcall No. 172, I was attending graduation ceremonies of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the request of my constituent who was in the graduating class. Had I been present on the motion to table House Resolution 489 I would have voted "yea."

BOBBY MITCHELL WINS CLEVELAND OPEN

(Mr. DANIEL of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include an editorial.)

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in praise of excellence—excellence, in this instance, as displayed by a young man from my district, Mr. Bobby Mitchell, of Danville, Va.

When this fellow was caddy for me, I addressed him as "Bobby." His performance last week, in earning first place at the Cleveland Open, has won him the title of "Mr. Mitchell."

You will note I said "earning first place"—not winning. For in the field Mr. Mitchell has chosen—professional golf—honors are not won or bestowed, they are earned. They are earned by hard work, by practice, by constant, day-by-day striving until the time arrives when public recognition is achieved.

This young man's whole life has centered around his goal of becoming a professional golfer. He started caddying when he was quite young, and took up the game as a participant at the age of 13. By the time he was 15, he was named assistant pro at the club, and his talent, combined with a dogged determination to succeed began to become obvious.

Fortunately for Bobby, no one told him when he was a young boy that he was "disadvantaged"; no one reminded him, day after day, that society owed him

something. Instead, Bobby felt he was the debtor, and recognized a responsibility to his parents and to his younger brothers to help out as best he could by caddying.

Bobby's performance at the Cleveland Open netted him \$30,000—not a bad week's pay for a high-school dropout. But that really is not significant. What is significant is that Bobby has persevered, despite early-life hardships and professional setbacks. For this was Bobby's first big win in 6 years on the professional circuit.

There are many things I might say about Bobby Mitchell, but he says them better for himself, as quoted in the Danville Bee:

I thought I could play like I did the other 3 days. I was not trying to protect, or anything. I just wanted to go out there and play good.

And he did.

At another point, Bobby said—

Everything fell in place this week.

I believe he was being far too modest. Fifteen years of effort, practice, and continual striving for excellence were rewarded. He accomplished this himself—nobody gave it to him.

BOBBY: I KNEW WHAT TO DO

(By Al Milley)

Bobby Mitchell, usually a late sleeper, awoke at 7:30 Sunday morning and was unable to go back to sleep.

The 28-year-old Danville pro didn't tee off until 2:01 and he would have liked to have slept longer. The more time he had to think the more nervous he became and it was a long morning sitting in the hotel room.

Mitchell was in the driver's seat with a four-shot lead going into the final round of the Cleveland Open but he'd been there before.

In the 1970 Azalea Tournament at Wilmington, N.C., Mitchell took a four-shot lead into the final round only to three-putt the final three holes and lose by one.

"That was on my mind a lot Saturday night and I had a lot of time to think about it Sunday morning," remarked Mitchell today before returning to Danville with his family and a check for \$30,000 after scoring his first pro victory in six years with a final round 65.

"I think I learned something at Wilmington and I felt that if I ever got in that position again I'd know what to do. I thought I could coast around that final round last year and it didn't work out so this time I decided to keep playing my game and go for birdies the way I had the first three rounds."

The long morning didn't seem to affect Mitchell's game as he opened with three straight birdies, holing 12-foot putts at one and two and tapping in a two-footer at three after narrowly missing a hole-in-one. "I hit an eight-iron about six feet past the pin and it backed up and lipped the cup before stopping two feet in front. Those three birdies got me over my early jitters and gave me a lot of confidence but I still wasn't ready to coast."

Mitchell scrambled for a par at four, holing a five-footer, and went four under for the day with a birdie at six, knocking in a 10-footer. He missed a 10-foot birdie putt at nine and made the turn in 31 for a five shot lead over the field . . . and still not ready to coast.

A hint of possible trouble came at 10 when a bad tee-shot put him under a small pine tree. "The ball was about an inch from the base of the tree and I had to chip out." De-

spite having to play a safe shot, Mitchell almost birdied the par five hole when he put his third shot (a four-wood) 15 feet from the pin and two-putted for a par.

The lead ballooned to six shots with a two-foot birdie putt at 11 but Mitchell still wasn't ready to start coasting.

He snaked in a 10-foot downhill putt to salvage par at 12 and made routine pars on the next five holes to maintain his lead.

At 17, he birdied from 15 feet and he went to the 18th tee with a seven shot lead . . . and now he was ready to coast.

"It really felt good to have a seven-shot lead on the last hole. I knew I had it then and I really let out off the tee and hit one of the best drives I'd hit all week. I just had a nine-iron to the green and I left it about 20 feet from the hole. I knew I could six-putt the green and still win so I figured I had it."

Mitchell lagged up for his par and the first place check for \$30,000.

His round included 22 birdies, one eagle and two bogies and his 22-under for the tournament was just one shot off the all-time low set this year by Miller Barber at Phoenix.

"If I had known I was that close to an all-time record I might have played those last few holes a little different but I was just glad to make par."

The victory hiked Mitchell's winnings for the year to around \$50,000 with the tournament season just half gone. Last year he won around \$36,000 in official money.

"I'm probably over \$53,000 now in unofficial money this year and this win will most likely mean a lot more than \$30,000.

"I'll collect on some contracts I've already signed and there'll probably be other endorsements as a result of winning. It also means I'm exempt for next year and it gets me in the \$200,000 match-play tournament at Pinehurst in August and it gets me in the Tournament of Champions next year.

"I waited five years for this and it really felt great. The people in Cleveland were really behind me and they let me know it when I walked up the 18th fairway. It's something I'll never forget.

"I've been playing real good recently and I hit the ball real good at the Open but I didn't score too well. Everything fell in place this week and after three good rounds I was just trying to avoid that 75 round that could blow everything."

Mitchell avoided the 75 and the nightmare at Wilmington showed him what to do . . . and he went out and did it.

IT IS TIME TO QUIT PIDDLING AROUND ON MHD

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

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. Speaker, during my attempt yesterday to obtain increased funds for MHD, or magnetohydrodynamics, research for the Office of Coal Research in the Interior appropriations bill, I alluded to an article in Fortune magazine on "New Ways to More Power With Less Pollution."

I now submit it for the RECORD, for it is an important statement of our energy situation, and the potential solutions to it.

Fortune comments that research and development work in the energy source field has been at a standstill for over 2 years because of inadequate funding.

I can vouch for that. The administration asked a paltry \$400,000 for MHD research last year. We did get it raised to \$600,000, but that was still paltry measured by need.

The appropriation this year is \$1 million for MHD studies. I sought to raise it to \$5 million, and it really should be \$10 or \$15 million.

Development of MHD generation will cost \$50 to \$75 million. The scientists say that, adequately funded, it can be done in 5 or 6 years.

Fortune magazine tells us in their article that new energy alternatives, including MHD, do not offer instant solutions to our energy shortage "for much hard development still lies ahead, but they need vigorous support now to meet the goals of 1980."

Fortune is right, and we are not going to have MHD ready to go on the line with needed low-cost, low-pollution energy by 1980 if we continue to appropriate a piddling \$1 million a year to accomplish a \$50 million job.

If we need clean energy sources by 1980—and we need them right now—we should be appropriating \$10 million annually to MHD research.

The Fortune article follows:

[From Fortune Magazine, November 1970]

NEW WAYS TO MORE POWER WITH LESS POLLUTION

(By Lawrence Lessing)

As the pall of power dimouts and pollution creeps over the U.S., warnings are increasingly sounded, particularly by the utilities, that we must either do with less power or put up with more pollution. Some of the gloomier environmentalists go so far as to propose that the U.S. resign itself from here on to a lower standard of living. And the present "energy crisis" in fossil-fuel supplies, examined in the preceding article, may bring some taste of that. But these pessimistic views assume that basic developments in electric power are at an end. They ignore a great body of advanced, but largely neglected, technology that promises much more efficient ways of generating and transmitting electricity than those used at present, with much less pollution and defacement of nature.

Three major new power developments have come into view over the past decade, in science's almost prescient, self-correcting way. One of these—called magnetohydrodynamics—is a method of generating electricity directly from a supersonic flow of hot ionized gases; this has already been demonstrated on a practical scale. Another development, still in the conceptual state but based on known and tested technology, is a method of gathering solar power in space. And finally, entering into these and other advanced methods of handling power, there is the revolutionary development known as superconductivity, the carrying of electric current without resistance or loss. These developments form a complex, synergistic mix that could begin to raise electric power to an entirely new level of efficiency.

Efficiency is the key. The higher the efficiency of an energy system, the more usable power is produced per unit of fuel, and the less pollution and waste. Conventional steam power plants, after nearly a century of refinement, barely reach an efficiency of 40 percent; the rest of the energy from burning coal, gas, or oil goes off in waste heat, smoke, and such partial-combustion products, or pollutants, as oxides of nitrogen and sulphur. The steam-generating process, which currently accounts for over three-fourths of the nation's power, is essentially a ponderous three-stage mechanical system. Water is heated to high-pressure steam in a furnace boiler; the steam then spins a huge turbine, which in turn drives a big rotary motor generator, whirling a copper-wire armature through a magnetic field to produce electric

current. Energy is lost at each stage, and more is lost in transmission lines. The whole system still reflects nineteenth-century attitudes that the earth's resources are so limitless that we can afford, as the shortest route to the greatest profit, to waste most of them.

Even more inefficient than conventional steam are the nuclear power plants. Contrary to popular impression, they do not get electricity directly from the atom, but link a nuclear reactor to the old steam turbine. The reactor merely replaces the fossil-fuel furnace in heating the boiler. Efficiency reaches only about 30 percent, for only a small part of the nuclear heat is converted to electricity. The bulk of the heat, some 50 percent greater per unit of power than that from fossil-fuel plants, goes to waste in cooling water. While nuclear fuel eliminates nearly all air pollution, except for a minuscule amount of radioactive gases, the heated water, discharged into rivers, lakes, or oceans, raises the threat of thermal pollution and carries with it some additional radioactivity. By the year 2000, at the present rate of power growth, about a third of the average daily runoff of fresh water in the U.S. will be required to cool power plants. The excess heat raises the water temperature around the discharge by ten to thirty degrees, with potentially disastrous effects on aquatic life.

These are the dimensions of the current dilemma. Since U.S. power capacity is projected to double again by 1980 to more than 600 million kilowatts, the next decade is crucial. Even with the most energetic measures to reduce the more noxious pollutants from present systems—patchwork at best—over-all pollution will continue to rise with this massive increase in capacity. Only by developing radical, more efficient means of generating and transmitting electricity can the power industry begin to cut pollution at the source. Unfortunately, the most promising alternatives so far have had only meager support from either the industry or the government. And in the present deep recession in science and technology, largely induced by federal budget cuts and tight-money policy, most of the work has been at a standstill for over two years. None of these alternatives offer any instant solutions, for much hard development still lies ahead, but they need vigorous support now to meet the goals of 1980.

A WAY TO OVERCOME RESISTANCE

The most basic of the forward-looking developments, running like a thematic thread through all of them, is superconductivity. In 1911 the Dutch Nobel Prize physicist Heike Kamerlingh Onnes discovered that at temperatures near absolute zero (minus 460° Fahrenheit) certain metals suddenly lose all resistance to an electric current and become perfect conductors. That is, they carry current without any heat or other energy losses. Ordinary copper conductors, operating at normal temperatures in a power system, may run up cumulative current losses of 20 percent or more. Since conductors are the heart and arterial system of all electric equipment, this basic discovery of a means to carry power without energy loss early raised visions of revolutionary lightweight, highly efficient electromagnets, generators, motors, transformers, circuits, and transmission lines.

For more than forty years, however, superconductivity remained a laboratory wonder. All the elemental metals that were investigated and found to be superconducting, such as mercury, lead, and tin, carried so little current that they had no practical use. As increased current induced a higher magnetic field around the conductors, superconductivity was extinguished and the metals reverted to their normal conductive state. In 1953-54, however, physicist Bernd Teo Matthias, leading a research group at Bell Laboratories, discovered two bimetallic com-

pounds that could withstand very high magnetic fields and therefore carry high superconductive currents. Both were compounds of the element niobium (also called columbium). One of them, niobium-tin, became superconductive at eighteen degrees above absolute zero, the highest transition temperature of any superconductor up to then. But it took nearly another decade to solve some of the basic technical problems posed by these complex new materials.

To reach the extremely low operating temperatures required, even by niobium-tin, it was necessary to bathe the superconductors in liquid helium, the coldest of liquefied gases at minus 452° Fahrenheit. This was a strange, forbidding region, not yet adapted to industrial uses. Moreover, the new superconductors themselves were strange, brittle materials, difficult to fabricate. It took seven years to develop methods of forming niobium-tin wire, and longer to discover that the materials operated best in or on a copper matrix, which served as a support and as a heat sink and shunt in any disruption of the superconducting current. Efforts to get the materials into working circuits and machines encountered further problems. Researchers found that the superconductors carried only direct current without loss; when carrying alternating current, they ran losses nearly as high as in conventional copper. After the first burst of enthusiasm, many laboratories dropped out. Gradually, however, the problems gave way.

The first major use of superconductivity, employing one of its more magical features, was in electromagnets. Ordinary magnets of this kind are made of copper coils helically wound around an iron core, and require a constant and sometimes enormous input of direct current to maintain their magnetism. An electromagnet with superconductive coils, however, needs only one large injection of current, which then circulates in the coils almost endlessly without loss, so long as the coils remain supercooled. (Measurements on one coil indicate that the original current might run down in about 20,000 years.) Such powerful, economical magnets had an immediate appeal in high-energy physics and other areas of research, and a small industry sprang up to supply magnets or materials.

The biggest superconducting research magnet built thus far is a cylindrical giant, seventeen feet in diameter, which went into operation last year in the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago. It is wound with some twenty-five miles of niobium-titanium copper strip, supplied by Norton Co., and generates a powerful magnetic field around a bubble chamber. A conventional magnet of the same capacity would have required 10 megawatts of power, enough to supply a good-size town, plus thousands of gallons of cooling water per day. The Argonne magnet requires only 300 kilowatts, most of it to run its helium refrigerator, at a saving in power costs of \$350,000 to \$400,000 a year—which gives some idea of the scale of superconductor economy.

Electromagnets are not confined to esoteric uses in laboratories; they are basic to all power production. Potentially, superconducting magnets could markedly raise the efficiency of generators, transformers, and motors, while greatly reducing their bulk and cost. In addition, as will be seen later, they are indispensable for developing new and cleaner forms of power generation, more efficient nuclear systems, and ultimately thermonuclear power. Yet the U.S. has done relatively little research and development in these industrial directions. Honors for the first industrial-scale development go to Britain, where this year International Research & Development Co., Ltd., installed in a power plant a 3,250-horsepower superconducting DC motor to pump water; it is the forerunner of lighter, more advanced designs for other heavy industrial uses. James Watt's

famous steam engine, which powered the first industrial revolution, began with the same sort of task, pumping water from mines.

A REFRIGERATED MAGNET

A more immediate and greater role for superconductivity, many believe, lies in power transmission. Big losses of current are sustained in the distribution of power from central stations; superconductive lines could cut these losses, making more power available without added generating capacity and its accompanying pollution. The U.S., moreover, has done more basic work on superconducting cables than on generators or motors, largely through the efforts of one company, Union Carbide Corp.

Carbide has a basic interest in superconductivity from the start of Matthias' work with niobium. Its mining and metals division is the country's largest producer of niobium, a lustrous gray metal, long used as an alloy in stainless and tool steels. The Linde division is the leader in liquefied gases of all kinds and in cryogenic techniques. In the great acceleration of research on cryogenic liquids for fueling rockets and supporting space vehicles, Linde developed super-insulating materials to contain the liquid gases at their frigid temperatures almost indefinitely, with only slight losses. Such extremely low-temperature fluids as liquid helium and hydrogen became industrial materials, shipped by tank car, and handled with no more difficulty than other materials. Carbide therefore had no inhibitions about considering the use of liquid helium to super-cool miles of superconducting cable.

The big problem was that in the U.S. nearly all electric power is transmitted as alternating current, which none of the superconductors then known could carry without excessive loss. Outside the U.S., high-voltage DC power transmission has had a wide resurgence in the past decade (see "DC Power's Big Comeback," *FORTUNE*, September, 1965). It can carry bulk power more economically than AC over long distances, underground, or underwater, and link big power grids more securely. So far, however, the only DC transmission line in the U.S. is the Pacific Intertie, which shuttles power between Oregon and southern California. In other areas, utilities say, conversion of DC to AC for local distribution would be too costly, though economical solid-state converters are available. A superconducting DC line would offer the ultimate in transmission without loss, but utilities show little interest.

To make superconductive power transmission feasible in the U.S., Carbide scientists began a search in the early Sixties for a superconductor that could handle AC. By 1967 they discovered that a thin film of ultrapure niobium, electroplated on a copper backing by a special process, carried AC with extremely low losses. Moreover, this film could carry some twenty-five times more current than the largest copper cable. So promising was the discovery that the Edison Electric Institute commissioned Carbide's Linde division to make a study. This culminated early last year in the successful demonstration of an experimental twenty-foot-long, supercooled cable. Potentially one full-scale, 345-kilovolt superconducting line, twenty inches in diameter, could carry more power than is now used in all of New York City. It would take twenty-two conventional cables, ten inches in diameter, to carry the same amount of power.

UNDERGROUND ADVANTAGES

Projecting such a development into a transmission line, however, is a complex technical exercise. The calculations have to weigh savings in current against capital costs. Superconductors entail the added expense of refrigeration, and moreover must run underground for the most efficient operation. At present power loads, niobium cable could not possibly compete in cost,

at least at the start, with conventional overhead bare-copper transmission lines, which at high voltages minimize loss of current. But underground, niobium could show immediate advantages over conventional underground cable, which costs about ten times more per mile than overhead lines, and is limited to lower voltages with much higher current loss. Losses in underground copper cable run about twenty times higher than in superconducting niobium. At higher voltages, conventional cable requires water, oil, or other forms of cooling to reduce excessive losses. Some electrical manufacturers are pushing development of an ultrapure copper cable cooled by liquid nitrogen; though not superconducting, it would increase current tenfold. But pure niobium more than doubles this, at only somewhat higher cost.

The economics of superconductivity, in transmission lines as well as in generators and other equipment, will not really be known until larger-scale developments are worked out. Carbide last year proposed, at the Edison Institute's request, an \$8-million program to build a short three-phase superconducting line for field tests. But money to meet more immediate utility needs has been so tight that so far no funds have been forthcoming. Since the project will require two to three years of research and development, and some ten years to build the line and establish its reliability to the utilities' satisfaction, delays now could put off completion of the test until the mid-1980's or later. Meanwhile, as power loads continue to climb, as more new power plants are forced to locate farther away from center cities to reduce urban pollution, as more and longer transmission lines to bring the power in are forced underground by aesthetic as well as practical land-use considerations, the need for superconductive power-carrying capacity will become urgent.

SPACE-AGE POWER

In much the same stage of development is magnetohydrodynamics, or MHD (see diagram, page 79). The basic principle goes back to 1831 and Michael Faraday's historic discovery that the movement of a conductor in a magnetic field induces a current in the conductor. But MHD became feasible only with the intensive development of gas dynamics and high-temperature materials in rocket and aerospace technology. In place of the copper-wire armatures in rotary generators, MHD substitutes a high-velocity stream of hot, conductive gases in a long, rocket-like tube, surrounded by electromagnets. Current is continuously drawn off by electrodes along the length of the tube. MHD reduces the three stages of the steam-generating cycle to a single continuous process, requiring no turbines or other moving parts. Operating at 4,000 degrees to 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit, well above steam temperatures, it has a potential efficiency of close to 60 percent.

MHD, like superconductivity, stirred great initial enthusiasm a decade ago. But the first crude apparatus produced disappointingly low power, and as the problems of development stretched out, interest waned. Both General Electric and Westinghouse did some early work on it, but, as monopolists in the production of heavy steam-turbine generators, they displayed no great fervor and soon dropped out. The only developer to stick stubbornly with MHD through the decade was Avco Corp., largely through the initiative of its research director, Dr. Arthur R. Kantrowitz, an authority on high-temperature gas dynamics. In 1959 Avco demonstrated the first small MHD generator, delivering 10 kilowatts. Step by step, to reach higher outputs, the rugged components were developed to contain MHD's blasting hot temperatures. By 1965, in a joint \$10-million development program with a utility group led by American Electric Power, Avco had solved most of the basic problems, and with Defense De-

partment support had built a pilot generator, the Mark V. It achieved for short spans an electrical output of 32 megawatts (32 million watts), the highest up to then.

Mark V was designed for only short-term operation, sufficient to prove its ability to reach the megawatt range. Smaller generators had been operated for hundreds of hours in the kilowatt range to prove long-term reliability. The next step was to build an experimental MHD base-load plant, closer in scale to commercial operation, combining both high and continuous output. All the components were in hand, save one. Mark V was forced to operate with conventional electromagnets, and sustaining their magnetism consumed some 8 megawatts of the MHD power produced. For economic, full-scale power generation, an MHD base plant would need superconducting magnets. Foreseeing this, the Kantrowitz team dug into superconductivity and came up with some basic developments. It pioneered the use of a copper matrix to develop a strong niobium-zirconium strip. And, concurrent with the Mark V development, it built an experimental superconducting magnet, five feet long and twelve inches in diameter, the largest up to then, which demonstrated the feasibility of large superconducting magnets for MHD.

In 1966, therefore, Avco proposed to build a 30-megawatt MHD prototype base-load plant. The utility group agreed to raise some \$13 million for it, providing the federal government put up a matching sum. But federal funds were denied, and the utilities withdrew. Avco doggedly continued its MHD work in other directions. That same year, as an outgrowth of its Mark V generator, the company installed at the Air Force's Arnold Engineering Development Center a similar but advanced MHD unit to supply short bursts of peak power to operate a hypersonic wind tunnel. The practical success of this unit moved a group of New England utilities and Edison Electric Institute to join with Avco last year in a program to develop an MHD generator with a longer operating span to meet emergency or peaking demands in power systems. The MHD unit has the advantage of high capacity, at about half the capital cost of a gas-turbine standby system. But progress toward an experimental MHD plant for primary power generation—which might now be operating and ready for commercial development—has been virtually halted since 1965.

Meanwhile, progress in MHD has been moving much faster in other countries, particularly West Germany, Japan, and the Soviet Union. Indeed, next year the Russians, whose engineers were attentive participants in all the early MHD symposia, will take the lead by bringing onstream the world's first large-scale MHD prototype plant, now nearly completed.

A FLAMING CUT AT POLLUTION

Only in the last few months has MHD surfaced again in the U.S. on the rising tide of concern over power and pollution. An obscure ripple had appeared more than a year ago when a special panel of the President's Office of Science and Technology delivered a report entitled "MHD For Central Station Power Generation: A Plan For Action." It called for a "modest R. and D. effort of several million dollars" to determine whether a large prototype plant should be built, and about \$4 million in annual funds to continue research. But the panel had been convened by the previous Administration, and its report, couched in terms not likely to penetrate the average density of the political mind in Washington, was ignored.

Nevertheless, implicit in MHD from the start was a generating system, the only substantial one on the horizon, that promised greatly reduced pollution from fossil fuels. Because of its very high and concentrated operating temperatures, MHD promotes more complete combustion of hydrocarbons, pro-

ducing about one-third less effluent from its stack than a conventional power plant of the same capacity. Because the MHD process requires the "seeding" of its gas stream with potassium crystals to enhance conductivity, and this "seed" must be economically recovered at the outlet for re-use, it has a built-in recovery system that can also be designed to remove nearly all particulate matter, as well as nitrogen and sulphur pollutants. Because MHD needs no cooling water to condense steam, it discharges no thermal pollution into bodies of water but dissipates its waste heat into the air. And since MHD produces more power per pound of fuel than steam generators, it could show a substantial saving in fuel. The Office of Science and Technology study estimated that development of MHD could effect a fuel saving at present coal prices of some \$11 billion between 1985 and the year 2000, thus cutting costs as well as pollution.

These advantages were reviewed with some bite late last year when Arthur Kantrowitz appeared before a Senate subcommittee hearing on emerging power techniques. The sensible course of development as he saw it, since five years had been lost on the larger project, was to press on with construction of an MHD plant of the intermittent type for emergency and peak-power use, which would meet an immediate economic need, lay the foundation for a viable MHD industry, and provide additional technology for a full-scale MHD power plant. One of the major missing links is a more efficient method than is now available for recycling MHD's hot exhaust gases back into the system to get out the ultimate amount of power. The first MHD plants are therefore likely to be hybrids. The Soviet MHD unit is coupled at the exhaust end with a steam turbine to wring additional power out of the still-hot gases and reach a total of 75 megawatts. Such a hybrid will use less than half the cooling water of a conventional steam plant of equal capacity, and could have other nonpolluting features. Alternatively, MHD can be coupled to an air or a gas turbine, which would reduce water needs to virtually zero. Later, as more efficient means of recycling are found, MHD would reach peak efficiency on its own.

A FORERUNNER OF THERMONUCLEAR POWER

Despite these prospects, all that came out of that Senate subcommittee hearing was a \$600,000 appropriation from the Department of Interior promoted by western Senators, to investigate the burning of low-grade western coal for MHD power. This is hardly enough to get such a study off the ground. To bring MHD to its present stage, Avco has obtained contracts for \$13 million, and has spent some \$4 million in risk money of its own. Avco's work has shown that the use of powdered coal as a fuel is feasible, but presents such difficult problems of corrosion, erosion, and ash deposit that the better strategy would be to move first on cleaner, more easily handled oil or natural gas. But there is no over-all U.S. energy policy or strategy for following up such promising developments as superconductivity and MHD.

Yet MHD's significance goes well beyond getting more power with less pollution out of conventional fuels. The MHD principle also applies to the development of more efficient nuclear power plants. This application involves a different type of system, called closed-cycle MHD, on which various laboratories are working. Instead of getting power from a stream of combustion gases that pass through the apparatus and out the stack, closed-cycle MHD employs a high-velocity stream of liquid metals or helium gas endlessly circulating in a closed coil of pipes or tubes, heated by a nuclear source. Electric current is drawn off in a high magnetic field, as in open cycle MHD. So far these closed systems are being applied only to small nuclear

power sources for military and space uses. But they can be scaled up, once more advanced high-temperature or gas-cooled reactors are developed, to replace the inefficient steam turbine in converting nuclear heat to electricity; this would eliminate the great burden of waterborne thermal pollution. When and if sustained thermonuclear power is achieved, it will be by a further extension of MHD. For MHD is the intermediate step toward a thermonuclear generator, in which an ultrahigh-temperature stream of hydrogen gas in an ultrastrong superconductive magnetic field will be fused into helium to produce electric current.

There is no lack of imaginative developments to solve the twin problems of power and pollution, given the will to pursue them. One of the most provocative is a scheme presented two years ago by Dr. Peter E. Glaser, head of engineering sciences at Arthur D. Little, Inc., for wresting electric power directly from the sun. He proposed development of a large space platform, composed of a mosaic of solar cells, that would convert sunlight to electric power (see diagram page 81). A flexible superconducting cable, two miles long, would convey the power to a satellite station, where it would be converted to microwave energy for transmission to earth. There it would be reconverted to usable power. All the working elements for such a system are here or close at hand.

Glaser calculates, in a recently refined systems study, that a thin, five-mile-square array of solar cells in stationary orbit some 22,300 miles above the equator could transmit enough power (10,000 megawatts) to supply New York City. The receiving antenna would have to be six miles in diameter, but it would consist of a flat, open mesh of wires, under which cows could graze, for its power density would be only one-tenth that of sunlight reaching the earth. All together, Glaser's calculations indicate, power could be delivered to earth at a capital cost of about \$500 per kilowatt at the start, compared to \$140 to \$280 a kilowatt for steam power, about the same for MHD, and \$200 to \$400 for present nuclear plants. But "fuel" would be free and pollution nil.

This cost estimate is contingent on NASA's launching a space station and space shuttle service, which would reduce the cost of lifting bodies into orbit to \$50 per pound. It also assumes development of techniques for fabricating large structures in space, on which the Soviets have made a start but the U.S. has not. The space program has now been so deeply cut, however, and has fallen so far out of favor with Congress, the Administration, and a distracted public, that it would be unrealistic to foresee construction of an experimental solar-power station much before 1985-90. A common plaint against the space program is that it has had few, if any, industrial spinoffs. But it already has greatly contributed to all these advanced power techniques, as well as to other forward technologies; the hitch is that they are not being industriously pursued and used.

THE DEVELOPED-COUNTRY PROBLEM

It may well be asked why anything so far out as solar power from space is worth considering, since more advanced nuclear plants are coming along and the Atomic Energy Commission predicts that they will be providing half the total electric power by the end of the century. But projected energy needs in this period are immense, both for the U.S. and for the rest of the world if it is to reach any measure of equality with the U.S. Most authorities agree that the world will need to develop every available source of power, especially nonpolluting ones. This includes not only solar power, but also geothermal power (see "Power from the Earth's Own Heat," *FORTUNE*, June, 1969), generating electricity from hot water and natural steam trapped in the earth's crust.

To develop all the cleaner alternatives

would take a sizable amount of money, but nothing like the more than \$2 billion in federal funds spent so far to bring nuclear power to commercial status. It has been estimated that an investment of at least \$500 billion will be required by the year 2000, in both conventional and nuclear power, to meet U.S. energy demands. With the preservation of clean air and water becoming a part of capital costs, the increasing added expense of antipollution devices, cooling towers, and the like should broaden the incentives for developing more direct alternatives. For, while conventional steam power is almost at the end of its development, the newer systems, such as MHD, are only at the beginning of theirs, in a position to make wide strides toward cleaner, more economical power systems.

So far the total amount of money spent on the new developments has been minuscule, considering the size of the problem and of the industry involved. It is noteworthy that the recent innovations were made not by the electrical industry proper, but by aerospace, chemical, and electronic interlopers. The electric-utility industry itself spends less than one-quarter of 1 percent of its operating revenues on research and development. And most of this, except for some token grants to advanced research projects, goes merely to improvements in present systems.

The government's support is little better than the industry's. Research spending in fiscal 1970 amounted to about \$350 million, of which some 85 percent went directly to nuclear energy and the rest was thinly scattered elsewhere. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has said that someday using the heat of nuclear fission with MHD may produce spectacular results. More recently, before an international meeting of scientists, he unfolded a dazzling vision of a worldwide grid of electric-power generation and distribution via satellites, microwaves, laser beams, and superconducting transmission lines. But neither the AEC nor any other government agency is doing much to promote these promising developments, and the support of advanced research falls between the stools.

The problem of pressing new and beneficial technologies in a highly developed nation such as the U.S. is becoming more obdurate than any of the problems facing underdeveloped countries. The immense investment in the internal-combustion engine precludes any intensive development of the fuel cell or other electrical alternatives for a truly nonpolluting automobile. The dead capital weight of obsolete railroad and mass-transit systems, sucked dry, blocks the concerted development of advanced high-speed electric ground transportation systems, already appearing elsewhere in the world. And the U.S. electrical industry, which might be contributing to solutions in these areas, is showing some of the same capital inertia. The country that built the world's first central power station is now in danger of losing its leadership in the new level of technologies the times require. Snug in the complacency that U.S. technology leads all the world, the country has not kept its eye on the major index of modern industrial civilization—energy.

TRANSFER OF INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL

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

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the Army has misled Congress about the transfer of the Intelligence School from

Fort Holabird in Baltimore to Fort Huachuca in Arizona. Here is the record.

Army promise: In April an Army fact sheet listed approximately 600 homes and apartments for rent.

Fact: Two months later in June the Army confessed a deficit of over 1,000 housing units for military personnel alone—and could not even estimate the civilian deficit.

REPORT ON FAMILY HOUSING CONDITIONS AT FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

General—In early April 1971, Fort Huachuca forwarded to higher headquarters the results of the housing survey for Calendar Year 1971. The survey results differed markedly from that information previously furnished by the Department of the Army to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and subsequently to the committee. As a consequence of this disparity, a member of the Office of the Secretary of Defense housing staff, accompanied by an Army representative, visited Fort Huachuca during the week of April 19 to survey the housing situation.

The data contained in the fact sheet provided to the committee was subject to misinterpretation due to the use of the term "available" in regard to off-post rental housing. This data was evidently meant to depict the number of existing adequate rental units in the area and not the number of vacancies. Rental vacancies are scarce, and realtors have waiting lists. Vacancies seldom stay on the market for more than a few days, and generally, impending vacancies are taken up in advance of availability. The bulk of housing starts is in the "for sale" category, although relief is expected in rental housing in the near future.

CURRENT SITUATION FOR ELIGIBLE MILITARY FAMILIES

The current housing situation of our military personnel eligible for housing is as follows:

Effective requirements	2,320
In Military controlled housing	1,728
Suitable	(1,668)
Unsuitable	¹ (60)
Involuntarily separated	¹ 164
In private housing	428
Own homes (includes mobile homes)	159
Suitable	(71)
Unsuitable	¹ (88)
Rent	269
Suitable	(116)
Unsuitable	¹ (153)

¹ The current gross deficit of 465, less 10% of effective requirements as a safety factor to preclude overbuilding, equates to a current programmable deficit of 233. Additionally, there are 200 units of on-post family housing under construction which would further reduce this programmable deficit to only 33.

PROJECTED SITUATION FOR MILITARY FAMILIES

The projected, long-range programmable deficit for military personnel eligible for family housing at Fort Huachuca is 669. The increase in this deficit above that which was reported earlier is a result of procedural errors by which the total requirement for family housing units was initially underestimated.

Although we do not program family housing for military personnel who have not demonstrated any intention of making military service a career, these per-

sonnel admittedly do have an impact on the private housing market. The Department of the Army is projecting an effective family housing requirement for "ineligible" personnel of 561 and a deficit in suitable housing for same of 410. In this regard, the Department of Defense initially requested the Federal Housing Administration—FHA—to provide 200 units of low- and moderate-income housing subject to military priority occupancy for Fort Huachuca, which we expected would help relieve the situation for our "ineligibles" in the lower pay grades and also reduce the competition for suitable housing in the private sector currently experienced by civilians. However, FHA has taken the position that it cannot support such housing since it has determined that the nonmilitary connected need would not sustain the project, should Fort Huachuca become inactive, or substantially reduce its scope of operations.

CIVILIAN HOUSING

Fort Huachuca currently employs approximately 3,045 civilians and this number is projected to increase by some 350. Since the Department of Defense does not survey civilian requirements and such information was not available from local sources, it is not possible to determine how many families this equates to, how many are unsuitably housed, or what part of the projected increase would represent newcomers to the area. We have been told by developers and realtors in the Fort Huachuca area that a number of new arrivals who are being transferred from Fort Holabird, Md., with the Intelligence School, have already purchased homes.

INCREASE IN HOUSING STARTS TO MEET OUR NEEDS

In regard to community support, the representatives from the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Department of the Army met with community developers on April 22. Realtors, contractors, developers and chamber of commerce members were unanimous in their immediate desire to provide for our housing requirements. They appear to have the capability, and site work has begun at two locations which will ultimately provide an additional 900 units. One of these projects involves 500 units composed of modular and mobile homes which will become available in increments, with occupancy starting within a month. Although FHA mortgage insurance is in limited supply, we were told that conventional mortgage financing is being obtained. The interest expressed by the private sector and its optimism about meeting the needs of our civilian and military personnel indicate the general housing situation at Fort Huachuca will improve in the near future.

In view of the prospect of community support to be realized in the near future, and our policy to rely on communities near our installations as the primary source for meeting our housing needs, we shall closely monitor the efforts of private industry during the coming months to provide additional housing in the Fort Huachuca area. Should the community be unable to meet our needs within a reasonable period of time, we

will consider on-post construction for military families at Fort Huachuca in relation to the needs of other military installations.

An official Army telegram warns that the waiting time for Huachuca housing is up to 6 months for officers and up to 27 months for enlisted men—and prohibits the shipping of household goods pointing out a complete lack of storage space within 200 miles of Fort Huachuca.

Telegram—June 22, 1971.

Sent by Commander, Western Area Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service to: the Commanding General of the Service.

It was then forwarded to all U.S. installations, on June 24.

STORAGE IN TRANSIT—FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

1. Due to complete saturation of storage-in-transit facilities at Sierra Vista, and Tucson, Arizona area, request personal property shipping facilities worldwide be advised to utilize any storage-in-transit required at origin for all members being transferred to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, unless the property owner has a definite delivery address at new duty station.

2. Waiting time for housing at Fort Huachuca is as follows:

Colonel—2 to 3 weeks.

Lieutenant colonel and major—3 to 6 months.

Company grade officers: 2 bedroom, 6 months; 3 bedroom, 7 to 12 weeks.

Enlisted personnel: 2 bedroom, 27 months; 3 bedroom, 6 to 7 weeks; 4 bedroom, under construction, no completion date.

3. Personnel transferred to Fort Huachuca area should be advised to ship only essential items by an expedited mode for use in temporary quarters, pending assignment to permanent quarters or locating local housing.

4. Personal property household goods shipments now in transit will be placed in storage-in-transit at nearest approved facilities in Phoenix, Arizona area, a distance of approximately 200 miles from Sierra Vista area.

General Yates told my military construction subcommittee that he is "very embarrassed" that the Army gave misleading information. Embarrassment is not enough. The Intelligence School should be moved back to Baltimore. It would be far cheaper than spending \$20 to \$30 million for housing in Huachuca for which there is such a total lack of long-run need that the FHA refuses to guarantee loans for private home construction.

1972 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE IN MIAMI, FLA.

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Lawrence O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced that Miami Beach, Fla., had been selected as the site for the 1972 Democratic National Convention. As most people are aware, the alternative city under consideration for the convention was my own home city of Louisville, Ky.

I would have been honored to represent the district in which the convention would be held. But, this is not now to be. Certainly congratulations are in order for Miami Beach for having secured this outstanding event. Their representatives

did a good job of selling the merits of one of America's leading cities.

But, Mr. Speaker, congratulations are also in order for the members of the Louisville convention committee for having done a superlative, simply fantastic, job of promoting the advantages of Louisville, my home city, as the convention site. Jay Crouse, John Waits, John Brown, Jr., Charles Greer, Bob McLeod, and Lew Tingley, to mention but a few of those involved with this effort, worked long, hard hours and devoted much time and energy to the task of hosting the 1972 convention.

Credit must also be paid to the united, bipartisan support the convention committee received from Kentucky Gov. Louie Nunn, Louisville Mayor Frank W. Burke, Jefferson County Judge Todd Hollenbach, and many other office holders of both parties. Their help was invaluable and kept the Louisville bid in the forefront at all times.

My good friend and my party's national committeewoman from Kentucky, Mary Helen Byck, represented Louisville in the most dignified and effective way possible. The bid for the convention would never have reached the pinnacle it did without Mary Helen's energetic and unflagging support.

Although I and the others who were actively and passively involved in this convention bid are disappointed that our fair city was not chosen by the site selection committee, I know what a thankless, difficult job these fine selectors had. I really do not envy their task, and I am sure they are happy this phase of convention activities is out of the way at last. They have my every thanks for the even-handed, objective and thorough way they approached this task. I thank them also for giving Louisville every possible consideration in these site deliberations.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I must say for the record that the Democratic National Committee need not look beyond my home city of Louisville when it begins the search for a site for the 1976 national convention.

We might be through for 1972; but we have the picks for 1976.

THE SHARPSTOWN FOLLIES—VIII

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLYNT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, in the executive branch this is the last day to spend all the money that was appropriated for this fiscal year; what is not spent today will never get spent at all, so there is a great rush of business being done on this day. It being the last day of the fiscal year, I believe that it is also a day of accounting, a day to summarize what has happened so far, and to speculate on what might come tomorrow, when a new fiscal year rolls around.

Therefore I believe that today is an appropriate time for me to wrap up the Sharpstown Follies in one large, malodorous package. I want to summarize the story as it now stands, and say most regretfully that it will be necessary for me to add more details to it tomorrow. I

realize that the Sharpstown Follies is a rotten story, and I dislike to burden my colleagues with it. But it is my duty as a Member of this House to tell you about this shameful mess, for distasteful as the Sharpstown Follies are, the truth must be known about the whole sordid show.

The "Sharpstown Follies" concerns the rise and fall of Mr. Frank Sharp, and the deeds and misdeeds perpetrated by Mr. Sharp and his associates. It is a story of wheeling and dealing in its rawest form. There must be somewhere in this whole tragedy a touch of humor, but I have yet to find it. I will continue looking for comic relief, but on the whole this is a tragic story in which there are no winners at all, no heroes at all, nor any redeeming events. It is a story of ambition, greed and gross misdeeds.

To begin, there was once a poor country fellow by the name of Frank W. Sharp. This young man hit the city of Houston in the mid-forties, and by hard work, skill and luck got a foothold in the housing business. Now Houston is one of the fastest growing cities in America today, and it was booming back in those days too. It was not long before Frank Sharp made a considerable fortune in real estate and homebuilding.

After a while, along about 1960 or so, Frank Sharp was big enough to have built his very own town, which he called, Texas-style, Sharpstown.

Along about this time Mr. Sharp determined to go into the banking business, so he made application for a State bank charter. The bank was to be in his town, Sharpstown, so he called it the Sharpstown State Bank. The charter application was reviewed and approved by the State Banking Commission of Austin. One of the commission members was the honorable Will Wilson, who was attorney general of Texas, and who later ran for the U.S. Senate, but was defeated. Wilson approved the Sharpstown State Bank application as a banking commissioner, and says today that the application certainly merited approval. I have no way of knowing.

In any event, that is where Frank Sharp and Will Wilson first crossed paths, insofar as the "Sharpstown Follies" story is concerned. A little later on, Wilson and Sharp became very close associates indeed.

The Sharpstown Bank opened its doors for business, and after a while, when Wilson had left public life, he became general counsel for the Sharpstown State Bank.

By 1968 Mr. Sharp is said to have been worth about \$15 million. He had control of a whole cluster of companies, many of them bearing his name. There was his town, his bank, his realty company, his investment company, and many more. But it was not enough. Frank Sharp decided to enter an even more lucrative field, that of life insurance.

It is certainly appropriate for a man of Sharp's means to be a generous giver, and Sharp certainly played the role of philanthropist. Late in 1967 he gave 20,000 shares of his Sharpstown State Bank stock to the Jesuit Fathers of Houston, who were in the process of building a prep school. According to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the

gift was a Trojan horse, made to gain the confidence of the fathers. If he meant to gain their confidence, he did a smashing job. The Pope himself commended Sharp, and he was made an honorary member of the Jesuit order—no doubt the first of his particular religious persuasion ever to be so honored.

But soon after the fathers received their stock, Mr. Sharp employed them in a curious transaction, one that probably was illegal.

Sharp, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission, caused the fathers to borrow \$3,000,000 from the Sharpstown State Bank. The fathers in turn loaned the money to Sharp, who applied it toward increased capitalization for the bank. Thus, the capital structure of the bank grew immensely, and its loan limits were also increased immensely, and all with money that had actually been borrowed from the bank in the first place.

In the first half of 1968, the Sharpstown State Bank was wheeling and dealing in real estate at such a pace that its general counsel, Will Wilson, determined that it would be a good idea to add a good real estate man to the legal staff. He picked a man by the name of Joe Ridings, and the firm of Wilson, Osborn, and Ridings was formed. Wilson and Osborn had offices in Austin, but the new junior partner was installed in the Sharpstown State Bank Building. The bank paid Ridings a good retainer, and furnished him an office rent free. In addition to representing the bank regularly, Ridings did work for other Sharp companies such as Sharpstown Realty and Olympic Life. The latter company was ostensibly owned by W. H. Haden, who was Sharp's son-in-law, but in fact Sharp himself controlled the company through its financing at Sharpstown State Bank.

At about this same time Sharp was busily wheeling and dealing in other areas too. But more important to the account today, is the fact that by mid-1968 Sharp had decided to buy control of National Bankers Life Insurance Co.

Will Wilson, Sharp's general counsel at Sharpstown State Bank, and presumably his close confidant and adviser in such matters, says that he told Sharp that getting into the life insurance game involved considerable risks, and that he advised against the move. But Sharp determined to go ahead, and Counselor Wilson arranged for Sharp to buy 519,000 shares of the about 1 million outstanding in National Bankers Life Insurance Co. Wilson himself eventually bought about 7,500 shares of the company's stock for himself, despite his unease about Sharp's being in control.

Sharp named Will Wilson to be general counsel of National Bankers Life effective July 1, 1968.

By late 1968, Sharp was beginning to operate his various schemes in high gear. Then, following the election of Richard Nixon, his adviser and counselor Wilson was named to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States, heading up the criminal division. Thus, Wilson, ex-attorney general of Texas, ex-candidate for the U.S. Senate and sundry other posts and ex-Democrat, left the employ of Frank Sharp about the middle of January 1969.

During the year 1969 Sharp continued his financial machinations. Eventually some of the deals that he made came under attack from banking authorities. In one case, he quietly moved one loan from a bank in Dallas—which his associates controlled, thanks to other loans from Sharpstown State Bank—to another. But the prying eyes of Federal Deposit Insurance Commission and even Texas bank examiners seemed to irritate the bankers at Sharpstown State Bank. Accordingly, some examiners suddenly started getting loans from Sharpstown State Bank, through a special conduit. Then a Sharp associate, John Osorio, is said to have drafted a bill that would have created a Texas bank deposit insuring company, one that would allow banks like Sharpstown to leave FDIC and presumably escape pesky supervision.

In any event, there are claims and allegations that Sharpstown State Bank started making large loans to highly placed officials in Texas, and that those same officials used the loans to buy large amounts of stock in National Bankers Life Insurance Co., which of course Sharp also controlled. Some of the officials report that they made big profits on the sale of their NBL stock. Whatever the case may be, the bill Sharp wanted sailed through a special session of the state legislature, only to be vetoed by Gov. Preston Smith.

Not long thereafter, Sharp's balloon started collapsing. As the SEC revealed his stock manipulations, the large loans that Sharpstown State Bank had made to finance the Sharp deals, public confidence in his bank collapsed, and Sharpstown State Bank folded. The FDIC had to transfer \$50 million to Houston to pay off depositors; no one knows yet how great the final loss will be.

National Bankers Life and Olympic Life went into receivership; their stock values collapsed almost completely.

The Jesuit Fathers discovered that they had lost something like \$6 million through Sharp's deals.

Others found that they had lost, too, and no one knows yet how many or how much.

That was the rise and fall of Frank Sharp.

A few weeks ago, Frank Sharp answered for his crimes. He entered a plea of guilty to false entry on certain financial transactions. Though he could have been given a 10-year jail term, the judge assessed a 3-year suspended sentence, a \$5,000 fine, and granted Sharp complete immunity from any further prosecution. This was on the recommendation of the Department of Justice. Thus, phase two of the Sharpstown Follies began.

Phase two of the Sharpstown Follies consists largely of an attempt by the Justice Department to conceal the relationship of its own Assistant Attorney General, Will Wilson, to Frank Sharp.

In order to conceal this relationship, the Department of Justice created an interesting scenario. First of all, way back in the beginning of the year, when disaster struck the Sharp empire, Wilson disqualified himself from the case. The thing that remained was to disassociate him-

self from his former friend and employer, Frank Sharp.

Accordingly, in order to conceal Wilson's former role and disassociate him from the case, none other than Deputy Attorney General Kleindeinst recommended that a deal be made with Sharp. In return for his immunity, Sharp would help the Government make a case against his former associates.

The better to conceal the deal, the Government decided to try as many of the Texas political figures as it could involve with Sharp. Kleindeinst and the local U.S. attorney figured that the heat and dust from these trials would cause the public to completely forget the deal that had been made with none other than Frank Sharp, and that people would certainly never bother to ask why such a deal had been made.

Wilson, of course, in keeping with his role of being disqualified from the case, and in keeping with his hopes to be disassociated from his old friend Sharp, claimed that he had nothing to do with the deal arranged by his boss Kleindeinst and his subordinate, Anthony J. P. Farris.

Unfortunately for Wilson, the truth about his relationship with Sharp is beginning to become known.

Though Wilson once said that he had been an attorney for Sharp, he never got around to admitting that he was also general counsel for the Sharpstown State Bank.

And though Wilson readily admitted that he negotiated Sharp's purchase of the National Bankers Life Insurance Co., he never got around to admitting that he had a piece of the action in that company, too.

And, of course, Wilson never mentioned that he had also been general counsel for National Bankers Life Insurance Co.

Certainly he has never mentioned that his junior law partner was brought in just for the purpose of laboring over the real estate deals that were being cooked up in the Sharpstown State Bank.

Nor of course has he ever mentioned the law work that his partners did for other Sharp companies, or the fact that they were on the board of Sharp's Olympic Life Insurance Co. And so on and so on.

As for the local U.S. attorney, Mr. Anthony J. P. Farris, he never bothered to mention to the Securities and Exchange Commission just what kind of a deal he had cooked up with Frank Sharp.

Nor did Mr. Farris ever bother to mention that Sharp's case was heard before a judge who seems to have had some connection with Sharp himself, and who probably should have disqualified himself from the case.

Nor has Mr. Farris ever explained how it is that the same U.S. attorney's office can obtain 3-year jail terms for chicken thieves, but cannot seem to make much of a case against bank frauds.

Mr. Farris merely says that nobody but he knows the facts, which of course is a complete falsehood.

Anthony J. P. Farris has a problem. First he has to protect his boss from exposure while working up a good case against people who are enemies of his boss, in a political sense. He has to even up some old scores for his boss while at the same time preventing anybody from

learning what role his own boss played in the great Sharpstown scandal. And Mr. Anthony J. P. Farris would like to occupy the Governor's chair over in Austin, and he hopes that his forthcoming prosecutions will turn that trick for him.

As far as Mr. Anthony J. P. Farris is concerned, the less that is said about his handling of the Sharp case, the better it is for him. Certainly he does not want to talk about the malodorous deal he made. Certainly he does not want anybody to discuss the case. Certainly he is nervous about being criticized; he is even more nervous that his strenuous efforts to protect his boss will fail.

So there we stand, Mr. Speaker, at act 8 of the Sharpstown Follies.

We have the biggest fish of them all swimming clean out of the nets of the Justice Department.

We have mysterious deals by the Justice Department, and a pure, golden silence from the man they are trying to protect.

And we have strange utterances from Mr. Anthony J. P. Farris, who actually cut the holes in the net that allowed the great fraud to get away clean.

From the office of Kleindienst, there is imperial dignity.

And from Houston there is the smell of rotten eggs, or rather, should I say fish.

The Sharpstown Follies is a long show. It has a lengthy list of characters. Like a soap opera, it will continue its run tomorrow.

It would not need to continue, if the Justice Department were to only abandon its follies. I am not asking that people who might be guilty of crimes not be tried, not at all. But I am demanding that all those implicated be given equal treatment, even if they should happen to be high officials of the Justice Department itself. And I am asking that the big fish at least stand trial in some court of some description. Judge Singleton surely did not mean that the chief defendant should not even have to answer in civil courts for the damages he has done, which amount to the millions of dollars. Yet that is what Sharp is claiming even now, challenging even the fundamental action of the Securities and Exchange Commission to bar him from further violations of the securities laws. No, surely the good judge did not mean that Sharp is exempt even from an injunction to stop wheeling and dealing—but that is what Sharp thinks. Who knows? The case is so bizarre thus far that maybe he will get away with his claim.

Tomorrow there will be more, Mr. Speaker. I am sad to say that the Sharpstown Follies will continue tomorrow with its ninth act. In it, we shall learn more about why Will Wilson not only wants to be disqualified from this case, but disassociated from it. He would rather not even be on the same planet with Frank Sharp at this moment, and I cannot say that I blame him. After all, Sharp's deals are the stuff that destroy political dreams, and if many people learn just how involved Wilson was, then his ambitions may well be blasted along with the long-dead dreams of Sharp himself.

SUPREME COURT DECISION SETTING ASIDE DEATH SENTENCE OF RICHARD SPECK

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

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Supreme Court decision setting aside the death sentence of convicted mass murderer, Richard Speck, and 39 other convicted felons on a technicality is another dramatic example of the liberal-leaning Court bending over backward to protect the rights of criminals.

While some persons might peg the High Tribunal's ruling in Speck's case as a gesture of mercy, I cannot believe those same persons have never stopped to consider the lack of mercy exhibited by Speck when he snuffed out the lives of those eight defenseless nurses in Chicago in 1966. It was a brutal and shocking crime; one which, in the eyes of rational, civilized society, can never be forgotten.

Much has been written and spoken about the so-called inhumanity of keeping a man penned up in prison awaiting a decision as to whether or not his death sentence will be commuted. And yet, little if anything is being heard these days about the inhumanity surrounding the suffering of the loved ones of the victims of crimes.

I keep looking for a light at the end of the tunnel in response to the anguished plight of these victims and their loved ones. All I have been able to see is the Supreme Court blocking the tunnel entrance with their cold, technical decisions which appear to give all the advantages to the Richard Specks of the country and very little thought to their victims.

"POLLUTION STOPS HERE" SAYS DELAWARE'S GOVERNOR PETERSON

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, it takes a high and unusual degree of courage for anyone to "take on" the oil industry. In Delaware, Gov. Russell W. Peterson and the Republican legislature have just challenged the oil industry to a contest on the subject of the environmental future of the State.

Under Governor Peterson's initiative, the legislature has enacted a measure which would, in general, protect the remaining open spaces in the State, and in particular, would prohibit the construction of a multibillion dollar oil refining complex and other giant industrial facilities.

There are a number of reasons for congratulating Governor Peterson and the citizens of the State of Delaware for their innovative new law to protect their environment; however, the one I wish to highlight is that of "State responsibility." The people of a State, in this case Delaware, through action of its chosen leadership has made a magnificent deci-

sion. In short, Delaware has said "pollution stops here."

The State of Delaware was threatened and the State of Delaware acted. They did not come running to the Federal Government for money, legislation, regulations, or a shoulder to cry on. The State's leaders acted on the basis of the threat to the State's environment and in doing so, have set the proper pattern for the protection of natural areas throughout the United States.

Pollution—industrial, commercial, governmental, and individual—is a national problem but that problem is made up of thousands upon thousands of local, State, and regional problems. Delaware has taught us once again that the best place for control of pollution is at the level of government directly affected by the potential pollution.

The State of Delaware can expect from the oil industry a sustained and well-financed counterattack in the press and the courts against the new law. Nevertheless, I am confident that the daring of Governor Peterson's "open space" law will be vindicated and his leadership in the protection of his State's environment will be confirmed.

A few days ago, the Washington Post brought the innovative Governor's action to the public's attention and I ask that that article be appended to my remarks.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 26, 1971]
DELAWARE CHOOSES CONSERVATION: OVER BIG BUSINESS

(By Tom Huth)

The state of Delaware, choosing open space rather than big business, has decided to prohibit any further heavy industry along its coasts and to ban offshore oil and coal transfer to terminals that had been planned for Delaware Bay.

The uncompromising legislation, opposed by the U.S. Commerce and Treasury Departments, apparently is the first of its kind in the nation.

The measure was a reaction to proposals by the Shell Oil Co. and others to industrialize more of the state's 100-mile Delaware Bay coast and to build two shipping facilities in the bay itself. The action also protects the state's 25-mile Atlantic Coast, where resorts such as Rehoboth Beach attract hundreds of thousands of summer tourists, many from the Washington area.

The shorelines already are threatened by the dumping of municipal sewage sludge in the ocean near Rehoboth and by pollution from the heavily industrialized upper Delaware Bay and Delaware River. Now the state has called a halt.

In many ways, the legislative action indicates a growing official recognition of a need to protect open lands and waterways:

The measure was initiated and supported strongly by first-term Gov. Russell W. Peterson, a Republican and long-time executive of the du Pont chemical company, the state's biggest private employer. Before taking office in 1969, Peterson was in charge of finding new business ventures for du Pont.

The bill was passed this week by two Republican-dominated houses in a traditionally conservative state. The chief sponsor, Rep. Andrew Knox, is a du Pont research chemist.

Although the oil companies and the State Chamber of Commerce lobbied against the bill, stronger pressure appeared to come from conservation groups that sprang into action after the legislation was introduced.

The new law arose partly from the fear that new heavy industry would bring air and water

pollution. But it also reflects a simple choice to save land for recreation and tourism rather than for economic interests.

As the governor said in March in reference to Shell's proposed refinery complex, "As far as I'm concerned, even if Shell can build a plant 100 per cent free of pollution, I'm still opposed."

A month before, Peterson wrote to the Chamber of Commerce:

"We have been fortunate that man has seen fit, as he swarmed into this eastern megalopolis, engulfing our neighboring areas in vast industrial complexes and honky-tonk tourist traps, to ignore most of our little peninsula, leaving it pretty much in its natural beauty.

"Our turn has now come! Strong economic forces in our modern world now point to Delaware Bay as the most attractive place on the East Coast for building a major transportation and industrial complex. The operators of huge marine vessels, now being built around the world to provide low-cost transportation for oil, coal and iron ore, find that Delaware Bay offers the best deep-water port on the East Coast."

It is precisely this prospect of a deep-water port to attract supertanks that aroused federal government opposition to the Delaware bill.

On June 4 Peterson was called to Washington to meet with Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans and other officials. He was told, he said, that "you are interfering with the prosperity and security of America."

Andrew E. Gibson, assistant secretary of Commerce for maritime affairs, said that "we are anxious to have port developments keep pace with shipping technology."

He said what bothered his department was that Delaware was proposing an outright ban on offshore transfer platforms rather than simply regulating coastal development, as other states have done.

He said he and the others told Peterson on June 4, "You can pass any kind of reasonable regulations you want . . . but you don't give a damn whether it pollutes or not. You just don't want it—and he agreed!"

The Delaware side of the Delaware Bay is the logical spot for a supertanker port, Gibson said, because a fault in the continental shelf provides a natural deep channel. No port on the East Coast can now accommodate ships of the size contemplated for the Delaware Bay.

On June 16, John R. Petty, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, wrote to the Delaware House Natural Resources Committee:

"Unless the United States is able to receive these bulk carriers, our ability to compete will be seriously damaged . . .

"The overwhelming natural interest argues for finding a way of establishing deep-water port facilities that is consistent with the integrity of the environment. Instead of an absolute ban, we would suggest that the focus should be on assuring that port development is consistent with ecological considerations."

BREAK THE CYCLE

Peterson argues that the cycle of industrialization must be broken, that if there are no facilities for supertankers, smaller boats will be used and the United States in the meantime should accelerate its search for more compatible forms of energy.

As for the economic effect of his bill on Delaware, Peterson insists that, with its favorable corporation laws and without a glut of heavy industry, the state can attract corporate headquarters, research laboratories and relatively clean manufacturing plants.

The area affected by the bill is a coastal strip one to six miles deep along the Delaware Bay and Atlantic shores.

"Absolutely prohibited" in the coastal zone are transfer platforms and heavy industries, defined as those with certain equip-

ment that "has the potential to pollute when equipment malfunctions or human error occurs."

SPECIFIC BANS

Specific examples of heavy industry mentioned in the bill are oil refineries, basic steel manufacturing plants, pulp paper mills and petrochemical complexes.

Of several published plans for development inside the zone, the one that had caused the most concern was the 200,000-barrel-a-day refinery planned by the Shell Oil Co. on 5,400 acres northeast of Smyrna.

Peterson wrote to the Chamber of Commerce in February: "The first steps must be to stop Shell from constructing its refinery . . . and to prevent the building of the transshipment islands in the bay."

Shell's refinery would be the state's second and the first outside of the industrialized northern tip of Delaware around Wilmington. The Getty Oil Co. Refinery of Delaware City has had recurrent pollution problems, state officials say.

Two transfer facilities have been proposed a few miles off the coast near Milford, in the middle of the state.

A consortium of 13 oil companies has announced a plan to construct a docking facility there that would accommodate two supertankers at a time. The oil would be piped to seven refineries of the Delaware estuary, which extends north toward Philadelphia. The consortium holds 1,785 acres near Milford for possible use as a tank farm.

It is this prospect, that offshore platforms would spawn industrial development on the nearby coast, that worried state officials as much as the platforms themselves.

Peterson said in an interview this week that the threat came home to him when he went to New York to receive an award this spring.

A number of "determined and dedicated key leaders of the oil industry" were there talking about their plans for Delaware Bay, he said. "And I began to realize, my God, this was a lot more extensive than I had anticipated."

A Texas firm, Zapata-Norness, Inc., also has asked permission to build an island off Milford for storing millions of tons of coal for shipment to Europe and Asia.

"Subsequently," Peterson has written, "they would like to enlarge the island to several square miles to store mountains of iron ore for transshipment over a causeway to the mainland to feed steel mills."

The bill passed this week regulates other types of industry in the coastal zone by establishing an industrial control board and a process of hearings and appeals.

DEMOCRATS LAG

The legislature's minority Democrats, caught off guard by the popular Republican initiative, introduced an 11th-hour bill this week that would have regulated residential and commercial development on the coast as well as industrial growth.

Their bill would have instituted strict controls on heavy industry and offshore platforms rather than banning them. The Democrats insist that the class nature of the Republicans' ban will be ruled unconstitutional. Shell is reported to be planning a lawsuit.

The Democratic bill, drawn up with the guidance of former Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, was introduced by House Minority Leader Sherman W. Tribbitt, the leading candidate to oppose Peterson for reelection next year.

Tribbitt "was not going to allow the governor to co-opt the environmental issue," a Democratic source said. "If we wouldn't have come out with opposition on this, it would have almost guaranteed him re-election next year."

The lobbying effort against coastal zoning included a Shell Oil tour for about a dozen legislators to Shell refineries near New Orleans and Seattle.

THE VITAL ROLE OF A FREE PRESS

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

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, in the particular case before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Federal Communications Commission has ruled that the "Selling of the Pentagon," did not violate the fairness doctrine. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I believe that for Congress to inquire into the editorial judgments of a broadcast news operation is contrary to the first amendment. I believe efforts by a government body to subpoena editorial materials are prohibited by the first amendment directive that Congress shall make no law, "abridging the freedom of the press."

Excluding matters of national security, editorial judgments of the press have never been questioned and should not be. By the same token, television stations and networks that dramatize their editorial judgments through films as well as words should not be restricted because that media happens to have more impact.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the intent of the House Commerce Committee to cite Dr. Frank Stanton of CBS for contempt for having declined to comply with the subcommittee subpoena which called for materials not broadcast in the program. This goes beyond what was broadcast—it is Government intervention into the editorial judgment of the news staff.

Asking for notes of the program infringes upon the ability of broadcasters or print media to develop a story. I, therefore, feel committee action citing Dr. Stanton for contempt would be highly restrictive and dangerous to a free press, and I will vote against a contempt citation if it comes to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Stanton codified CBS operating standards on June 28 and I include along with this an excellent editorial from the Wall Street Journal:

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 23, 1971]

THE VITAL ROLE OF A FREE PRESS

(By Michael Gartner)

The press of America is under governmental attack as never before.

Last winter the government sought to subpoena the notes of a New York Times reporter. This spring Congress sought (and is still seeking) to subpoena some unused footage from a controversial CBS television documentary on the Pentagon. And now, of course, the Nixon administration has gone to court to seek to stop the Times, the Washington Post and the Boston Globe from printing the contents of some secret documents on the history of the war in Vietnam.

The Vice President, meanwhile, has been firing occasional broadsides at the Eastern press, and others in Washington have been trying to get in some licks, too. The other day, for instance, in a little noted speech to the New York County Lawyers Association, GOP Sen. Jack Miller of Iowa proposed that a reporter or newscaster be required to pass an examination of competence by his peers—and he suggested that perhaps the federal government should oversee these standards.

"But wouldn't this be a form of public censorship?" he asked rhetorically. "Well," he answered, "that doesn't necessarily condemn it."

Politicians and newspapermen have always quarreled, but until now the politicians have always recognized the need for a free, uncensored press. James Madison said that "whatever facilitates a general intercourse of sentiments . . . particularly a circulation of newspapers through the entire body of the people . . . is favorable to liberty." And Thomas Jefferson wrote that "were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Nowadays, however, one gets the feeling that many people in Washington would prefer the former. What would be the consequences of a restricted press? As it happens, a New York law professor has for the past 18 months been considering the entire scope of freedom of the press in the U.S. His name is Morris D. Forkosh, he is a professor of law at Brooklyn Law School, and he has just completed a 60,000-word (and 596-footnote) paper that is called "Freedom of Information in the United States" and that will be the U.S. contribution to a survey of freedom of information in 50 countries. The survey has been commissioned by Italy's National Research Council. In the U.S., the paper soon will be published in the DePaul Law Review.

Some excerpts follow.

"While now and then the United States has swerved from its basic articles of political faith, still, over the past two centuries, it has remained true to its national credos involving freedom of information. America's future in this area thus seems fundamentally sound and secure, despite the occurrence of aberrations, exceptions and even the commission of egregious acts of repression at times.

"The free and untrammelled flow of information is today as much an economic and social necessity as it is a political one, and it therefore follows that anyone seeking to prevent this stream from being dammed is, at least to this extent, supporting the American 'capitalistic' system. Those who seek to circumscribe these two freedoms are thus not political conservatives but anarchists who, by disavowing such mainstays, cause decay and disintegration. . . .

"Man's creativity and his genius must be free from any and all attempts by any person or government to regiment, coerce, license, censor, intimidate or otherwise exercise any degree of control over him. . . . For without the indispensable freedom of, and to, information, as well as its dissemination and receipt, man would remain ignorant, wallow in the abyss of irrationality, and stagnate ethically, scientifically and socially. . . . It is significant that in 1941 Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave, as the first of his 'four essential human freedoms,' that of 'freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.' . . .

"It is of the essence for a government in which the people have any voice that they be informed; and the more they become so enlightened, the more the government not only is benefited but is more responsive and stable. Rebellions and revolutions are less likely the greater the diffusion and depth of knowledge, so that a government's self-interest is furthered by upholding one's freedom" of information. . . .

"It is the right of the public to receive suitable access to social, political, esthetic, moral and other ideas and experiences. . . . That right may not constitutionally be abridged either by Congress or by (the Federal Communications Commission). . . .

"The responsible press rejects governmental quarter-lies, resents governmental secrecy and reports whatever it ferrets out. Many scandals are so uncovered, and to an extent governmental secrecy and misinformation are kept under some disciplines. . . .

"Included in the beliefs of the early Americans, as members of a free and independent society, was the philosophic and political one that reason and the human mind, and its ideas and conjectures, were to be free of censorship and governmental inhibitions. Such theories espoused as these should circulate freely and without fear of reprisal. It was to secure these rights and beliefs, as well as to create a more stable society, that a new form of government was being instituted. . . . So it was written by Thomas Jefferson that '[w]here the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe,' and echoed by one Justice [Justice Black] that: 'I view the guaranties of the First Amendment as the foundation upon which our government structure rests and without which it could not continue to endure as conceived and planned. Freedom to speak and write about public questions is as important to the life of our government as is the heart to the human body. In fact, the privilege is the heart of our government. If that heart be weakened, the result is debilitation; if it be stilled, the result is death.' . . .

"Free speech, therefore, as well as free press, is subject to two overall qualifications or limitations, namely that stemming from the equal rights of other persons, and that based upon the necessary security of the nation (even though what these other 'rights' and 'necessary security' means and include are open to interpretation and application.) The first may be illustrated by compelling each person to be responsible for what he does *vis-a-vis* his fellow-man, e.g., perjury, false advertising, even though in the areas of libel and obscenity there has intruded the public interest so as to limit this responsibility, and the second may be illustrated by what he does *vis-a-vis* his government, e.g., sedition. . . .

"There is no general government interest which can be validly invoked" for the government to license a reporter. . . .

"The conclusion which flows irresistibly from all of the preceding is simply expressed—that the almost-absolute freedom of information is a necessity for nation and individual and, it may be added, for the family of nations. It is not only a right of all persons themselves to seek out and obtain, edit, publish and distribute all forms and types of information, but also a duty of all governments to make available and cooperate in all of this, and a coin-face right of all persons to receive, discuss, dissent, reply and otherwise engage in a free and untrammelled debate concerning the substance and merits of such information. . . . And in this ebb and flow of the information tide the governments have no business or power creating locks or dikes, save, unfortunately, in the direst of emergencies and then only as needed for a temporary period. . . .

"The fundamental principles of our democracy have continued upon the foundation erected in the 18th century and so cogently expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1799 as a second response to the obnoxious [Allen and Sedition Acts of 1798]:

"In every State, probably, in the Union, the press has exerted a freedom in canvassing the merits and measures of public men, of every description, which has not been confined to the strict limits of the common law. . . . Some degree of abuse is inseparable from the proper use of everything; and in no instance is this more true than in that of the press. It has accordingly been decided by the practice of the States that it is better to leave a few of its noxious branches to their luxuriant growth than by pruning them away to injure the vigor of those yielding the proper fruits.

"And can the wisdom of this policy be doubted by any who reflect, that to the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity,

over error and oppression; who reflect, that to the same beneficent source the United States owe much of the lights which conducted them to the rank of a free and independent nation; and which have improved their political system into a shape so auspicious to their happiness. Had "Seditious Acts," forbidding every publication that might bring the constituted agents into contempt or disrepute, or that might excite the hatred of the people against the authors of unjust or pernicious measures, been uniformly enforced against the press, might not the United States have been languishing at this day, under the infirmities of a sickly confederation; might they not possibly be miserable colonies, groaning under a foreign yoke?"

CBS OPERATING STANDARDS: NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(By Frank Stanton)

In November, 1959, a memorandum on standards and practices was issued to the CBS News organization to assure that programs produced by CBS News are actually what they purport to be. Since then, to implement this overall objective, a number of memoranda have been issued which set forth CBS News policies in specific areas. The purpose of this memorandum is to collate and restate those policies and to confirm their continuing applicability to all CBS news operations.

It is impossible, of course, and inadvisable, to prepare policy guidelines which will cover every conceivable situation which may arise. There are too many variable circumstances—and we must rely, in the final analysis, on the essential good sense and journalistic integrity of the professional journalists employed by CBS around the world. There is a basic underlying guideline, however, which was expressed in a memorandum from Mr. Salant to the CBS News organization in June of 1963 reaffirming the memorandum on standards and practices issued in November, 1959:

"[T]here shall be no re-creation, no staging, no production technique which would give the viewer an impression of any fact other than the actual fact, no matter how minor or seemingly inconsequential. The only way there can be certainty is not to let the bars down at all. Anything which gives the viewer an impression of time, place, event, or person other than the actual fact as it is being recorded and broadcast cannot be tolerated.

"I recognize that strict application of this policy will result in higher costs or in a less technically perfect or interesting 'show' in certain instances. But our field is journalism, not show business."

These are the operating standards which apply to all CBS produced news and public affairs broadcasts, network and station, television and radio:

1. *Filming a news event.* It is essential that CBS personnel not stage, or contribute to the staging—however slight—of any news event or story. Specifically, nothing should be done that creates an erroneous impression of time, place, event, person or fact.

There are some events such as, for example, speeches, press conferences and demonstrations of various types which occur only because coverage by the press is anticipated. The sole factor which determines whether any such event shall be covered is, of course, the basic newsworthiness of the event. But personnel should be alert at all times to the possibility that attempts may be made to "use" CBS cameras and microphones.

Coverage should be as inconspicuous as possible. If, in the course of covering riots, demonstrations, rallies or similar events, it becomes obvious that, but for the presence of cameras, disorders would not be taking place, or would diminish sizably, or terminate, the cameras should be capped or removed. On-the-spot judgments by producers,

correspondents, reporters or cameramen that a situation may be eased by capping or removing the cameras will be fully respected.

Producers, correspondents and reporters working with camera crews are responsible for the actions of the crews.

In appropriate circumstances, such as, for example, in the coverage of a space flight, simulations and earlier rehearsals may be broadcast if appropriate disclosure is made.

2. *Interviews and discussions.* This section refers to broadcasts wholly or in part made up of interviews, discussions, forums, debates, and the like, and the term "interviews" will be used to cover all such kinds of broadcast content.

Where an interview broadcast is spontaneous, unrehearsed (other than rehearsal of physical position and movement on camera) and carried in its entirety, it may be identified on the air (opening and closing) as "spontaneous and unrehearsed," and if on film or tape "spontaneous, unrehearsed and not edited."

An interview is considered spontaneous and unrehearsed if not more than an outline of the general areas from which specific questions will be drawn is discussed with or transmitted to the interviewee. An interview is not considered spontaneous and unrehearsed if a. questions are submitted in advance to the interviewee; or

b. there is an agreement not to use a particular general area as the basis for specific questions; or

c. there is an agreement not to ask specific questions; or

d. the film, tape or transcript of the interview is submitted to the interviewee after completion so that he may participate in the condensation and editing.

To the extent that any interview is not spontaneous and unrehearsed, that fact must be adequately disclosed on the broadcast. The interviewee should be advised, prior to his on-camera appearance, that this will be done.

Interviews which are not spontaneous and unrehearsed (i) should be avoided except in unusual cases where the identity of the interviewee and the circumstances of the interview are such that the importance of the proposed broadcast clearly outweighs the disadvantages of the procedure and there are sound reasons for such procedure and (ii) will be permitted, in any event, only upon specific approval by the President of CBS News or the General Manager of the station involved.

3. *Editing.* Editing is an area, obviously, which does not lend itself to broad and universally applicable rules. There are many varying circumstances. But there is one basic requirement. We must continue to be meticulously careful, in all circumstances, that the editing results in a clear and succinct statement which reflects, fairly, honestly, and without distortion, what was said.

Individual reaction and reverse shots made out of natural time sequence are generally a "convenience" technique. They are permissible (except as noted below) but may be used only when they are shot in the presence of the interviewee or his representative or, if the interviewee or his representative does not want to wait around, only after an explanation to him about what is to be done and the receipt of his express consent.

It shall continue to be the responsibility of the editor and/or producer to examine and compare all actual questions with reverse questions, as well as reaction shots and composite editing to determine that there is no distortion or alteration of content or meaning from its original sense. In any case, where the reverse question differs from the original question in tone, in character, or in content, the reverse question may not be used. Reverse questions (and composite editing) shall not be used to clean up a poorly phrased or poorly stated original question.

In broadcasts which consist of a single interview, or in magazine broadcasts where an entire segment is devoted to a single interview in which the interviewer plays a significant part, multiple cameras shall be used, except where space and time preclude it, obviating the need for reverse questions or reaction shots which do not occur at the precise time that the interviewee is saying the words being heard.

In addition to the foregoing, the following rules are applicable to documentary broadcasts:

a. If the answer to an interview question, as that answer appears in the broadcast, is derived, in part or in whole, from the answers to other questions, the broadcast will so indicate, either in leads-in narration, bridging narration lines during the interview, or appropriate audio lines.

b. If more than one excerpt from a speech or statement is included in a broadcast, the order of their inclusion in the broadcast will be the same as the order of their inclusion in the speech or statement, unless the broadcast specifically indicates otherwise.

c. Transcripts of the entire interview will be made available to the interviewee after the broadcast, upon request of the interviewee.

4. *Prerecording and sound effects.* Where a filmed or taped excerpt is used in an otherwise live broadcast and is so juxtaposed with the live segment that the fact it is filmed or taped is not readily apparent, the disclosure that the excerpt is filmed or taped shall be made immediately in connection with the use of such film or tape if the element of time is of special significance.

Whenever a dramatized or recreated scene on film or tape which was originally made for one broadcast or purpose is taken out of its original context and used in another broadcast that fact should be made clear and there should be proper identification of the original source.

Sound may be added when it is needed to maintain the continuity of natural sound already established and when editing techniques require the insertion of segments of a story that were filmed without sound because of technical considerations, such as equipment limitations. In those instances where the maintenance of sound "presence" is necessary, the use of sound should be limited to the minimum required to achieve the effect of sound continuity, and should be limited to natural sound obtained at a time and place related to the story.

Sound effects may not be used with a silent film story to give the impression that the story was filmed with natural sound. However, *actuality sound* recorded on tape at an event may be used with silent film of the event when the sound segments are compatible with the scenes being used.

Natural sound, whether on film or magnetic tape, may not be magnified or diminished from its actual level for the purpose of achieving a deliberate editorial effect. However, volume may be adjusted to meet technical requirements and the sound intelligibility of a story.

If a speech or a statement is filmed or taped either before or after its delivery before the group to whom it was addressed, it should be clearly identified when broadcast, as having been specially delivered for cameras and microphones.

Reporting that the viewer or listener is being taken to a given locality is forbidden unless in fact a switch is made to that locality at the time of the broadcast. Such a statement is prohibited when the film or tape is being carried not from the original locality but rather has been transported to the place of the broadcast which is other than the original locality.

5. *Film not made in the presence of a CBS correspondent.* Material obtained from

stringers and other non-staff sources may be used so long as producers and others involved are reasonably satisfied that the material is what it purports to be. When footage is obtained from other than normal stringer channels, the source should be identified on air and any other special circumstances worth noting, including any doubts about the film, should be explained on air when the film is used.

We must avoid giving the impression that the report of a correspondent is first-hand when it is not. When a correspondent providing narration over film identifies himself, he must always indicate his location. Such identification must be made whenever there is a narration insert in a news broadcast. The lead-in to a film piece should identify the narrator (but not his location.) The fact that the narrator was not on-scene at the filming should be further clarified by carefully choosing the operative verb, i.e., John Doe now describes . . . John Doe now narrates . . . John Doe now explains. At the end of the narration over such film pieces, there will be no sign-off by the correspondent and the broadcast will move back to the anchor desk for the next news item. Adherence to this practice will avoid the impression that the broadcaster reported from the scene of the story when in fact he did not cover the event.

6. *Correspondents' sign-off.* Where there is a taped insert of a correspondent's report in a news broadcast, it is essential that the public is not given the impression that the correspondent is actually participating then and there in the live news broadcast. Thus, we must avoid even the minor artifice of having a correspondent at the end of a taped report gesture in any way as if to turn the broadcast back to the anchorman.

7. *Payments to interviewees.* In hard news and hard news-oriented broadcasts interviewees will not be paid for participating in the broadcast. Participants in other broadcasts may, of course, be paid nominal sums for releases, as required by the Law Department, to assure our rights to the use of their names and likenesses.

In public affairs broadcasts which are not primarily hard news oriented, payments, in addition to the nominal sums paid for releases, are permissible in the following circumstances:

a. where the broadcast is built around a single public figure and the broadcast is in the nature of an electronic version of memoirs or is in the nature of an electronic version of an article by a well-known columnist or author;

b. where a central figure is used for a group of broadcasts;

c. where professional, non-public experts such as professors, economists, etc., appear on public affairs discussion broadcasts and payment would be in the nature of a lecture fee;

d. in general public affairs series where, in certain circumstances, important guests in special fields (entertainment, newspaper columnists) can be secured only through payments.

Appropriate fees may, of course, be paid to informants, consultants and others who perform liaison or contact services in connection with the preparation of news broadcasts.

8. *Investigative reporting.* The General Manager of each CBS Owned station is responsible for its day-to-day operation. The station's investigative reporting must, therefore, be conducted under his general supervision and control. In exercising these responsibilities, the General Manager shall set up procedures adequate to insure that each investigation is conducted in a manner consistent with CBS's standards of journalistic integrity, accuracy and fairness. While the General Manager retains this day-to-day responsibility for the operation of the station, he is, of course, encouraged at any time to

discuss station matters with his superiors. When the General Manager determines that a particular investigation may raise questions of special importance or of interpretation of basic CBS policies, the matter should be immediately brought to the attention of the Division President.

Investigative reporting by CBS News must be conducted under the general supervision and control of the President of CBS News, who similarly will take steps to insure that each investigation is conducted in a manner consistent with CBS's standards of journalistic integrity, accuracy and fairness.

Whether information about a potential crime obtained by CBS personnel during the course of an investigation must be made available to public authorities will depend on the facts of each case, considered in the light of the potential crime involved and the purpose of the investigation. There will be instances when no such notification will be called for (obviously investigative reporting of misconduct by public officials would be frustrated by reporting the investigation to those very officials). On the other hand, if information is obtained that a potential crime endangers an individual's person or property (e.g., arson, rape, murder, riot), appropriate public officials shall be notified promptly.

The Law Department should be consulted prior to the commencement of an investigative project and should be kept advised to the appropriate degree as the investigation proceeds. Our past experience indicates that the extent of Law Department involvement will differ considerably from situation to situation. This does not imply any change from past practice in this area. Our lawyers will continue to be lawyers, not participants in coverage of the news.

Particular reference is made to the following policies with respect to the implementation of the foregoing guidelines.

CBS personnel will not knowingly engage criminal activity in gathering and reporting news, nor will they encourage or induce any person to commit a crime. There may be exceptions which ought to be made on an *ad hoc* basis even to so absolute a rule. For example, certain kinds of issues have often in the past and might again call for investigative reporting which involves the commission of acts which are in technical violation of criminal statutes, such as, for example, the purchase or possession of hand guns where they are forbidden, or of liquor in a dry state, in connection with a report on how easy it is to acquire these articles. Even such exceptional instances are never to be undertaken lightly. At the other extreme, of course, are acts which cannot be countenanced, no matter how important the subject under investigation, the most obvious example of which would be injury to another person. Between these extremes lie many hard questions. One principal purpose of these standards is to assure that these questions will never be approached without a thoughtful regard for the heavy responsibilities involved.

ON COMPREHENSIVE TEST BANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from California (Mr. HOSMER) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, on May 20, 1971, I addressed this House about the Cannikin nuclear test and why it must be done. At the opening of my statement I referred to an article in the April 11, 1971 issue of the Washington Post about a supposed, and erroneous, claim that the United States can detect and identify even a one kiloton underground nuclear explosion. This news

article was based entirely on the summary of an Advanced Research Projects Agency meeting which was held on July 20 to 23, 1970, at Woods Hole, Mass., to discuss advances in seismic discrimination. This original summary was not approved for publication by the Department of Defense since it was one man's opinion of what had transpired at the meeting. This is now being referred to as suppression of evidence by the executive branch of the United States' ability to enter a comprehensive test ban. What an unfortunate conclusion to be reached by those uninitiated and untrained in seismological studies.

I am not a trained seismologist, but it seem to me that when I read the last three paragraphs in the "not approved" summary of the Woods Hole meeting, I find the following three statements:

FROM DISAPPROVED SUMMARY

A significant research effort in delineating in greater detail the source time function for earthquakes should be investigated this year. Such a program will be formulated and considered.

The implementation on a routine basis of a new generation of azimuthal and spectral discriminants would require a major transformation in present data acquisition and analysis procedures.

Everything said above is not intended to obscure the fact that occasional earthquakes do occur that fail to meet all present criteria for discrimination from explosions. Such events evidently are not randomly distributed in space but are a function of local geological or geophysical conditions. Understanding of such events is important to the VELA program.

I request permission to publish the entire document at the end of my speech.

On page 22773 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 29, 1971, there is a letter by three professors from the University of California at San Diego, who claim that the United States is ready today to enter into a comprehensive test ban based on their knowledge. These are trained seismologists. The key sentence in their letter reads as follows:

On the contrary, we feel that the discrimination problem has essentially been solved down to magnitude 4.0 and what is required is an implementation of adequate instrumentation and analysis techniques.

I would like to know what "essentially" means on an everyday basis of being able to discriminate earthquakes from underground nuclear detonations. I would like to know the time and funds involved, primarily the time, to "implement adequate instrumentation and analysis techniques." I would like to know if there is adequate instrumentation available, and have we developed appropriate analysis techniques. These questions are left completely open in the letter, which purports to show that the summary cleared for publication by DOD was not telling the entire truth.

What I read as the conclusion of the approved summary, and I would like to print this entire paper at the end of my speech, is as follows:

[From approved summary]

DIRECTION OF FUTURE RESEARCH

A major result of the meeting was a clear impression that much research has yet to be done to resolve the discrimination problem. Depth, source type, corner frequency,

stress drop, etc., however, all appear to be determinable.

Future work should be concentrated on devising stations which provide signals at teleseismic distances so that the theoretically predicted separation of earthquake and explosion populations can be tested experimentally. Attention should be given to developing an understanding of those high stress-drop earthquakes which generate less surface wave energy than most earthquakes and thus may be mistaken for explosions. Do these earthquakes exhibit a special pattern in region of occurrence, focal depth, azimuthal variation of spectrum which will lead to their identification as earthquakes? Can the world be regionalized into a reasonable number of blocks each with its own source mechanism and propagation characteristics so that scatter can be reduced and the two populations can be separated further? These are some of the problems considered by the Conference as worthy of special effort.

It should be noted that occasional earthquakes larger than magnitude 4.75 do occur that fail to meet all present criteria for discrimination from explosions. The number of such events increases rapidly at lesser magnitudes. Such events evidently are not randomly distributed in space but possibly are a function of local geological or geophysical conditions. Research which might ultimately lead to understanding of such events is important to the VELA program.

The implementation on a routine basis of a new generation of azimuthal and spectral discriminants would require a major transformation in present data acquisition and analysis procedures.

I would like to point out, contrary to the statements by some people that the results of the meeting, what should be called the data, have not been changed. The summary was changed because, in the opinion of those who are charged with making such decisions, it did not represent the conclusions of the meeting.

I am sorry that the character and resolve of a dedicated U.S. Government servant has been impugned in certain articles in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This man, the Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Dr. Steven Lukasik, is at the moment representing the U.S. Government at disarmament talks in Geneva, talks which are concerned with the probability of being able to identify all seismic events which could be either nuclear or natural in origin. I request permission to include Dr. Lukasik's statement in the RECORD tomorrow when I will have a verbatim copy.

I consider it unfortunate that in this country there are so many who jump on every opportunity to point out what they consider defects in the American way of life before trying to find out if their decisions have really taken into account all sides of a question.

SUMMARY OF ARPA SEISMIC DISCRIMINATION MEETING JULY 20-23, 1970 AT WOODSHOLE, MASS.

(This is the original version of the summary)

These meetings were intended to:

1. determine the discriminating power of the criteria developed to date as a function of magnitude (at least to m_b 4);
2. give a review of our understanding of the processes controlling the seismic signatures of earthquakes and explosions;
3. make recommendations for further research to expand and improve our discrimination capability.

Adequate data were presented on M_s values to establish that discrimination by M_s is on the average as well done at m_b

4 as at m_b 5, whether discrimination be based on 10, 20 or 40 second Rayleigh waves. The problem of application of $M_s:m_b$ at small magnitudes is one of signal-to-noise ratio, not of convergence of signal types. Inspection of Ogdensburg long period data as a function of source region suggests that a 10 db gain of signal-to-noise ratio over that obtainable by visual inspection of the Ogdensburg records is adequate for detection of the surface waves of m_b 4 earthquakes at distances of greater than 60°.

There was considerable discussion of the $M_s:m_b$ criterion when using 40 second waves and of discrimination based upon the amplitude spectra of Rayleigh waves with some attendees claiming that spectral shape itself could be used as a discriminant (20-50 second ratio greater for explosions than earthquakes). Theoretical results make it clear that this is not the case and that source orientation has a drastic influence on the shape of the surface wave spectra. For example, a shallow focus dip slip fault will give a 20-50 second ratio even greater than those for explosions. A much more sophisticated analysis of observed spectral data is required than rough spectral data.

However, such sophistication is possible and should lead to extremely powerful discrimination criteria (azimuth and depth dependence of amplitude spectra).

Only limited new data on long period P, S and Love waves were presented but two important points did emerge. Ratio of Love to Rayleigh waves should be a powerful but as yet undeveloped discriminant since even NTS explosions with their "high" amplitude Love waves do not have high enough Love waves commensurate with their observed Rayleigh waves to be expressive of an earthquake mechanism. Also the P wave spectra (3 to .03 Hz) of MILROW and LONG SHOT were drastically different from the P wave spectra of Aleutian earthquakes of comparable m_b , the earthquakes having their corner frequency approximately 1 decade lower in frequency than explosions.

Little new work on short range discriminants was reported. This lack should be remedied during the coming year. An interesting presentation was given on the use of time versus frequency versus db plots (i.e., standard mode of presentation of hydroacoustic data) for discriminating earthquakes and explosions by use of data taken at ranges of 1,000 to 3,500 kilometers. The high frequency content of P signals and the low amplitude of shear waves of explosions was clearly indicated. This technique should be applied to a large suite of events.

Multi-variant analysis has lagged due to an inadequate data source. No new ideas on short period discriminants were presented. Only one significant new idea on depth determination was forthcoming, master events and S-P at $\Delta \leq 15^\circ$ remaining the best bets when working solely with the P signal. Data presented suggested that the amplitude spectral shape of Rayleigh waves may be a very powerful technique for establishing depth of focus, there being the possibility of differentiating between depths of 1 and 4, kilometers.

Work at several laboratories suggest that virtually all long and period noise of period greater than 25 seconds is non-propagating and is induced by local atmospheric conditions. Its suppression depends on using either arrays of closely spaced long period seismometers (correlation distance of this noise is very short), on deep bore-hole seismometers (Ogdensburg has approximately 30 m_μ noise level at 40 second), or on optimizing site selection (stable atmosphere). The design details of a long period seismometer which is deployable in deep bore-holes were presented. This instrument will soon be placed in the Ogdensburg mine

for comparison with the Pomeroy-style installation.

Data on signal enhancement of long period signals by matched filters, band pass filters, and array processing were presented. New results on a 7-element ALPA array indicate gains of 16 db (12-20) against coherent 16-20 second noise when steering for Asian earthquakes ($\sqrt{n} = 7$ db). It was also pointed out that multipathing problems can severely degrade usefulness of match filter for some source station pairs (Kurlis to LASA).

The discussion of the theory of seismic sources was complete and excellent. Broad band investigations of near source data and $M_s:m_b$ data on small magnitudes indicate that the corner frequency for small earthquakes is at such periods that one must conclude that such earthquakes are generally characterized by very small stress drops (very few psi). Their source dimensions remain large relative to those of explosions of comparable m_b . The shape of the hard rock $M_s:m_b$ and of $Y:m_b$ curves for explosions appear to be explained theoretically as a corner frequency phenomenon, i.e., not surprisingly the same fundamental factor controlling the $M_s:m_b$ relationship for earthquakes.

A major result of the meeting was a clear presentation of the reality of being able to determine most source parameters from broad band recording of seismic signatures. Depth, source type, corner frequency, stress drop, etc., are all determinable. Tectonic stress release associated with some or most explosions is, in a surveillance context, no real problem.

A significant research effort in delineating in greater detail the source time function for earthquakes should be investigated this year. Such a program will be formulated and considered.

The implementation on a routine basis of a new generation of azimuthal and spectral discriminants would require a major transformation in present data acquisition and analysis procedures.

Everything said above is not intended to obscure the fact that occasional earthquakes do occur that fail to meet all present criteria for discrimination from explosions. Such events evidently are not randomly distributed in space but are a function of local geological or geophysical conditions. Understanding of such events is important to the VELA program.

SUMMARY OF ARPA SEISMIC DISCRIMINATION MEETING, JULY 20-23, 1970 AT WOODS HOLE, MASS.

INTRODUCTION

This Conference on Seismic Discrimination was intended to examine criteria for discriminating between the seismic signals arising from earthquakes and explosions, to review our understanding of the processes controlling seismic signatures, and to consider what further research may be required to expand and improve our discrimination capability.

The Conference demonstrated the close connection between the problem of discriminating earthquakes and explosions and the problem of the earthquake mechanism which is receiving much attention. It revealed that many diverse aspects of solid earth geophysics are involved in a complete understanding of the problem. For example, crustal and mantle structure, particularly lateral as well as vertical variations, tectonic release from explosions and earthquakes, and the theory of elastic wave propagation.

It was of interest to note the progress that has been made in the theory of the seismic source to take into account realistic earth models as well as source models. The effect of the initial time function, the source di-

mension, the symmetry and asymmetry of explosive and earthquake sources respectively, the focal depth and realistic earth structures are taken into account by the theory. It is possible to make synthetic seismograms which match experimental records. The theory for the first time explains the basis of several methods of distinguishing earthquakes from explosions.

Thus in the $M_s:m_b$ method it is believed that the source time function affects m_b for earthquakes in a manner different from explosions and the source dimension function results in a more efficient radiation of surface waves for earthquakes than for explosions.

In a similar manner the effect of depth of focus, as well as source time and dimension, affect the spectra of surface waves and body waves from explosions and earthquakes. Although the question of why some earthquakes may be high stress-drop events is not fully resolved, the general consensus was that the theory of the seismic source as it is now understood indicates that the separation of earthquake and explosion populations applies in principle to low-magnitude events. However, it will be necessary to first determine and ultimately allow for regional variations in stress-drop, attenuation, and surface wave propagation to utilize the method. The main problem will be to obtain sufficient signal energy at a sufficient number of stations at appropriate distances and azimuths from the source to apply the diagnostic criteria effectively.

The $M_s:m_b$ Criterion

Data were presented on $M_s:m_b$ values to indicate that the method for discrimination which applies at m_b 5 extends below m_b 4.5, whether discrimination is based on 10, 20, or 40 second Rayleigh waves. It should be noted, however, that there is some overlap of the earthquake and explosion populations, particularly at lower magnitudes, and that the body of M_s data for Rayleigh waves recorded at well distributed stations at teleseismic distances is quite limited. Both of these factors currently limit the effectiveness of $M_s:m_b$ for discriminating between low magnitude earthquakes and explosions at teleseismic distances.

Research into this problem continues, particularly with respect to the enhancement of the signal to noise ratio for Rayleigh waves. The long period research arrays recently completed in Norway and Alaska, and the research with very long period seismographs, specially installed at carefully selected, deeply buried, very quiet sites are designed to do this.

The Ogdensburg very long period installation is an example of the latter approach to Rayleigh wave signal to noise enhancement and provides data for research in the longer period part of the seismic spectrum. The arrays, and the experimental very long period installations are expected to provide the body surface wave data, at teleseismic distances, needed to determine the effectiveness of the $M_s:m_b$ discriminant at magnitudes less than $m_b = 4.5$.

SPECTRAL RATIO CRITERIA

There was considerable discussion of discrimination based upon the amplitude spectra of Rayleigh waves with some attendees claiming that spectral shape itself could be used as a discriminant. Theoretical results make it clear that this is not the case, and that source orientation has a drastic influence on the shape of the surface wave spectra. For example, a shallow focus dip slip fault will give a spectrum similar to that of an explosion. Clearly a much more sophisticated analysis of observed spectral data is required.

P, S, AND LOVE WAVE CRITERIA

Only limited new data on long period P, S, and Love waves were presented, but two im-

portant points did emerge: The ratio of Love to Rayleigh waves may be a useful but as yet undeveloped discriminant since even NTS explosions with their "high" amplitude Love waves do not have enough Love waves commensurate with their observed Rayleigh waves to be indicative of an earthquake mechanism. Also the P wave spectra (3 to 0.03 Hz) of MILROW and LONG SHOT were drastically different from the P wave spectra of Aleutian earthquakes of comparable m_b , the earthquakes having their corner frequency approximately one decade lower in frequency than explosions.

SOURCE TERM THEORY

The factors of source dimension, source time, depth of focus, and azimuthal variation occur as a product in determining the spectrum of the seismic signal. Although there was some disagreement as to the relative contributions of the separate factors, the general belief was put forward that the product of all factors was essentially different for earthquakes and for explosions at the magnitudes for which data were available.

There was much discussion on tectonic energy release from explosions and earthquakes. There was a difference of opinion as to whether actual tectonic energy is released, or, whether the tectonic fabric in the vicinity of the explosion source was responsible for the generation of Love waves and the azimuthal variation of the surface wave radiation. Tectonic energy release was, in general, thought not to be a problem in the separation of earthquakes and explosions.

Little new work on short range discriminants was reported. An interesting presentation was given on the use of amplitude contours of time versus frequency plots (i.e., standard mode of presentation of hydro-acoustic data) for discriminating earthquakes and explosions by use of data taken at ranges of 1,000 to 3,500 kilometers. The high frequency content of P signals and the low amplitude of shear waves of explosions was indicated. This technique should be applied to a larger suite of events to assess its utility.

SIGNAL ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

Multivariate analysis has lagged due to an inadequate data source. No new ideas on short period discriminants were presented. Only one significant new idea on depth determination was forthcoming: master events and the S-P arrival time differences at distances less than 15° remains the best discriminant when working solely with the P signal. Data presented suggested that the shape of the Rayleigh wave amplitude spectrum may be useful for establishing depth of focus.

Work at several laboratories suggests that virtually all noise of period greater than 25 seconds is non-propagating and is induced by local atmospheric conditions. Its suppression depends on using either arrays of closely spaced long period seismometers (correlation distance of this noise is very short), or deep bore-hole seismometers (Ogdensburg has approximately 30 $m\mu$ noise level at 40 seconds), or on optimizing site selection (stable atmosphere). The design details of a long period seismometer which is deployable in deep boreholes were presented. A prototype instrument will soon be placed in the Ogdensburg mine for comparison with the Pomeroy-type installation.

Data on signal enhancement of long period signals by matched filters, band pass filters, and array processing were presented. New results on a seven-element ALPA array indicate gains of 16 db (12-20) against coherent 16-20 second noise when steering for Asian earthquakes ($\sqrt{n}=7$ db). It was also pointed out that multipath problems can severely degrade usefulness of matched filters for some source-station pairs (Kurils to LASA).

DIRECTION OF FUTURE RESEARCH

A major result of the meeting was a clear impression that much research has yet to be done to resolve the discrimination problem. Depth, source type, corner frequency, stress drop, etc., however, all appear to be determinable.

Future work should be concentrated on devising stations which provide signals at teleseismic distances so that the theoretically predicted separation of earthquake and explosion populations can be tested experimentally. Attention should be given to developing an understanding of those high stress-drop earthquakes which generate less surface wave energy than most earthquakes and thus may be mistaken for explosions. Do these earthquakes exhibit a special pattern in region of occurrence, focal depth, azimuthal variation of spectrum which will lead to their identification as earthquakes? Can the world be regionalized into a reasonable number of blocks each with its own source mechanism and propagation characteristics so that scatter can be reduced and the two populations can be separated further? These are some of the problems considered by the Conference as worthy of special effort.

It should be noted that occasional earthquakes larger than magnitude 4.75 do occur that fail to meet all present criteria for discrimination from explosions. The number of such events increases rapidly at lesser magnitudes. Such events evidently are not randomly distributed in space but possibly are a function of local geological or geophysical conditions. Research which might ultimately lead to understanding of such events is important to the VELA program.

The implementation on a routine basis of a new generation of azimuthal and spectral discriminants would require a major transformation in present data acquisition and analysis procedures.

ADMINISTRATIVE OMBUDSMAN EXPERIMENTATION ACT OF 1971

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

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in the past decade people from all parts of American society have expressed doubts about the very ability of administrative government to meet the basic needs of individual citizens in our society. Perhaps it is no coincidence that the name "ombudsman" has gained wide usage in the United States during this same decade. Many of us in Government have noted a growing sentiment in favor of the ombudsman as a defender of the citizen in his complaints and dealings with State and Federal agencies.

President Nixon's former aide, Clark Mollenhoff, described his function in the White House as one similar to an ombudsman. His duties involve getting the facts, and serving as a check on maladministration.

The American Assembly aptly described the ombudsman as "an independent, high-level officer who receives complaints, who pursues inquiries into the matters involved, and who makes recommendations for suitable action." The 32d assembly strongly urged American experimentation with the ombudsman concept as a means of assuring responsive administrative government. The house of delegates of the American Bar Association has commended the institu-

tion of the ombudsman as a way of improving governmental grievance procedures.

Today I am pleased to be joined by my Wisconsin colleague (Mr. REUSS) whose pioneer interest in an American adaptation of the ombudsman system dates back to 1963. We are introducing a bill that would amend the Economic Opportunity Act to provide a means for congressional experimentation with the concept of ombudsman in a few limited areas of activity.

Under this proposal the office of ombudsman would be established in the legislative branch. The ombudsman would be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate—"a person well qualified to analyze problems of law, administration, and public policy not actively involved in partisan affairs"—for a term of 3 years.

There is successful precedent for establishing an ombudsman in the legislative branch. The British Parliament appointed such an ombudsman in 1967. From all reports his office is functioning very effectively, even though the British commissioner can investigate only complaints referred to him by members of the legislature.

Unlike the Parliamentary Commissioner, the ombudsman proposed to assist Congress could receive citizen complaints directly from individuals as well as from Members of the House and Senate. Duties would include determining matters for investigation, holding private hearings, and making recommendations limited to the following four administrative areas: Health, education, and anti-poverty programs; and employment and manpower training programs.

The Administrative Ombudsman Experimentation Act is submitted as an amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act because low-income citizens have voiced particular frustration in obtaining redress of problems requiring administrative action, and, accordingly, the proposal designates that priority attention go to areas having a concentration of low-income families.

In each of the geographical areas chosen for pilot projects, the ombudsman is authorized to receive and investigate complaints in respect to administrative acts or omissions that might be: Contrary to the Constitution, Federal law, or Federal regulation; unreasonable, unfair, arbitrary, or inconsistent with the general course of an administrative agency's functioning; based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or based on improper or irrelevant grounds.

These follow generally the suggestion in the model code prepared by Prof. Walter Gellhorn Betts professor of law at Columbia University, who is a leading authority on the ombudsman system.

In introducing the companion bill in the Senate today, the chief author and sponsor of our proposal, Senator JAVITS, has expressed assurance that this experiment is not designed to circumvent the traditional role of Congress as overseer and constituent representative. On the contrary, Senator JAVITS has pointed out, this experiment enables Congress to

pursue our traditional role, "rather than letting the executive branch experiment alone in this area with the built-in conflict of interests that would result. The principal function of the ombudsman is the investigation of complaints and the correction of administrative abuses. As in the traditional model, the ombudsman would have no power to alter or cancel an administrative act."

It is the hope of sponsors in both the House and Senate that this experiment will improve our procedures for reviewing the case of a citizen who alleges denial of rights or benefits, or improper penalties, resulting from official action or failure to act.

The complete text of the proposal follows:

H.R. 9562

A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide a means for experimenting with the implementation of the ombudsman concept in government at all levels in order to assist in making the government more responsive to the needs of the poor and of citizens generally, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Administrative Ombudsman Experimentation Act of 1971."

Sec. 2. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE IX—ADMINISTRATIVE OMBUDSMAN

"PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

"Sec. 901. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

"(1) there is a growing sense of frustration on the part of private citizens in dealing with government at all levels;

"(2) the increasing multiplicity of agencies of the Federal Government and of the States and localities and expanding administrative discretion of such governmental agencies, has had a serious impact upon the ability of private citizens to cope with the operation of government, to obtain information concerning governmental activities affecting them, and to achieve a timely and meaningful resolution of problems requiring administrative action;

"(3) low-income persons are particularly frustrated in obtaining redress of problems requiring administrative action and any failure of government to provide timely and meaningful resolution is especially detrimental to their well being.

"(b) It is the purpose of this title to explore the possibility of implementing the concept of an ombudsman at each level of government to make government more responsive to the needs of low-income persons and other private citizens, and to increase the confidence of such persons in each level of government.

"DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 902. As used in this title, the term—

"(1) 'administrative act' includes any action, omission, decision, recommendation, practice, or procedure;

"(2) 'agency' means the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Office of Economic Opportunity, and any officer, or member thereof acting or purporting to act in the exercise of his official duties, including and limited to the following functions

"(A) health;

"(B) education;

"(C) anti-poverty programs; and

"(D) employment and manpower training programs; but does not include—

"(i) the President and his immediate staff (but does include offices established in the Executive Office of the President);

"(ii) the Congress;

"(iii) the courts of the United States;

"(iv) the governments of the States and municipalities;

"(v) courts-martial and military commissions; or

"(vi) military authority;

"(3) 'Board' means the Board of Directors of the American Ombudsman Foundation;

"(4) 'Foundation' means the American Ombudsman Foundation;

"(5) 'low-income person' means a person whose adjusted gross income in a particular period is less than the equivalent of the cost of family consumption of the Lower Living Standard Budget as determined annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor;

"(6) 'municipality' means any city, town, village, borough, or other municipality or any county, township, or other political subdivision of a State or any city and county or other such subdivision acting jointly, having general governmental powers, and may include any federally recognized Indian reservation;

"(7) 'Office' means the office of the Administrative Ombudsman; and

"(8) 'Person' includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or public or private organization;

"(9) 'State' means each of the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 903. This Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment.

"DURATION

Sec. 904. The provisions of this title shall terminate ninety days after the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

"PART B—OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OMBUDSMAN

"OFFICE ESTABLISHED

"Sec. 912. (a) There is hereby established in the legislative branch of the Government the Office of Administrative Ombudsman. The Office shall be under the direction and control of the Ombudsman.

"(b) The Ombudsman shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, after consultation with the majority and minority leaders of each house, without regard to political affiliation and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the Office. The Ombudsman shall be a person well qualified to analyze problems of law, administration, and public policy and shall not be actively involved in partisan affairs.

"(c) No person may serve as Ombudsman while a candidate for or holder of any elected office, whether municipal, State, or Federal, or while engaged in any other business, vocation, or employment.

"(d) The Ombudsman shall serve for a term of three years unless removed as provided hereafter. The Congress of the United States, by two-thirds vote in each House, may remove the Ombudsman from office when, in the judgment of the Congress, he has become permanently incapacitated, or has been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty of any felony, misconduct, or any other conduct involving moral turpitude, and for no other cause and no other manner except by impeachment.

"(e) If the office of Ombudsman becomes vacant for any cause, the Deputy Ombudsman shall serve as Acting Ombudsman until a full Ombudsman has been appointed for a full term.

"(f) The Ombudsman shall receive the

same salary as the Comptroller-General of the United States.

"DUTIES OF THE OMBUDSMAN

"Sec. 913. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this title, the Ombudsman is authorized to conduct or cause to be conducted, in such manner as he determines to be appropriate, not more than three demonstration projects of which one shall be conducted in the District of Columbia and the remaining shall be conducted in two administrative regions established by the Office of Management and Budget for the administration of programs by the appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government. In addition he may conduct such other demonstration projects as may be authorized by any standing Committee of the House of Representatives or of the Senate.

"(b) Full and complete investigations under each such project will be made, upon receipt of a written complaint from any person forwarded by such person or by a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives or any standing, special, or Select Committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives with respect to an administrative Act not exempted under section 914, which Act might be—

"(1) contrary to the Constitution, Federal law, or Federal regulation;

"(b) unreasonable, unfair, arbitrary, or inconsistent with the general course of an administrative agency's functioning;

"(3) based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or

"(4) based on improper or irrelevant grounds. In selecting administrative regions under this section, the Ombudsman shall take into account the number of areas therein having high concentrations of low-income families and the extent of low-income persons residing in such areas.

"ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE

"Sec. 914. In order to carry out the provisions of this part, the Ombudsman is authorized to—

"(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such professional persons, clerks, consultants, and other personnel as may be necessary to carry on the work of the Office, and such personnel shall be appointed without reference to political affiliations and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their offices;

"(2) designate one of his assistants to be the Deputy Ombudsman, with authority to act in his stead when he himself is disabled or protractedly absent;

"(3) delegate authority for the performance of any such duty to any officer or employee of such Office;

"(4) enter into arrangements with the Administrative Conference of the United States and with the agency or institution responsible for legal services programs for the referral of complaints more appropriately resolved by said conference or such agencies or institutions; and

"(5) conduct investigations and hold private hearings with either the complainant or officers or employees of the agency concerned or both;

"(6) delegate authority for the performance of any such duty to any officer or employee of such Office;

"(7) prepare and submit annually to the President, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the President pro tempore of the Senate and to the Administrative Conference of the United States a report on the activities of the Office during the previous year and submit no later than ninety days after the fiscal year June 30, 1974 a final report setting forth his recommendations (including any recommendations for legislation) for the adoption of the Ombudsman concept in respect to administrative acts by agencies of the Federal Government, including but not limited to those specified under section 902(2).

"EXEMPTED MATTERS

"Sec. 915. No complaint shall be subject to investigation by the Ombudsman under the provisions of this part if such complaint involves—

"(1) any matter certified by the head of any executive department as affecting the relations between the United States and any foreign government or any international organization;

"(2) any administrative act that is not included in the functions set forth in section 902(2) of this title;

"(3) any administrative act that occurred outside the United States;

"(4) any administrative act concerning the appointment, removal, discipline, benefits or other personnel matters with respect to—

"(A) any member of the Armed Forces of the United States;

"(B) any officer or employee of the Government of the United States;

"(5) any administrative action, which occurred more than one year prior to the date on which the person complaining of such action had actual notice thereof, except in unusual circumstances, the ombudsman may investigate a complaint of an administrative action that would otherwise be exempt under this paragraph;

"(6) any administrative act based upon a complaint upon determination by the ombudsman exercising his discretion that—

"(A) the complaint pertains to a matter outside the Ombudsman's power;

"(B) the complainant does not have sufficient interest in the subject matter of the complaint;

"(C) the complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious, or not made in good faith;

"(D) the Ombudsman's resources are insufficient for adequate investigation; or

"(E) the complaint has been too long delayed to justify present examination of its merit.

"The Ombudsman's decision to decline to investigate a complaint shall not, however, bar him from proceeding on his own motion to inquire into the matter complained about or into related problems.

"RECOMMENDATIONS

"Sec. 916. If, having considered a complaint and whatever material he deems pertinent, the Ombudsman is of the opinion that an administrative agency should consider the matter further, modify or cancel an administrative act, alter a regulation or ruling, explain more fully the administrative act in question, or take any other step, he shall state his recommendations to the administrative agency, the complainant, the forwarding member, or committee, and others who may be concerned. If the Ombudsman so requests, the agency shall, within the time he has specified, inform him about the action taken on his recommendations or the reasons for not complying with them. Before announcing a conclusion or recommendation that criticizes an administrative agency or any person, the Ombudsman shall provide that agency or person with an opportunity to take appropriate responsive action or to have its comment or reply appended to upon such conclusions or recommendations.

"AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

"Sec. 917. (a) Notwithstanding any provisions of section 552(b) of title V of the United States Code, each agency of the Federal Government is authorized and directed to furnish all information, including data, reports, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the greatest practicable extent consistent with other laws to the Ombudsman in pursuance of his functions.

"(b) This section shall not apply to matters specifically required by Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

"OMBUDSMAN'S IMMUNITIES

"Sec. 918. (a) No proceeding, opinion, or expression of the Ombudsman shall be reviewable in any court.

"(b) No civil action shall lie against the Ombudsman or any member of his staff for anything done or said or omitted, in discharging the responsibilities contemplated by this Act.

"(c) Neither the Ombudsman nor any member of his staff shall be required to testify or produce evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding concerning matters within his official cognizance, except in a proceeding brought to enforce this Act.

"RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF WITNESSES

"Sec. 919. A person required by the Ombudsman to provide information shall be paid the same fees and travel allowances as are extended to witnesses whose attendance has been required in the courts of the United States.

"EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS

"Sec. 920. The provisions of this part shall be in addition to and do not in any manner limit or affect the provisions of any other law or regulation under which any remedy or right of appeal is provided for any person, or any procedures is provided for the inquiry into or investigation of any matter, and nothing in this part shall limit or affect any such remedy, right of appeal, or procedure. The powers conferred on the Ombudsman by this Act may be exercised by him notwithstanding the fact any other remedy or right of appeal, or procedure may be provided and notwithstanding any other provision of law to the effect that any administrative action or omission shall be final or that no appeal shall lie in respect thereof.

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 921. There are authorized to be appropriated for this Part, \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$600,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; and \$700,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974. Amounts so appropriated shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Ombudsman.

"PART C—AMERICAN OMBUDSMAN FOUNDATION**"FOUNDATION ESTABLISHED**

"Sec. 931. (a) There is hereby established in the executive branch of the Government an agency to be known as the American Ombudsman Foundation.

"(b) The Foundation shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the Board of Trustees. The Board shall be composed of fifteen members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of whom five shall be appointed from among individuals who are former officials of State and municipalities, five shall be appointed from among individuals from private life, including professionals, attorneys, and others, who are recognized by virtue of their experience or education as specially qualified to serve on the Board, and five of whom shall be low-income persons or their representatives. The Ombudsman shall serve as an ex officio member of the Board. In making appointments to the Board, the President is requested to give due consideration to the appointment of individuals who, collectively, will provide appropriate regional and political balance on the Board.

"(c) The term of office of each appointive trustee of the Foundation shall be three years; except that (1) the members first taking office shall serve as designated by the President, five for terms of one year, five for terms of two years, and five for terms of three years, and (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

"(d) Members of the Board shall, while serving on business of the Foundation, be

entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the President, but not exceeding \$135 per diem, including travel time; and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

"(e) The President shall call the first meeting of the Board of the Foundation no later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, at which the first order of business shall be the election of a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, who shall serve until one year after the date of enactment of this Act. Thereafter each Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be elected for a term of one year in duration. The Vice Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman in his absence. In case a vacancy occurs in the chairmanship or vice chairmanship, the Foundation shall elect an individual from among the members of the Board to fill such vacancy.

"(f) A majority of the Board of the Foundation shall constitute a quorum.

"Sec. 932. (a) There shall be a Director and a Deputy Director of the Foundation who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In making such appointments the President is requested to give due consideration to any recommendations submitted to him by the Board. The Director shall be the chief executive officer of the Foundation. Each shall serve for a term of three years unless previously removed by the President. The Deputy Director shall perform such functions as the Director, with the approval of the Foundation, may prescribe, and be acting Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Director.

"(b) The Director shall carry out the programs of the Foundation subject to its supervision and direction, and shall carry out such other functions as the Board may delegate to him consistent with the provisions of this Act.

"AUTHORITY OF THE FOUNDATION

"Sec. 933. (a) The Foundation is authorized to—

"(1) initiate and support research and demonstration projects designed to test the effectiveness of and the most effective ways to implement the ombudsman concept in respect to administrative actions of public agencies of States and municipalities, with due consideration to the timely and effective investigation and resolution of complaints from low-income persons;

"(2) make grants to States and to municipalities for a program for the establishment of an office with objective and functions similar to the Office established under part B of this title, or the strengthening of such an office, which the Director determines will—

"(A) give due consideration to complaints from low-income persons;

"(B) be a demonstration project with limited jurisdiction designed to test the practicability of establishing such an office, or be a permanent office having jurisdiction to investigate all or a significant portion of the complaints of the residents of that State of unjust administrative action by public agencies of that State; and

"(C) be conducted in a practical, fair, and effective manner, including provisions to assure that the head of such an office has the authority to investigate the resolution of complaints received by him.

"(3) enter into arrangements with the appropriate head of any department or agency of the Federal Government or with educational institutions conducting nonprofit research, for demonstration programs or projects for the establishment of an office with objectives and functions similar to the office established under part B of this title;

"(4) provide, at the request of any State or municipality directly or through other arrangements or technical assistance for the establishment of an office with objectives and functions similar to the office established under part B of this title;

"(5) conduct or cause to be conducted, workshops and other short-term training institutes for personnel who are or will be engaged in the operation of any ombudsman office of a State or municipality;

"(6) provide, at the request of any educational institution, technical assistance for the establishment of an office similar to the office established under part B of this title for the processing of student grievances;

"(7) collect, analyze, and disseminate relevant information on the adaptation of the ombudsman concept by States and municipalities;

"(8) to the extent consistent with the purposes of this Act, provide for continuing independent evaluations of programs conducted under this Act; and

"(9) (A) prepare not later than ninety days after the fiscal year June 30, 1974 a complete report on the activities of the Foundation, including recommendations (including any recommendations for legislation) concerning the best methods by which the ombudsman concept may be employed to provide to the public generally with due consideration to low-income persons, more responsive government, (B) furnish such report to the Director of the Office for his recommendations, to the President, and to the Congress; and (C) prepare and submit to the Congress such interim reports as the Director may deem appropriate.

"(b) In making grants under subsection (b), the Director shall prescribe, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and with any appropriate community action or similar agency in the jurisdiction to be served, such conditions as he shall deem necessary to insure due consideration is given to low-income persons.

"(c) No payment may be made under this section except upon application therefor which is submitted to the Foundation in accordance with regulations and procedures established by the Board.

"(d) Programs under this part may include administrative actions relating to functions other than those specified in section 902(2) provided however that arrangements shall be made for the referral of complaints relating to environmental or consumer protection or other matters more appropriately handled by a state or municipal agency.

"LIMITATION ON GRANTS

"Sec. 934. (a) No payment shall be made pursuant to this part in excess of 90 percentum of the cost of the program, project, activity, or award for which an application is made unless the Director determines that special circumstances or other provisions of law warrant the waiver of this requirement.

"(b) Assistance pursuant to this part shall not cover the cost of any land acquisition, construction, building acquisitions, or acquisition of major equipment.

"(c) No grant shall be made pursuant to this part unless adequate provisions are made to assure an independent evaluation of the project or activity to be assisted.

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

"Sec. 935. In addition to any authority vested in it by other provisions of this part, the Foundation, in carrying out its functions, is authorized to—

"(1) prescribe such regulations as it deems necessary governing the manner in which its functions shall be carried out;

"(2) receive money and other property donated, bequeathed, or devised, without condition or restriction other than that it be used for the purposes of the Foundation; and to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of such

property for the purpose of carrying out its functions;

"(3) in the discretion of the Foundation, receive (and use, sell, or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with paragraph (2)) money and other property donated, bequeathed, or devised to the Foundation with a condition or restriction, including a condition that the Foundation use other funds of the Foundation for the purposes of the gift;

"(4) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this part without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive services, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, but no individual so appointed shall receive compensation in excess of the rate prescribed for GS-18 in the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code;

"(5) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem;

"(6) accept and utilize the services of voluntary and noncompensated personnel and reimburse them for travel expenses, including per diem, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code;

"(7) enter into contracts, grants, or other arrangements or modifications thereof to carry out the provisions of this part, and such contracts or modifications thereof may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Board, be entered into without performance or other bonds, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5);

"(8) make advances, progress, and other payments which the Board deems necessary under this part without regard to the provision of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529); and

"(9) make other necessary expenditures.

"AUTHORIZATION

"Sec. 936. There are authorized to be appropriated \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, to carrying out the provisions of this part."

HORTON PAYS TRIBUTE TO GEORGE B. KELLY, FORMER CONGRESSMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, my congressional district, the people of the State of New York, and the country lost a good friend, an outstanding legislator and a dedicated public servant.

George B. Kelly, who was among the leaders in Monroe County legislative activities for more than four decades, died June 26 in a hospital in Lyon, France, at the age of 70, while on a European trip.

Beyond the fine legislative record which George accumulated while serving in the New York State Legislature as assemblyman and senator, and in the U.S. Congress as Representative, is his praiseworthy personal dedication to serve the people of the Rochester area. He was willing to risk great political odds, often sacrificing personal job security, in order to do this.

He was a Democrat in a predominantly

Republican area of upstate New York. But to George, this was no reason to despair or give up. With incredible perseverance and an unending desire to bring constructive changes to the Greater Rochester area, he accomplished much for the people of his district, State, and country. The results of legislation he introduced and guided to enactment are still being felt today.

Because of his notable legislative accomplishments, but largely because of his character, his dedication and his steadfastness—personal traits, which we as legislators should strive to emulate—I would like to share George Kelly's record with my colleagues in the House.

In November 1932, after spending some time in the men's clothing business in Rochester, George was elected to the New York State Assembly—becoming the first Democrat to win an assembly post in Monroe County in more than 40 years. He was reelected and in 1934 was elected to the State senate from the 45th district.

In the State senate, George was chairman of the agriculture committee and also sponsored many successful bills. He relinquished his post when he defeated an incumbent in the Democratic primary to run for a congressional seat.

He was elected to Congress in 1936 on a New Deal platform.

Within 2 years, a Republican insurgence lost George his seat in Congress when he was defeated for reelection.

In 1939, George was appointed the first regional director of the newly formed Wage and Hour Division for New York and Connecticut under the U.S. Department of Labor. He left the position in 1940 to run again for Congress and while he lost by 6,800 votes in the old 38th district, he led his party's ticket.

In 1941, Gov. Herbert H. Lehmann appointed George to the State mediation board, on which he served until Republican Thomas Dewey was elected to his first term as Governor.

He spent the next few years in business, including serving as president and general manager of radio station WRNY and becoming a licensed life insurance broker.

In 1957, he ran for the State senate and, although he was defeated, he polled the highest total of votes of any candidate on the Democratic ticket in the Senate district.

Still, George refused to turn away from service to the people of Rochester.

During the presidential year of 1960, he served as campaign manager for Charles F. Stockmeister, who was elected to the State assembly by 2,700 votes and scored the only local Democratic victory. He was also Stockmeister's campaign manager in successful runs for the assembly in 1962, 1964, 1965, and 1966. In 1967, he was campaign manager for City Court Judge Andrew G. Celli, when he was elected to the Rochester City Council.

Last November, George retired from his post as industrial redevelopment adviser in the city of Rochester Department of Urban Renewal.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues in the House will agree that the career of George Kelly, my personal friend and a predecessor to this congressional seat, is a praiseworthy one. Despite setbacks

that would have discouraged others, George was determined to serve the people of the Greater Rochester area. He did—most outstandingly and honorably. For this, we are grateful.

I know that all of my colleagues will join me in this tribute to Congressman George Kelly's memory, and in extending the condolences of the entire Congress to his wonderful wife, Cassie, to his family and to his many, many friends.

WORK BEING DONE BY THE MAJOR APPLIANCE CONSUMER ACTION PANEL

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

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to call to the attention of Congress the work being done by the Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel—MACAP—headed by Dr. Virginia F. Cutler, department chairman of family economics and home management at Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, and a member of my congressional district.

President Johnson first appointed a task force to investigate guarantees and servicing problems for major home appliances. This group recognized a need for a more coordinated effort to serve consumers better.

President Nixon reactivated this task force in his message to Congress on October 30 of 1969 and called for a report of progress being made by the appliance industry in implementing recommendations made by the initial panel.

MACAP, under the able direction of Dr. Cutler, has been working since that time in attempting to bridge the communication gap between industry and consumer and in providing a channel for consumer voice to industry.

Dr. Cutler lists five very important consumer rights that are being considered by MACAP and each of which I feel is very important:

- First. A consumer voice to industry.
- Second. A meaningful choice of products for varying household conditions.
- Third. Product information at point of sale for use and care of product.
- Fourth. Safe products.
- Fifth. And, integrity in the marketplace.

In essence, this panel serves, in the words of Dr. Cutler:

As an "appeals board" for individual consumers in their relationship and "negotiations" with major appliance dealers, service agencies, and/or producers. The panel was established to review all evidence in each complaint and make disposition recommendations to the individual firm or firms involved, as well as informing the concerned association or associations of the "opinion" rendered. The panel also is empowered to make broad studies and recommendations in significant areas.

I would like to commend Dr. Virginia Cutler and the MACAP panel for the work they are doing for all of us. Their work has enabled the consumers voice to be heard more effectively in our society.

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BUS TRAGEDY ON PANAMA CANAL BRIDGE USED AS PROPAGANDA LEVER AGAINST UNITED STATES

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

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the Thatcher Ferry Bridge across the Panama Canal at Balboa has a four-lane breadth. At its eastern end, the bridge connects with 4th of July Avenue, a two-lane street; at its western end, it joins the Thatcher Highway, also a two-lane road. The road span between the four-lane bridge and the two double-lane highways with which it connects has three lanes, all appropriately marked.

In the early morning of Monday, May 24, 1971, the Thatcher Ferry Bridge was the site of a tragic bus accident in which 38 Panamanians lost their lives, including 23 men and 15 women.

The facts as established by witnesses are simple:

First. Two Panamanian buses going toward Panama City from the west bank of the Panama Canal were racing across the bridge at an estimated speed of 50 miles per hour.

Second. One bus crossed the no-passing double yellow line to pass the other bus, but swerved sharply back into its own lane because of an on-coming car from the east and went out of control by reason of excessive speed.

Third. It then crossed the opposite lane, hit the 9-inch curb and went into the air going over the 23-inch high retaining wall, clipping off the hand railing of two 4-inch molded aluminum pipes.

Fourth. It plunged 160 feet into the oil tank farm in the vicinity of the Canal Zone College, killing 38 Panamanian passengers and starting a fire that was quickly extinguished by Canal Zone firemen.

Fifth. Isthmian authorities rendered every possible assistance as required by the tragedy, including the hospitalization of the few passengers who escaped death.

The facts in the case as I have given them were published in the Panama press and generally accepted by the Isthmian public as true. Subsequently, however, stories began to appear in the Spanish-language papers of Panama to the effect that the responsibility for this calamity was not with the racing drivers but because of the failure of the United States to construct a bridge of adequate design for traffic purposes. Therefore, say these stories, the United States is responsible in damages to the relatives and estates of those killed or injured. Thus, this impressive bridge, built at a cost of \$20 million of our taxpayers' money to supplant the Thatcher Ferries and to satisfy Panamanian demands for quicker passage over the canal is being condemned by Panamanian demagogues as a failure in bridge design induced by pecuniary considerations of Canal Zone authorities. This is but another instance, and a tragic one, where these self-same people and newspapers

of Panama seek to ignore facts and hold the United States responsible for an adverse situation caused by Panamanians themselves. As a matter of fact, the bridge was designed by one of the most outstanding bridge designers in the United States and is adequate for every local purpose.

The bridge catastrophe is not calculated to impress the world at large with the care and prudence of some of the busdrivers of Panama in the use of the bridge. The bridge was adequately guarded by Canal Zone police. However, the impulses of the two drivers to race seem to have developed after their buses entered the bridge from the west and no one could possibly have anticipated that they would commit an action so stupid, dangerous, and unprecedented.

The May 24, 1971, bus accident, as well as anything that I have read in modern Panama Canal history, emphasizes the importance of the United States retaining its full sovereign powers over the Canal Zone with the "right to enforce police regulations, preserve order, protect property rights, and exercise such other powers as are appropriate and necessary" as was originally recommended in 1902 by the Isthmian Canal Commission under Rear Adm. John G. Walker and was subsequently provided for in both treaty and law. This fearful accident amply illustrates the value of such protective provision in the basic treaty.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Members of the Congress who follow the canal situation closely, I believe that I reflect their views when I express full sympathy with the survivors of the bus accident and the families of those whose lives were lost. Let us hope that the tragedy was not without some value by way of demonstrating the absolute need for the lawful use of the bridge and that it will help to dispel the wave of the indicated propaganda against the United States that now plagues the Isthmus.

As partial documentation for the facts as stated in the foregoing summary, I include a news story and a letter to the editor published in the two leading Panamanian newspapers as parts of my remarks:

[From the Panama (R.P.) Star and Herald, May 25, 1971]

BUS RACE ON PANAMA CANAL BRIDGE LEAVES 38 DEAD; VEHICLE FALLS 160 FEET TO TANK FARM

A bus that carried 38 Panamanians to sudden death when it plunged 160 feet off the Panama Canal bridge at Balboa early yesterday was racing another just before the accident, according to the Canal Zone Police.

Five other occupants were injured. Of these, one was in serious condition, three were in fair condition and one was in surgery.

Police Chief Gaddis Wall told newsmen physical evidence at the scene and eye-witness reports indicate the bus, carrying commuters from La Chorera to Panama, went over the no-passing double yellow line in an attempt to pass the other, but swerved sharply to get back into its lane because of an oncoming car and went out of control. Its estimated speed was 50 miles per hour according to Chief Wall.

The vehicle, a 1966 Chevrolet licensed for 40 passengers, then crossed into the opposite

lane, hit the 9-inch curb and went into the air, going over the 23½-inch high retaining wall but clipping of the hand railing of two 4-inch molded aluminum pipes.

The bus plunged 160 feet into the oil tank farm in the vicinity of the Canal Zone College, landing some 150 feet from the nearest tank. Sparks from the impact started a fire which was quickly extinguished by Canal Zone firemen reporting to the scene within minutes. Police said some of the victims bodies showed burns, but that none of the deaths were attributed to burning.

The evidence where the bus fell, according to police, indicated that the vehicle landed on its top and then bounced to come to rest on its wheels.

TRAPPED INSIDE

All of the victims were trapped inside the flattened bus, police said. A crane raised the top of the vehicle to facilitate the extraction of the dead and injured. No torches were used in the rescue operation.

Asked about reports that the bus went out of control after losing a wheel, Chief Wall said the physical evidence at the scene did not bear that out. The only marks on the bridge pavement were skid marks for a distance of 110 feet, he reported.

The ill-fated passing attempt, according to the police, was made a short distance beyond the convergence of the double lane into a single lane for Panama-bound traffic. The two buses had been racing all the way from the west bank, according to the police information.

The other bus in the race, Chief Wall declared, has been identified and the Panama National Guard has been asked to assist in locating its driver. Whether charges such as speeding or reckless driving will be brought against him will depend on the outcome of the investigation.

The driver of the fatal bus was among the dead. He was Florentino Ramos, 37, who had a record of two fines in the Canal Zone—the last one in January of this year—for passing violations.

Of the 38 persons killed, 23 were men, including two teen-agers, and 15 were women, including one teen-ager. Thirty-seven of the dead had been identified up to 4 p.m. yesterday. The unidentified corpse was that of a woman.

FLAGS LOWERED

President Demetrio B. Lakas ordered the national flag half-masted. He and his deputy, Arturo Sucre, and Minister of Government Juan Materno Vasquez, issued a statement of condolence to the kin of the dead.

The Archbishop of Panama, Monsignor Marcos McGrath, joined in the expressions of grief over the loss of life in within hours, and another the traffic tragedy.

"We call upon all citizens," their statement said, "to reflect on the causes of these tragedies and to strive to avoid them in the future."

At Balboa Heights, Gov. David S. Parker also ordered all flags in the Canal Zone lowered to half-staff through Wednesday. He issued a statement of condolence to the families of the victims.

The first report of the accident was received by Balboa Police from a La Boca resident who was in his kitchen and heard the crash of the falling bus and noted that the time was 6:15 a.m. Police responded immediately and alerted the Fire Division and Gorgas Hospital and later called the U.S. Army for assistance in the removal of the dead and injured. Police also asked St. Mary's Church in Balboa to send priests to the scene.

Canal Zone, U.S. Army and later Panama ambulances reported to the scene. Gorgas Hospital medical personnel first concerned themselves with providing first-aid to the

living. The count of dead-on-arrival at Gorgas Hospital reached 35. Two of the injured in the hospital died last night.

WORST IN HISTORY

Radio stations in Panama began broadcasting news of the tragedy shortly after it happened. As the magnitude of the accident—the worst in the history of Panama—became apparent, hundreds of residents made their way to the Gorgas Hospital morgue. The crowd grew quickly in response to broadcast appeals for persons who could help in the identification of the dead.

The Mayor of Chorrera, Temistocles Arjona, came to the hospital and helped organize the grim task of identification of the corpses. In groups of five each, residents of Chorrera who had relatives or friends commuting by bus to the capital went into the morgue to look at the dead and tell whom they knew.

Some of the viewers suffered near-collapses as they recognized loved ones among the stretchers lined up in the morgue. Outside, anxious relatives broke into walls of grief as the names of the lifeless became known, one by one.

An information post was set up at the Red Cross office across the street from the morgue. The names of the dead were broadcast as soon as available over mobile radio broadcasting units. The identification process continued for hours and by early afternoon all but one had been identified. Canal Zone authorities made arrangements for the quick delivery of the identified bodies to relatives. Yesterday afternoon, a procession of Panama ambulances took 12 bodies to Chorrera, where they will be interred today.

NAMES LISTED

Three of the dead passengers were members of the National Guard—Guardsmen Jose H. Gutierrez, 64, and Edilberto Rodriguez, and Mrs. market Guardsman Rodriguez, died at 9:30 o'clock last night.

The list of dead—all Panamanians—issued by the Canal Zone Police at 3:30 p.m. yesterday:

Florentino Ramos, 37, the bus driver.
 Carlos Real, 27.
 Mrs. Berta M. de Quilel, employed in the National Guard super-market.
 Florencio Ramos, 36, a cabinet maker.
 Leon Perez, age unknown, a peddler.
 Mrs. Natividad Perez, age unknown, wife of Leon Perez.
 Luis de Hoyos, 35, chief accountant at the Institute of Culture and Sports.
 Agustina Mena, 40, a nurse at Santo Tomas Hospital.
 Mrs. Erlinda Rulloba de Victoria, 32.
 Tomas Martinez, 41, an employee of the Wright Plumbing Store.
 Ramiro A. Peralta, 30.
 Fidelina Saavedra, age unknown, an employee of the Civil Registry.
 Elizabeth Chong, 17, a student at the Gaston Faraudo Accounting School.
 Isaac Martinez, 36, an employee of Amado & Co.
 Martin Montenegro, 33.
 Eliseo Alvear Castillo, 33.
 Mrs. Elisa Reina de Castillo, 28, a seamstress, wife of Eliseo Alvear Castillo.
 Wilfred Henry Innis C., age unknown.
 Jose H. Gutierrez, 64, a National Guardsman.
 Edilberto Rodriguez, age unknown, a National Guardsman.
 Esteban Castillo, 44, an employee of Terminales Panama.
 Eloisa Rodriguez, 21, an employee of Dayan Bros. and a sister of Guardsman Rodriguez.
 German Bernal, Jr., 22, an employee of the Ministry of Government and Justice.
 Mirta Arelis Soo, 20.
 Cristina Torrero, 52.
 Eloisa Herrera, 17.
 Guillermo McKenzie, age unknown.

Rigoberto Herrera, 15.
 Mrs. Telma Brenes de Guerrero, 22.
 Pedro Morgan, 45.
 Victoria Jaen, age unknown.
 Mrs. Ruth Naomi George de Innis, age unknown.
 Cesar Daniel Escurra, age unknown.
 Santiago Soo, Jr., 19.
 Carlos Real, 27.
 Jose del Rosario Sanchez, 26.
 Luis A. Jimenez, Jr., 13.
 Armando Jose Perez, age unknown.
 Still alive but reported in serious condition and under intensive care:
 Pablo Concepción.
 Fulvia Silva.
 Della Dames.
 Sarah Prieto.
 Candida Rodriguez.

Several residents of Chorrera reported they were alive because they missed taking the fatal bus to come to work. One of them, Rodrigo Sosa, an employee of the Governor's residence at Balboa Heights, said the driver turned him down because the bus already was filled. Another said his 9-month-old son kept him awake part of the night and he overslept; when the bus came by at 5:40 a.m. he wasn't ready. One teacher was reported to have actually taken the bus, but left it to retrieve a book he had left at home.

[From the Panama American, May 27, 1971]

THE REAL CAUSE?

The following letter, received today, is reprinted here as it expresses another viewpoint on the recent tragedy in which 38 persons died.

DEAR SIR: The principal cause of accidents on the Thatcher Ferry Bridge is not speed. The speed excuse is just a smokescreen thrown up by Canal Zone authorities anxious to hide the real cause—idiotic lane design justified on the basis of economy.

Canal Zone authorities convinced Washington that they could save a few dollars by building three-lane approaches to a four lane bridge. After all, wasn't a \$2,000,000 saving worth more than 40 Panamanian lives?

That tragic bridge is another monument to the Canal Zone mentality. Where in the world but in Canal Zone would one find a three lane approach to a four lane bridge?

Remember that the bus driver would not have been racing to get to the single lane part if the bridge approach had been the same lane width as the bridge.

Now is your time to prevent future tragedies General Torrijos. Remember, this is not the first time children have been orphaned on that bridge, nor will it be the last.

You have the opportunity General Torrijos to pressure the U.S. into building one extra lane on each approach.

While you are at it, how about stronger guardrails too.

If all I see shortly is more police on the bridge, more signs, new guardrails, but no new lanes; then I will know that two to three million dollars is worth more than 40 Panamanian lives. Then you, General Torrijos, and I will have lost out again to the Zionians.

A Concerned Citizen.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S VETO OF THE ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS BILL

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

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, with 5.2 million jobless Americans walking the streets and no sign of early improvement in the unemployment rate, President Nixon's veto of the accelerated public

works bill can only be described as blindly illogical or callously indifferent.

Mr. Nixon's veto of the most important legislation to come out of the 92d Congress thus far was based largely on his contention that, first, it would add to existing inflationary pressures; second, it would not create the promised jobs for "at least 18 months;" and third, it would not provide help where help is most needed.

All three claims are demonstrably wrong. Let us examine them in order:

First. Inflation: The country right now is spending billions of dollars for unemployment compensation and welfare assistance. The accelerated public works program would not pump more money into the spending stream, it would use funds now being doled out for compensation and welfare for productive construction of public facilities that are badly needed in cities and towns all over the United States.

The unemployment compensation and welfare statistics speak for themselves.

Last September, unemployment compensation payments amounted to \$298.4 million. In the ensuing months, they have escalated sharply, as follows:

	Million
October	\$304.2
November	342.1
December	460.6
January 1971	526.7

More importantly, to the victims of unemployment at least, the number of jobless men and women who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits totaled 1,294,000 in 1970, and had risen to a monthly level of 160,000 by the beginning of this year.

We spent almost \$4 billion on compensation payments in 1970, and right now we are running far ahead of that rate to almost \$6 billion per year—a 50-percent increase. In fact, we are paying people more money every 15 weeks or so for not working, than the \$2 billion accelerated public works program would cost over its entire 2-year life.

The welfare picture is much the same. Including money payments under medicare assistance for the aged, these are the figures for the past 4 years:

	Billion
1967	\$4.9
1968	5.8
1969	6.9
1970	8.8

And currently, we are spending close to \$1 billion a month for welfare—public assistance—a rate of \$12 or more billion per year.

Mr. Nixon's logic in referring to accelerated public works as inflationary is mighty hard to follow.

Second. Public works projects take too long to get started and thus would provide no immediate work for the jobless.

For the past 10 years, ever since enactment of a much smaller program in 1962, applications have been pouring into Washington from municipalities all across the country for Federal aid for a wide range of badly needed local facilities, such as water and sewage treatment plants, hospitals, nursing homes, and the like. Right now, there are

literally thousands of such projects on which the architectural planning, engineering, and local financing arrangements have been completed; projects which have been approved for Federal aid and are all ready to go—as soon as Federal funds are made available. Many of these projects are smaller ones which could get underway within 60 to 90 days after they get the go-ahead, meaning that many thousands of jobless men and women could move from the dole to the payroll in very short order.

CURRENT BACKLOG OF PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

(Dollar amounts in millions)

	Applica- tions	Federal funds	Total project cost
Waste treatment plants, EPA.....	3,000	\$2,100	\$5,900
Water and sewer, HUD.....	900	485	970
Hospitals, public health centers (HEW).....	1,919	2,000	4,900
Farmers Home Administra- tion loans.....	1,076	82	164.6
	1,809	235.2	235.2
Total.....	8,704	4,902	12,170

APPLICATIONS RETURNED (LACK OF FEDERAL FUNDS) SINCE 1967

	Number	Amount
Grants.....	2,847	\$308,000,000
Loans.....	4,420	868,100,000
Total.....		1,100,000,000

Third. Accelerated public works would not provide jobs where they are most needed.

This is the most wildly illogical of all the reasons advanced by the President for his veto. The fact is that this bill was drafted specifically to provide "rifle-shot" help to those areas that have been hardest hit by unemployment, areas where the jobless rate is "substantially higher" than the national average. The national average is 6.2 percent; that is tragically high, but it does not come close to the jobless rate in the areas this bill was designed to help.

In many cases, small local projects would be the first to get started under this program and these would by their very nature have an immediate impact on their localities in the form of new jobs and overall economic recovery. It has been estimated that the program, if aggressively and imaginatively implemented by the administration, would provide upward of 170,000 on-site jobs and 250,000 or more related jobs, for a total of more than 420,000 jobs—all of them in the areas of greatest need.

Furthermore, these are not leaf raking jobs of the sort that were widespread in the 1930's. On the contrary, the Federal aid would go to local governments—a rather effective kind of revenue sharing—for projects would have a permanent, beneficial effect on the quality of life in those communities.

Certainly, the work needs to be done and local governments are ready to get going. We must reduce our nonproductive spending and substitute for it meaningful investment in our society.

We are told that the long hot summer is now upon us. Across the length and breadth of our land, Americans young and old are looking for work. Accelerated public works is no panacea, no cure-all for the unemployment crisis that has been aggravated by this administration's economic policies, but it will help to relieve the hardship of many, many of our people who have suffered the most from those policies.

If the President's veto is permitted to stand, it will have a crippling effect on all our efforts to balance the economy properly and it will have a tremendous psychological effect on all our fellow citizens who need this help so desperately.

All interested groups and individuals across the Nation—State, county, and local leaders, representatives of American labor, and all the private organizations that have supported this accelerated public works bill in its passage through Congress—should inform their elected representatives in the House and Senate that this veto must be overridden and the legislation enacted into law.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON THE "PENTAGON PAPERS"

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

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon the Supreme Court announced its decision in regard to the so-called "Pentagon Papers," ruling that this material could be published.

Although there are many aspects of this whole affair that are still left unsettled, including the very important matter of the liability of those responsible for the unauthorized distribution of the classified information, I welcome the Court's decision for it is in keeping with the public's right to know, consistent with the requirements of national security. This is a most extraordinary decision affecting a most extraordinary case for clearly there is presently no ready-made formula for settling this type of controversy and it is well, I believe, that the matter has been taken to the highest tribunal of the land for resolution.

One of the most immediate questions that now comes to mind is the obvious need for a searching reexamination of the whole process of the classification of documents.

The first amendment guarantees of free speech and freedom of the press are not without limit, and indeed neither can they be. In times of emergency where the national security of the Nation is at stake there is ample precedent throughout our history where certain temporary, but necessary limitations have been placed upon freedom of expression.

However, I have long been concerned and even critical, especially during my years of service on the House Armed Services Committee, of the classification process used by the Defense Department in the handling of information. The fact

is that there is a definite tendency to overclassify material beyond the actual security needs of the Nation. In a free society such as ours the frivolous or expeditious use of the "secret" stamp can neither be justified nor tolerated. I strongly believe that the American people have the right to be informed of the activities of their Government, the only exception being the dissemination of information which would clearly prejudice the security of the Nation.

As regrettable as I find many aspects of this incident to be, there is a measure of satisfaction in knowing that this long-standing problem has now been brought into the open and I hope that something can at last be done to bring reason and a degree of consistency to the Government's classification process. It is encouraging to note the current suggestions for establishing some sort of congressional or civilian committee on national security which would deal specifically with the classification of governmental documents. Such a concept has great merit and demands thorough exploration for the faith of the American people in their Government must be preserved.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ACT

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 1971, I introduced the Employment Opportunity Act of 1971. More than a dozen cosponsors assisted this effort to substitute employment opportunities for welfare payments and restore the individual dignity and self-respect which flows from productive self-sufficiency. Functioning under the Secretary of Labor, this act will provide counseling, child care, training and job placement service in private employment, public service, and work programs and projects established by the Secretary.

Private employment will come from contracts between the Secretary and private enterprise, with preference given to export production. Such employers will be reimbursed 50 percent of a worker's pay while he undergoes on-the-job training; 25 percent during the next 2 years, and 10 percent for another year. Such workers will be subject to all conditions applied to other workers.

Public service jobs will be in such areas as health, education, social service, beautification, pollution control, and urban and rural development with State and local governments reimbursed 40 percent of the cost of providing the jobs. Work programs and projects established by the Secretary of Labor will provide jobs in such areas as State and local capital improvement projects through which the public will benefit for many years to come.

This is not a guaranteed annual income. Those persons placed in jobs must work to be paid. Leaving such a job will not result in their being returned to welfare rolls. Private enterprise and governmental jurisdictions will agree to con-

tinue to employ these workers after the Federal reimbursement assistance ends as long as their employment does not jeopardize the jobs of others.

Not subject to determination as employable will be the elderly, the mentally and physically infirm, and mothers of two or more children born before July 1, 1972, at least one of whom is under the age of 3 and being regularly cared for by the mother. At first, this program may cost as much as our present welfare system. As the transition from dependency to productivity advances, the cost will decrease in proportion to the resultant phase-down of welfare programs.

Progress is being made on H.R. 7088, my bill introduced to establish the Tinicum Environmental Center. Favorable reports have been received from the Interior Department and this is a major step in preserving and restoring the 900-acre Tinicum Marsh area.

VIETNAM

New York Times publication of Johnson administration documents provided unprecedented insight into the extent of the Vietnam mess inherited by President Nixon and into his monumental job in extricating us in a manner worthy of our sacrifices. The Times printed verbatim a number of messages transmitted between Washington and Saigon in code. This can enable the Communists to break our code and decipher everything they have intercepted.

Amid the publication controversy, Secretary of State Rogers said it would not be "in our national interest" to announce a total U.S. troop withdrawal deadline while Hanoi continued to hold U.S. prisoners for "ransom." He noted that Hanoi's top Paris peace negotiator, Xuan Thuy, said that, in return for such a U.S. announcement, Hanoi would only "discuss" a prisoner release.

With the Hanoi hierarchy engaged in "hawk-dove" turmoil, any U.S. announcement under those conditions would hand the hawks a major victory and embolden them to intensify their demands. This would be consistent with the Hanoi thinking which has rejected such positive U.S. proposals as a ceasefire in place and withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Meanwhile, 18,000 U.S. troops have been withdrawn during each of the last 2 months. Thus, only 240,000 U.S. forces remain while Hanoi's forces continue responsible for 75 percent of the Communist combat role in South Vietnam. President Nixon's program is achieving the results we all desire.

REVENUE SHARING

I cosponsored the Revenue Sharing Act of 1971 (H.R. 4192). Without excessive tax increases, it would help State and local governments meet demands for services and facilities and provide resources to make those governments more effective. In its first operational year, it would send approximately \$5 billion in new money to every general purpose governmental jurisdiction, with no project strings attached, and distribution automatic. The moneys going directly to State and local governmental jurisdic-

tions would eliminate much of the mess currently caused by the Federal bureaucracy; the largest, most costly bureaucracy the world has ever seen. Pennsylvania would receive almost \$247 million. Of this, 44.46 percent would move to county and local jurisdictions. Another \$11 billion would go to State and local governments during the first operational year of the administration's six special revenue-sharing proposals for transportation, urban and rural community development, education, law enforcement, and manpower. The Federal revenue-sharing proposals would eliminate bureaucratic redtape and would permit State, county, and municipal governments to put the money promptly to work on projects benefiting their people.

BUREAUCRACY CONTINUED

On June 2, 1971, the House chose between two bills to provide programs of public service jobs during high unemployment. H.R. 3613 provided that all public service employment programs be administered entirely by the Federal Government. Its applications section contained 5½ pages of requirements of what States, counties, and municipalities must prove when filing for a Federal grant. It demands six specific categories of assurances plus such other assurances, arrangements and conditions as the executive department deemed necessary to prescribe. Obviously, it would take at least a year or two for any applicant to meet all provisions. During this time, nothing would be done to decrease unemployment. H.R. 8141 provided that money for public service employment programs go directly to the States, counties, and municipalities to begin to reduce unemployment as soon as it was signed into law and fund distribution begun. H.R. 8141 was rejected and H.R. 3613 was passed. Since H.R. 3613 would continue a massive Federal bureaucracy and require a greatly enlarged U.S. Labor Department to administer it, its public service employment programs are doomed to failure.

STABILIZATION NEEDED

On at least two occasions, I have urged President Nixon to use Public Law 92-15 to institute controls on wages, salaries, prices, and rents, and establish regional economic stabilization boards with meaningful powers to correct inequities, give wage and salary increases where increased productivity is proved, and give price and rent increases where increased costs are proved. The continuing upward spiral of wages and prices is hurting everyone, causing inflation and has priced most U.S. products out of the world market. Noting that 40,000 construction workers were out of work in the Philadelphia area, I warned the President that this could spread; that stabilization offered the only assurance against continued inflation and devastating strikes such as threatened for August 1, 1971, in steel. On June 3, 1971, following the settlement in which 30,000 aluminum workers gained raises of about 31 percent over a 3-year period, I reiterated my concern. I believe that stabilization is necessary to improve our economy

and I will continue to urge the President to use the powers given him in Public Law 92-15.

SST STRUGGLE NOT OVER

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

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, the struggle over the SST is not yet over. We assured that our Government will not misallocate its resources in this manner, but other governments have not seen fit to do so. While this is certainly their prerogative we must be cognizant of the effect that the decisions of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France to continue production will have upon this country. As long as one SST flies there are pressures on the other airlines of the world to join this insane race.

I received a statement on the domestic effects of the Concorde and the Tu-144 from the International Executive Board of the United Auto Workers, pointing out these pressures and the hardships that SST service to the United States by foreign airlines would impose upon our domestic carriers. It is easy to see how these pressures could lead to introduction of the SST domestically by means other than direct Government subsidy. A private consortium, with or without governmental support or guarantees, could bring this environmental abomination to our skies.

Presently there are regulations that prohibit domestic supersonic flight, but these do not touch the basis of the problem. SST flights from foreign countries will land at coastal or nearly coastal airports. Their approach to these airports could easily, if not necessarily, be subsonic. So a ban upon supersonic flights alone does not protect the domestic airlines.

In addition, the environmental implications of this aircraft are not confined to the countries over which it will fly supersonically. Thinking only of the airport itself, we are terrified at the possibilities of the takeoff. According to George Chatham and Dr. Franklin P. Huddle, specialists in science and technology with the Library of Congress, during takeoff exhaust emission per passenger-mile of an SST rises 114 percent of that of a subsonic aircraft during comparable maneuvers.

And we must not forget that U.S. citizens do not remain within the confines of the Continental United States. Just off the Atlantic Coast, there are large collections of pleasure and fishing boats. This would be the area where the sonic boom would be the loudest and most damaging, since a plane leaving the United States is heaviest then, with its full load of fuel.

Finally, there are the worldwide implications, the possibility of irreversible climatic damage from the discharge of water, carbon dioxide, and numerous other pollutants. Even the most ardent SST proponents do not claim that such a change is not possible. This makes it our duty to discourage all supersonic transports, not just our own.

In view of all these considerations I have cosponsored H.R. 8760 a bill to prohibit any flights to the United States by commercial supersonic aircraft, whether at supersonic speed or not, until determination has been made of both the domestic noise and environmental implications of commercial flights to this country.

It is with pleasure that I insert the statement of the International Executive Board in the RECORD:

STATEMENT ON CONCORDE AND TU-144

The American SST is dead but our country nevertheless still faces serious problems raised by both sides in the great national debate that preceded its demise.

Supporters of the SST argued, among other things, that without it the U.S. would lose its position of leadership in the world aerospace market, which makes an important positive contribution to the nation's balance of payments, and the large number of job opportunities that SST production would provide.

Opponents contended, among other things, that the SST presented serious environmental dangers and that it would be uneconomic—imposing heavy additional costs on American airlines already seriously overburdened financially as each new generation of planes follows too closely upon the heels of the preceding one without sufficient increases in traffic to support rapidly expanding capacity.

Unless the U.S. now takes further steps, competitive pressures from the Anglo-French and Soviet SST's (the Concorde and the Tu-144) may leave our country in the worst of both worlds—without an SST of its own and yet beset with the problems foreseen by both advocates and opponents of an American SST.

If airlines in other countries should be compelled or induced to buy SST's, competing U.S. airlines will then have little alternative but to follow suit. In that case, a large part of the export market for U.S. subsonic transport planes will have been lost and along with it many thousands of jobs in U.S. aerospace plants; the U.S. balance of payments will suffer; the environment here and throughout the world will face the hazards which Congress sought to avoid and American airlines, already hard-pressed financially, will be saddled with the additional burden of uneconomic planes. Thus there would come to pass what both supporters and opponents of an American SST sought to avoid.

The danger is very real and immediate. Although U.S. airlines as well as those headquartered in other countries apparently would prefer not to add Concorde and Tu-144s to their fleets, under present conditions they are being impelled inexorably to acquire them. As *Newsweek* magazine (May 31, 1971, issue) put it in a report on the Paris air show:

"As far as the SST's are concerned, their potential customers will be digging in their heels. For the fact is that most of the airlines of the world wish that the supersonic transports would zoom off into the sky and never come back. The airlines may be forced to buy them and fly them, to protect their competitive position, but even Air France, which the Concorde builders—the government-owned Aerospatiale complex—expect to be the first airline to buy the plane, is lukewarm. 'Our studies have not given us complete satisfaction about profitability,' says Air France general secretary Gilbert Perol.

"The Concorde salesmen's biggest ploy is the Russian threat. Says Aerospatiale president Henri Ziegler: 'Moscow wants better and faster relations with the rest of the world. They will fly Moscow-Khabarovsk with the Tu-144 next year and will open up internationally by 1973. It is unbelievable

that we could leave all this to Moscow when we have a comparable machine.'"

After reporting on the doubts that airlines in other countries have concerning the value and significance of Soviet certification of the Tu-144, *Newsweek* continues:

"The carriers fervently wish as well that they did not have to take a chance on the Concorde. But it appears that they may have no choice. The French and British governments, to get back their huge investments, may force or persuade their government-backed airlines to buy the Concorde. Or the Soviets, by opening up Siberia and the Moscow route to Japan Air Lines as part of a deal, may be able to sell the Tu-144 to Japan. If either happens, other airlines will be forced to join the supersonic age—or risk losing passengers. 'It's a damn shame,' says the executive of one international carrier, 'that the airlines and the public should be squeezed this way in an international game of peacock pride.'"

American airlines are already beginning to respond to the competitive pressures. According to the *New York Times* (May 27, 1971) a Boeing engineer attending the Paris air show:

"reported that several United States airlines were now negotiating with Concorde officials on specifications and guarantees. He predicted they would sign firm contracts in six to eight months."

It is not yet too late to ward off the danger that the U.S. may suffer the disadvantages of the SST without having any of the advantages that advocates of its American embodiment projected.

Production of the Concorde and the Tu-144, which may well require governmental subsidies in any event (on top of the huge research and development subsidies already provided) would clearly become totally uneconomic if they were denied access to U.S. airports and thus to the most heavily traveled trans-Atlantic routes. The richest potential market for the SST's would have been eliminated. Without it, at the least, competitive pressures on reluctant airlines would abate and, more likely, production plans for both the Anglo-French and the Soviet SST's would be abandoned.

As the *New York Times* pointed out editorially on May 11, 1971, before the final vote in Congress on the U.S. SST:

"The opposition in this country to subsidizing an American-built plane was based in part on the judgment that it would be a misuse, if not an outright waste, of public funds. But equally important were the concern about the plane's excessive noise and the fear that it would pollute the thin air of the stratosphere. These latter objections weigh just as heavily against foreign SST's as they do against an American-built plane. Yet the Russians, the French and the English are going ahead with their planes. The danger is very real that SST's may soon be flying regularly across the Atlantic because these Governments are prepared, if necessary, to subsidize their publicly owned airlines to operate an unprofitable plane. President Pompidou's remarks after his flight in the Concorde the other day demonstrate that national prestige rather than economic or environmental common sense is the controlling consideration."

The *Times* concluded that:

"This country should make clear to foreign countries now that it regards the noise and pollution of supersonic flight as an intolerable threat to the environment of this planet and that it is not prepared to welcome any SST's to American airports."

The *Times* was apparently under the impression that SST's could be barred from landing at U.S. airports only under state laws regulating airport noise and not by the Federal Government. We believe that is incorrect since trans-Atlantic travel is clearly

foreign commerce over which the Federal government has unquestionable jurisdiction (in addition to having unchallenged power to legislate to protect the national environment).

We therefore call upon Congress to move promptly to enact legislation which will deny access to U.S. airports to SST's whether owned by foreign or by domestic airlines, unless and until it is clearly established, first, that they present no environmental or noise hazards and, second, that they can be operated economically by U.S. airlines so as to avoid any necessity for imposing fare and freight-rate increases upon American travelers and businesses. We believe that Congress should, in addition, direct the State and Commerce Departments to undertake discussions with other governments with a view to persuading them to take similar action in order to lessen even further the likelihood that the Concorde and the TU-144 will be put into production.

In so doing, we would not only safeguard our environment and that of other countries, but would also preserve our pre-eminence in the world aircraft market and its reflection in our balance of payments, provide employment for thousands of aerospace workers by blocking unfair competition from an uneconomic and heavily subsidized product and avoid needless increases in the price level resulting from increases in air fares and freight rates.

It is only the Anglo-French combine and the Soviet Union that now have an interest in inflicting the SST's upon the world—and their interest, as the Times noted, is for national prestige rather than for economic purposes. The rest of the world has a little reason as the U.S. to welcome the supersonic monsters. We therefore would serve not only our own national interests but those of the world's peoples by banning SST's from our airports.

ENERGY CRISIS

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the Small Business Subcommittee on Special Small Business Problems, of which I am chairman, conducted hearings last fall on the energy crisis. Witnesses included:

- Hon. A. K. Bissell, Mayor, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
- Hon. James A. Burke, Representative from Massachusetts.
- Nat Caldwell, Nashville Tennessean.
- Robert E. DeBlouis, President, New England Fuel Institute.
- Hon. Hollis M. Dole, Assistant Secretary, Mineral Resources, Department of the Interior.
- Hon. Richard Fulton, Representative from Tennessee.
- Hon. Robert N. Giaimo, Representative from Connecticut.
- Hon. Michael J. Harrington, Representative from Massachusetts.
- William S. Jones, President, National Oil Jobbers Council.
- Hon. George A. Lincoln, Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness.
- Hon. John V. Lindsay, Mayor, New York, N.Y.
- D. Bruce Mansfield, President, Edison Electric Institute.
- Cloyd C. McDowell, President, Harlan County Coal Operators Association, Harlan County, Ky.
- Hon. John N. Nassikas, Chairman, Federal Power Commission.
- Alex Radin, General Manager, American Public Power Association.

Dexter Raines, Tennessee Land & Mining Co.

Herbert Stein, Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President.

Hon. Joseph C. Swidler, Chairman, New York State Public Service Commission, Albany, N.Y.

Hon. Aubrey J. Wagner, Chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Jack Walls, Walls & Coker Coal Sales, Inc., Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Ted Q. Wilson, Esq., Attorney at Law, Oneida, Tenn.

Evidence produced by those hearings has been widely used and several of the recommendations at least partially adopted. One recommendation was for the development of a national energy policy and at least the first steps toward this has now been taken by the President. Other steps resulting from the hearings included actions to secure additional supplies of fuel oil for conversion to electricity last winter. However, the energy crisis is by no means over and will not be for several years. Therefore, we are going to continue these hearings and the next hearings are scheduled to commence on July 12. This series of hearings will concentrate on the investigation of the problems relating to oil companies acquiring competing fuel resources and other corporations making acquisitions in the energy field which may have the effect of lessening competition. We will also hold hearings on the validity of data used by the Federal Power Commission in estimating natural gas reserves and the relationship of such data to price increases.

Several large oil companies have gained control of a majority of the 15 largest domestic coal producers. Some have claimed that this concentration by competing raw fuel suppliers of energy resources may have contributed to the recent shortage of coal available for use in the generation of electric power, resulting in increases in electric rates.

The effect of utility price increases on the small businessman and the consumer is harsh. Both large and small coal users complain that they are unable to obtain adequate supplies at reasonable prices. Many areas of the country face the possibility of brownouts and blackouts because of the unavailability of coal for use in the generation of electricity or other generation facilities. It is the small businessman, the homeowner and the consumer who will suffer the most since they will ultimately have to pay for the lack of coal supplies by increased utility bills.

Vast coal reserves exist in this country. Yet, recently available supplies have dwindled to critically short proportions. The presence of coal reserves under the control of large oil companies and conglomerates could lessen competition, artificially driving up prices and raising barriers to prospective entrants into the coal industry. The Subcommittee will examine the extent of the concentration in the coal industry to enhance our understanding of the facts surrounding recent price increases and the trend toward concentration of competing raw fuel suppliers.

The hearings will include representa-

tives from the following: Continental Oil Co.; Humble Oil Co.; American Public Power Association; Tennessee Valley Public Power Association; National Rural Electric Co-Op Association; American Public Gas Association; American Petroleum Institute; Federal Trade Commission; Atomic Energy Commission; Department of Justice; Department of the Interior; Federal Power Commission; Center for the Study of Responsive Law; the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

The energy supply picture is not bright and will continue to grow dimmer unless a concerted effort is made to encourage competition among raw fuel suppliers in order to maintain a price structure that will provide the public with energy at the lowest possible prices.

U.S. DEFENSES REQUIRE AN F-14

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the recent publicity about the cost of the Navy's F-14 air superiority fighter has led to suggestions that the program be canceled. In view of what we face in a growing and modern Soviet Navy and its worldwide implications, the idea is inconceivable. To terminate a program which will provide the Navy with its only new and fully modern aircraft that possesses a margin of superiority over the challenging Russian threat would be preposterous.

The Secretary of Defense, in his fiscal year 1972 defense report, pointed out that:

We maintain the full range of air, sea, and ground forces needed to meet our planning goals. In addition the Secretary made clear that our naval forces form an essential part of our assets for realistic deterrence across a broad spectrum of possible conflicts. Since the United States has been and remains a maritime nation, a strong Navy is essential.

In order to support this strategy, our naval forces rely on carrier task forces to protect our sea lines of communication and to project U.S. forces overseas. Effective naval strategy requires that these forces be protected and enjoy control of the air above the seas. That is the basic reason why Navy fighters are now needed, and will continue to be needed in the future.

Capable fighter aircraft are fundamental to effective and sustained employment of sea-based tactical air striking forces and to defense of our fleet. U.S. Navy fighters must provide fleet air defense of our tactical forces at sea and must be able to intercept and destroy enemy aircraft and their air-to-surface missiles, as well as cruise missiles launched from ships and submarines. The Navy's fighters must also fill other fighter roles that are related to such carrier task force objectives as strikes, reconnaissance, close air support, and fighter sweeps. It should be emphasized that any of these missions can involve combat with enemy fighter aircraft, and

the fighter must be capable of meeting the variety of threats it faces with both long-range and short-range weapons. To fulfill these missions, the fighters need a variety of capabilities such as a long-range air-to-air missile system, a high level of air combat maneuverability, and the short-range weapons essential for fighter-to-fighter encounters.

If the United States is to continue to retain its ability to project sea power, its deployed task forces will be required to engage a wide spectrum of hostile airborne targets. These include highly maneuverable fighter aircraft, supersonic bombers with long-range air-to-surface missiles, as well as antiship cruise missiles.

In the past, the Department of Defense has provided analyses of these threats. The fiscal year 1972 defense report identifies several new aircraft already developed by the Soviets that could significantly increase the threat during the 1970's over that presently posed by existing Soviet fighters. The Soviets already have a number of new fighters with estimated performance comparable to the present F-4 at low and middle altitudes, but with higher top speeds and ceilings.

The adequacy of our present fighters to meet the threat from new and highly maneuverable Soviet fighters in air superiority combat is a continuing problem that must be faced. The Soviets have devoted a substantial amount of resources to improving their tactical fighter capabilities. They have developed 12 new fighter prototypes during the past 10 years and have also deployed improved versions of some of their older model fighters. Examples of newer models of Soviet aircraft include the latest all weather version of the Mig-21 Fishbed, the mach 3 Foxbat, the small mach 2 Flagon, the swing-wing Flogger, and the mach 2 Fiddler, all of them now operationally deployed. The Soviets have several thousand fighters and light bombers in operational units of their tactical air forces. About 40 percent of these aircraft are available for close air support, air strike and interdiction missions, and a similar percentage for air defense. The balance is available for reconnaissance and reconnaissance strike.

The DOD has also outlined publicly the threat posed by the large land-based naval bomber force of the Soviets. This force includes over 200 badger medium bombers equipped to carry anti-ship air-to-surface missiles with significant standoff ranges. The land-based Badger's have a long unrefueled combat radius and are fully integrated with Soviet surface and submarine forces and they participate in exercises with these forces.

DOD and the Navy presently envision the primary air threat to the fleet as attacks by masses of land-based bomber aircraft carrying air-to-surface missiles—ASM's—from large distances away from the carrier task force. The Navy's objective is to provide a defense in depth. In the fleet air defense role, the combat air patrol and deck launched interceptors provide the first line of defense against the attacker, the presence of which is detected by early warning aircraft. The first objective of the defense is to intercept

the bombers beyond the range of their ASM's before they can launch them. Bombers or missiles that penetrate the fighter screen would then be engaged by SAM's and close in defense systems.

The bomber/ASM threat can be compounded by inclusion of escort fighters which may be armed with medium- and long-range air-to-air missiles as well as guns. This, of course, necessitates the ability to counter highly maneuverable Soviet fighters. Attacks on our ships by fighter aircraft carrying bombs can be expected.

In addition to the threat of air-launched weapons, a grave threat is also posed by antiship cruise missiles fired from submarines and/or surface ships. At the present time, the Soviet Navy includes 20 major surface combatants, 65 submarines—roughly half of which are nuclear powered—and 160 patrol craft armed with long-range antiship cruise missiles. These antiship missiles are both nuclear and nonnuclear. Their maximum standoff ranges vary, for the most part, from the visible horizon to up to 450 miles. Their in-flight control and terminal homing systems are of high accuracy. The terminal homing systems include active radar or passive infrared homing, or a combination of both. The cruise missiles must be countered by the same fleet air defense system as the bombers and ASM's.

When used in operations over land—such as strike operations from carriers—the Navy's fighters must be able to counter the most maneuverable of Soviet fighters.

All told the threat to the fleet and to U.S. air superiority is a formidable one. The next generation of Navy fighters must be able to cope effectively with all of the threats described above. The need for improved fighter performance is essential if the United States is to maintain air superiority and control of the vital sea lanes during the 1970's and 1980's.

The current Navy fighter inventory contains only the F-8 Crusader and the F-4 Phantom. The F-8 is a single engine, gun-bearing day fighter that is also equipped to fire sidewinder air-to-air missiles. The design is more than 15 years old. The F-4J, the latest version of the F-4 series, is a twin engine fighter that can carry sparrow and sidewinder missiles. Although this is the present first-line fighter, and a very capable aircraft, the basic design of the F-4 series is also some 15 years old. Propulsion and airframe limitations of the F-4 series will prevent this aircraft from meeting the projected Soviet fighter threats. The growth capacity of the basic F-4 airframe has largely been used up, although there will be efforts to make further improvements to provide increases in its capabilities wherever possible.

The need for improvements in our present Navy fighters in the fleet air defense mission must also be explained in order to understand the need for a new fighter. The threat from air and surface launched cruise missiles requires a countering weapon with greater capability than now possessed by the F-4 armed with Sparrow missiles.

A multi-shot fire control system incorporating the ability to track-while-scan, coupled with a much longer range missile, can provide a great increase in fleet air defense effectiveness. That is precisely what the Phoenix missile and fire control system is designed to provide—and this is the only system currently under development which will possess all these capabilities in the required time frame.

The F-14 is a new fighter designed to provide the increased capabilities needed during the mid-1970's and beyond. It is capable of providing air superiority and fleet air defense through a variety of weapons systems improvements, such as the ability to operate in the search mode while tracking targets, and armaments including Phoenix, Sparrow, and Sidewinder missiles, and a high performance 20MM gun. In addition, it will have a significant air-to-surface attack capability.

The F-14 is specifically designed to provide the Navy with increased air-to-air capabilities needed in an early time frame. F-14 aircraft will provide significantly improved fighter to fighter performance over that of the F-4. The design of the aircraft has emphasized air combat maneuvering capability in its fighter configuration. At the same time, the F-14 is capable of carrying six Phoenix missiles in what is technically described as an "overload" condition for fleet air defense. Armed with Phoenix, the F-14 will be able to make multiple missile launches against widely spaced targets—such as enemy ASM-carrying bombers, or air and surface launched cruise missiles.

Because of these circumstances I am confident the F-14 will provide this country with a much needed capability. The F-4, even with improvements, will not suffice. The Navy has remained consistent during the past three budget cycles. They have told us repeatedly what they face and how they plan to use the F-14. Now it is our duty to see that the F-14 is introduced into the fleet as soon as possible. We cannot afford to do otherwise.

ANOTHER FOURTH OF JULY

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, standing as we do on the eve of the 195th anniversary of the declaration of America's independence, one cannot help but wonder what the framers of that memorable document would think if they could but view their creation in today's light. How abused have become stirring words such as freedom, liberty, justice, honor, and independence which are sprinkled with great care throughout our Declaration.

Today, freedom to some has come to mean the right to destroy the property of another without fear of punishment. Liberty for some is the right to advocate the violent overthrow of our Government. Honor, for some, has come to mean the right to remain silent in defense of the enemies of America.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the Declaration of Independence, molded so carefully into the 1,337 words which inspired the world, has ceased for some to be a document which lives, is perishable unless nurtured with sweat and blood, and instead has evolved into a right to be called up on demand with no thought for the obligations or the responsibilities which are entailed.

Liberty and freedom are not rights, Mr. Speaker. Those brave men who were meeting just 195 years ago knew that full well; knew that they faced whatever peril might befall them in pursuit of liberty to prove that only love and protection will preserve the essence of liberty.

As we look about us today, and listen to the chants of those who shout their demands for freedom from the streets, one wonders if any of these people would have had sufficient courage, sufficient strength of conviction, to have been among the original signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Is there a Jefferson among them? I doubt it, for they have not been called on to face up to the times of Jefferson. Nor do they have within them the sheer poetry of a Jefferson who sat down at his handmade desk and brought forth a dream for all mankind.

And so, what would the Jeffersons think if they were to return to the land they carved from their minds and hearts? Would they be distressed, downcast, disheartened?

Disturbed, yes; but not disheartened. There is here a great monument to their work. They could look at the state of their America today and be proud that their words and deeds—their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—have brought forth a land which has been strong enough to withstand the dead-beats of democracy. But I think they would be very concerned at the manifestations of softness, the indifference of the people to the threat of disaster, the failure of so many in the high places to stand up for America's true virtues in the face of constant heckling by the malcontents.

America is 195 years old because of the strength of life in our land which enables it to overcome the cries of those who demand instead of contribute. But how long can this strength endure without a stronger showing by those who believe in America and want it to continue in the great patterns which have been our trademark to the world.

Even so, our Founding Fathers would be proud that their dream has endured and that their country remains strong and can still make allowances for those who do nothing in its behalf.

They would, I believe, wish us all tranquility on the anniversary of their inspiration, but they would also pray for Godspeed for an awakening to the dangers which are among us and around us.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, in a recent speech, noted that farmers financial situation is improving. In 1965, farming income was running 71 percent per capita after taxes, in the general average. Last year it was up to 78 percent—a gain of 4 percent since 1968.

American consumers are getting their food for 16.5 percent of their income, an alltime low. Farm exports this year are expected to hit a new high of \$7.5 billion, up from \$5.7 billion 2 years ago.

THE DRINKING AND DRUG-ABUSING DRIVER

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

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I am anxious to join with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HARSHA) in the introduction of legislation to deal with one of our most difficult aspects of highway safety—the drinking and drug-abusing driver.

This is an area to which I have given special attention during the time I served in the Tennessee General Assembly and since I have come to the House of Representatives. The bill we introduce today gives special impetus to these efforts in providing what we hope to be adequate funds to carry out this safety crusade.

It will take more than money to get the job done, but the funds authorized under this legislation are a vital ingredient in the formula of a successful attack on the problem.

In joining in this effort at the national level, I would be remiss if I did not call attention to some of the ways we are "getting tough" in Tennessee to get the drinking driver off the road and keep him as immobile as possible.

Under a new amendment to our State law, motorists charged on their first conviction of driving under the influence will be incarcerated for a 48-hour period. The recent amendment also requires that second offenders be jailed for 5 days, while third and subsequent convictions on the same charge require a jail term of not less than 60 days.

Another law affecting motorists in Tennessee will permit municipalities to adopt an ordinance which would allow a driver to surrender his driver's license in lieu of bail bond pending court action on traffic charges.

Last year, 7,135 motorists in Tennessee had their driver's licenses revoked or suspended because of convictions for driving while intoxicated. Tennessee law presumes a driver to be under the influence of an intoxicant when an alcohol blood test registers 0.10 on the scale.

It is so highly important to get drinking motorists off our streets and highways, we must attack the problem at all levels. Through more rigid state regulations as well as through more comprehensive direction and funding, nationally.

It bears repeating that almost half of all automobile accidents in the Nation are attributed to the drinking driver. Each year some 30,000 fatalities and 800,000 automobile crashes in the United States are due to the misuse of alcohol. Most of these accidents are caused by chronic drinkers, not just the party-goers.

I have long fought for stiffer penalties and better enforcement of the implied consent law for drinking motorists in Tennessee, and I feel the bill we introduce today will go a long way toward providing the wherewithal to do what has to be done to eliminate this menace to the Nation's health and safety. I commend the gentleman for his leadership. He will have my wholehearted support as we press for enactment.

THE INSIDE STORY OF GENERAL PATTON'S LAST DAYS IN THE U.S. ARMY

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker in view of the recent interest created in the career of Gen. George S. Patton by the brilliant motion picture, "Patton," I believe Members will especially want to read a most interesting article on General Patton's concluding days in the Army, before his tragic death in a motor accident in Germany, which appeared in the June issue of the magazine Army.

The article was written by a close friend and military associate of General Patton, the popular and hard-hitting columnist, Col. Robert S. Allen.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the article in question:

PATTON'S SECRET "I AM GOING TO RESIGN FROM THE ARMY, QUIT OUTRIGHT, NOT RETIRE"

(By Robert S. Allen)

Before he was fatally injured in an auto crash, Gen. George S. Patton had decided to dramatically resign from the Army, with a characteristically spectacular statement that he was taking this unusual step "to be free to live my own way of life."

This plan of the famed World War II combat commander can now be told for the first time, more than 25 years after his tragic death.

As a 61-year-old West Pointer with more than 30 years of active service, including command of his country's first tank force in World War I, Patton was eligible to retire as a four-star general. As a retired officer, he would have continued to be subject to military discipline and control.

So Patton had privately made up his mind to cut all ties with the Army by resigning as a resounding rebuke to superiors for relieving him of command of his beloved Third Army because of an outspoken comment in reply to a provocative question at a press conference.

Independently wealthy, Patton was in position to give vent to his outraged hurt and frustration with such a gesture. So, with typical spirited forcefulness, he was determined to resign rather than retire.

Bringing this poignant story to light at this time, after a quarter of a century, is impelled by a recent rumor that there was something sinister about Patton's fatal ac-

cident. These accounts vary in minor ways, but all are similar in two key respects:

They are devoid of details or particulars regarding the nature and purpose of the reputed mystery; at the same time, the inference is pronounced that in some manner Patton was the victim of a dastardly plot to kill him.

The stories are wholly untrue. They are entirely without foundation or a scintilla of evidence in the emphatic opinion of those closest and dearest to Patton.

They include his late wife, who was with him throughout the 12 days he fought a losing struggle for life; his long-time chief of staff and close friend, Lt. Gen. Hobart R. Gay, who was with him at the time of the accident; Patton's two surviving children, Brig. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., Assistant Commander of the Armor School and Ruth Ellen Totten, widow of an artillery brigadier. Also, Horace L. Woodring, driver of Patton's car, and Robert Thompson, driver of the truck into which Patton's sedan crashed.

Just where, how and why the rumor got started is as baffling as the tale itself. Inquiries about the source invariably bring vague and ambiguous answers.

But there is an ironic relation between the fatal accident and Patton's secret decision to throw up his commission by dramatically resigning.

Had he not made up his mind to quit with a reverberating blast of indignation, it is highly unlikely the trip on which the auto accident occurred would have been made. So, the tragic event came to pass as an indirect consequence of his anguished determination to end his glory-studded military career by demonstratively resigning rather than routinely retiring.

Gen. Patton was definitely marked for inactivation in a few months.

A month earlier, in November 1945, he had passed his 61st birthday. Shortly before, he had been summarily removed from command of Third Army—which under his meteoric leadership had made epic history sweeping across France, smashing Hitler's desperate panzer-powered surprise offensive in the Ardennes, annihilating two German armies in the Palatinate in one week, and then slashing across the Rhine without air or artillery support and racing across Germany for Dresden, until stopped in the Thuringen corridor by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEP).

Following Third Army's hard-fought capture of Kassel, western anchor of the Thuringen corridor, Patton was visited by a British general for whom a briefing was staged in Third Army's famed war room. Afterwards, the obviously impressed English visitor asked Patton, "When do you expect to be in Berlin?"

"I can't say. But I can get there in a very short time if permitted."

"General Eisenhower has invited me to dine with him in Berlin after it's taken," boasted the British general.

"That will be very nice," dryly responded Patton. "But one thing is certain: General Eisenhower won't get there unless I get there first—but you don't have to tell him I said that."

When halted on 3 April, to enable U.S. First and Ninth armies to come up on line with the Third, its trip-hammer tank spearheads held positions 20 miles from Leipzig, 30 miles from Dresden and 10 miles from Czechoslovakia.

At a meeting with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th Army Group commander, Patton asked, "When do you expect to contact the Russians?"

"That's still uncertain," replied Bradley. "Just disconnect me with any telephone hookup with SHAEP," urged Patton, "and I'll contact the Russians for you in a few days." "I'm sure you would," laughed Bradley,

"but it isn't as simple as that. I wish it were. A lot of high-level politics are involved."

On 17 April, Patton was again given his head and final mission: shift the axis of Third Army's main attack southeast to gain contact with Soviet forces in the Danube valley, and seize the eastern portion of the so-called "National Redoubt."

That long-reported Nazi stronghold proved to be a myth. Captured documents confirmed that it had been planned, but Patton's crushing victory in the Palatinate, followed by his daring slash across the Rhine and shattering rupture of central Germany, had aborted the Hitler-Himmler scheme to fortify the Alpine region into a last-stand bastion.

VE-day found Patton's command post at Regensburg on the Danube, almost in the middle of Third Army's 185-mile front, extending from Karlsbad in Czechoslovakia to the Enns River in central Austria.

The next day, a group of correspondents called on Patton for a press conference. One asked why Third Army had not occupied Prague. Reconnaissance units reached the Czech capital, but had been withdrawn to Pilsen.

"I'll tell you why we didn't take Prague," said Patton. Tensing, the newsmen readied for a hot story. "We didn't take it," he continued blandly, "because I was ordered not to."

"Who gave that order?"

"Ask SHAEP," smiled Patton. No further questions were asked.

In June 1945, Patton returned to the United States for a series of victory celebrations arranged by the Pentagon. Everywhere he was jubilantly hailed by vast and idolizing throngs.

In Boston, more than 750,000 people jammed the 20-mile parade route roaringly cheering him every foot of the way. Comparable crowds welcomed him in Los Angeles, his home town, Denver and other cities. He was the hero of the hour—and he loved every minute of it.

Everywhere Patton went, he spoke with characteristic pungency and wry humor.

In Boston, Mrs. Patton's home town, he told a jam-packed luncheon that he was "amused at the amount of formality afforded me. That may account for the stuffiness of some generals," he added with a broad grin. "But perhaps as long as I can see the funny side of it, I'll be spared that unhappy affliction."

In Los Angeles, he was asked at a press conference how he was able to get such outstanding competence and devoted loyalty from his staff.

"I never tell people how to do things," replied Patton. "I tell them what to do but not how. If you give people responsibility, they will surprise you with their ingenuity and reliability. Also, I never indulge in the discreditable habit of naming the next superior as the source of adverse criticism while crediting myself with complimentary remarks. Loyalty operates both ways, down as well as up."

A speaker in Denver effusively hailed Patton as "one of the greatest generals of all time."

Patton began his brief reply with, "I appreciate the high compliment paid me but, in all frankness, I should tell you that I am really a better poet than a general. Publishers haven't recognized that as yet, but it's the truth, just the same."

Patton eagerly hoped for a command in the Pacific in the contemplated invasion of Japan. But that was turned down by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Patton's name was on a list of six submitted to MacArthur by the War Department, but although they reputedly were long-time friends, MacArthur rejected Patton—to his deep disappointment.

He returned to Third Army, which was in

charge of administering Bavaria, and dropped out of public sight until 22 September, when he held a requested press conference at his headquarters in Bad Tölz, south of Munich.

That affair was the beginning of the end for Patton—professionally and personally.

Within a few hours after his meeting with the newsmen, Patton was again in the headlines and once more in hot water with civilian and military superiors. What happened was this:

As the conference was closing, a correspondent, who had never attended a Patton session before and who in several previous questions had evinced an unfriendly attitude, asked why Nazis were being retained in office in Bavaria. The question was obviously loaded, with the evident purpose of causing embarrassment.

Gen. Gay, Patton's able and devoted chief of staff, vigorously shook his head signaling him not to answer. Patton saw Gay's warning, but disregarded it.

"I despise and abhor Nazis and Hitlerism as much as anyone," he said. "My record on that is clear and unchallengeable. It is to be found on battlefields from Morocco to Bad Tölz. In supervising the functioning of the Bavarian government, which is my mission, the first thing that happened was that the outs accused the ins of being Nazis. Now, more than half the German people were Nazis and we would be in a hell of a fix if we removed all Nazi party members from office."

"The way I see it, this Nazi question is very much like a Democratic and Republican election fight. To get things done in Bavaria, after the virtually complete disorganization and disruption of four years of war, we had to compromise with the devil a little. We had no alternative but to turn to people who knew what to do and how to do it. So, for the time being we are compromising with the devil to that extent."

"It's regrettable, but a very urgent and vital job has to be done to put this shattered country back on its feet again. We are trying to do that as best we can with the personnel available. That's the whole story."

"I don't like Nazis any more than you do. I despise them. In the past three years I did my utmost to kill as many of them as possible. Now we are using them for lack of anyone better until we can get better people."

Patton's explanation was entirely reasonable and realistic. Further, he was doing exactly what was being done by all other U.S., British and French commanders and civilian authorities throughout occupied Germany—with one all-important difference.

They were not comparing the Nazi holdovers they were retaining to Democratic and Republican politicians.

That was Patton's mortal error.

His indiscreet candor, largely taken out of context, was flashed to the United States in sensational radio and press bulletins. The reaction was instantaneous and vehement. Once again he was in the doghouse. Broadcast commentators fulminated, editorials declaimed indignantly, and bleeding-heart politicians and self-righteous do-gooders ranted and yowled.

The next day, Patton issued a statement expressing regret for the "unfortunate analogy."

At SHAEP, that was deemed insufficient by Gen. Eisenhower. The war over and Patton's battlefield genius no longer in pressing need, Eisenhower had reached the end of his patience. Patton was peremptorily summoned to SHAEP, located in the giant and curiously unbombed I. G. Farben plant on the outskirts of decimated Frankfurt.

After a 2½-hour meeting, they emerged sternfaced and unsmiling. Neither would say anything. Patton returned to his headquarters, and the next day a number of Nazis in the Bavarian government were abruptly dismissed.

On October 5, the same fate befell Patton. SHAEF brusquely announced his ouster as Third Army commander and assignment to command of Fifteenth Army.

Fifteenth was an army in name only, a paper outfit with no troops, no equipment and no mission. Created while the fighting was going on to relieve the combat armies of the onerous responsibility of administering the civilian population behind their lines. Fifteenth Army consisted solely of a small staff quartered at Bad Nauheim, in the interior of Germany. At that time it was keeping itself busy collecting and sorting documents and material for the compiling of histories of the war in the European Theater.

Explicitly ordered to hold no more press conferences, issue no statements and make no speeches, Patton took the heartbreaking blow in silence. But while outwardly subdued, inwardly he seethed in anguished fury and searing despair.

He was baffled as to just where and how he had erred. He could not understand the reason for the rancorous storm of abuse and castigation. He had done no more than other Allied commanders administering occupied areas! So why pick him? If he was wrong, why weren't they?

Particularly he was cut to the quick by Eisenhower's stinging rebuke in their talk. Patton felt that not only was that wholly uncalled for, but grossly ungrateful and unfair. From Africa to the ETO, he had given Eisenhower the utmost in loyal, unstinting and peerless service. Eisenhower himself had called him the "greatest ground gainer," and when the Battle of the Bulge erupted it was to Patton that he instantly turned and said, "George, you take charge and fight this one."

Patton did in those bleak and terrifyingly uncertain days and nights in the ferocious cold and snow of the Ardennes. He triumphed resoundingly and then in a quick succession of devastating blows demolished Nazi armies and rule in western, central and eastern Germany.

Surely simple gratitude alone warranted more than a humiliating verbal spanking in private and degrading condemnation in public. For that reason alone, Patton indignantly felt, he should have been treated with more consideration and appreciation.

To him the whole debasing affair confirmed strongly a suspicion that had long been brewing in his mind that malicious and envious forces in and out of the Army were determinedly bent on destroying him and discrediting his matchless record as a battle commander.

The more he agonized over it, the more he became convinced that his curt dismissal as Third Army commander was not only completely unwarranted and gratuitously unfair, but an intolerable manifestation of the covert conspiracy against him.

He determined to put up with such insufferable indignities no longer. He began to think how best he could strike back and assert himself fully and freely.

While brooding over his course and future, Patton sorrowfully bade farewell to the officers and men of Third Army headquarters and departed for Bad Nauheim, the command post of Fifteenth Army. To the disconsolate Third Army staff he was too overwrought to say more than a few words. They poignantly summed up the deep emotions of both.

"All good things must come to an end," Patton said haltingly as he looked bleakly at them. "The best thing that has ever come to me is the honor and privilege of having commanded Third Army. . . Goodbye, and God bless you."

The staff of Fifteenth Army tensely awaited Patton's appearance at a meeting he had ordered to be held immediately upon his arrival. Under its previous commander, the staff, occupied with administrative and logistic functions, operated in a relaxed manner and tempo. Patton was widely known for his

taut discipline and vehement insistence on meticulous attire and unfailing workmanship. So his introductory session was anticipated with foreboding.

This concern became outright alarm when, tight-lipped and grim, he strode into the crowded hall. For a few moments he eyed the staff somberly and critically. Then, abruptly he relaxed and said affably: "There are occasions when I can truthfully say that I am not as much of a son of a bitch as I may think I am. This is one of them."

The relieved staff roared with surprised delight. From then on, it was as wholeheartedly for him as the Third Army staff had been.

At Bad Nauheim, Patton spent the time reading, poring over the voluminous war journal he had accumulated and numerous other writings, sending letters to his beloved wife Beatrice and other members of his family and close friends, and composing a series of articles expounding his views on combat, leadership, tactics, discipline and horsemanship. Assembled under the title *War As I Knew It: or, Helpful Hints to Hopeful Heroes*, the pungent and dynamic expositions were distributed by the War Department to service schools for the instruction of both faculties and students.

He also made short trips to visit old friends in France, Britain, Denmark and Sweden, where more than 30 years previously he had made a warmly favorable impression as a young cavalry lieutenant representing the United States in the military pentathlon in the Stockholm Olympics.

But all the while Patton continued to fume inwardly over what had befallen him, and to mull over incessantly what his next step should be. These inflamed thoughts and the consuming anger that prompted them never left him.

Finally, one night at dinner, he said to Gen. Gay:

"I have given this a great deal of thought. I am going to resign from the Army. Quit outright, not retire. That's the only way I can be free to live my own way of life. That's the only way I can and will live from now on. For the years that are left to me I am determined to be free to live as I want to and to say what I want to."

"I have given this a great deal of thought. It has occupied my mind almost completely the last two months, and I am fully convinced this is the only honorable and proper course to take."

Gay, startled and deeply perturbed, pressed Patton "not to be hasty; don't do anything you might regret later." Particularly Gay urged Patton to discuss the matter with people close to him.

"Talk it over with your wife," Gay said. "You owe that to her. Also with Fred Ayer [a brother-in-law whom Patton regarded highly] and Harry Semmes [patent lawyer of Washington, D.C., who was a young officer in Patton's World War I tank brigade and remained close to him through the years]. There are others you ought to talk this over with. These people are part of your life and you don't want to make a decision as momentous as this, and which will affect them as much as it will you, without discussing it with them."

"I haven't the slightest doubt that Beatrice and Fred will see it just as I do, and agree fully with my decision," replied Patton emphatically.

As the days passed, Patton became increasingly tense and restless. He took long drives by himself, and at times nervously paced the floor of his office. At dinner, he said little and went to his quarters early. He smoked more cigars than usual.

It was obvious he was undergoing deep and gnawing turmoil.

Early in December, he informed Gay he intended to spend Christmas with Mrs. Patton at their home in Hamilton, Mass., near Boston.

"Admiral Hewitt has invited me to accompany him to the U.S. on his flagship, the *Augusta*," Patton said. "I'll fly to London on Monday and join him there. When I get home, I am going through with my plan to resign from the Army."

"I'm going to do it with a statement that will be remembered a long time. If it doesn't make big headlines, I'll be surprised. As I told you, I am determined to be free to live my own way of life, and I'm going to make that unforgettably clear."

As Patton talked, it was obvious he was under great emotional strain. His long, slender fingers drummed nervously on the table, and he puffed tensely on his cigar.

Gay, who had become profoundly concerned about the inner torment and agonizing Patton had been going through for weeks, anxiously cast about for something to divert and calm him. Suddenly an idea struck Gay. Striving hard to be nonchalant, he said to the general.

"You haven't done any hunting for quite a while. How about going out tomorrow? They tell me the countryside is overrun with pheasants. With the men away during the war, the birds became very plentiful. You could stand a little relaxation before you take off for home."

"I'll have a car pick us up early in the morning, and I know exactly where to go for some good shooting. It will do us both a lot of good to tramp around outdoors for a couple of hours. And you can try out that new gun you got a while back. You can see whether it's as good as claimed. It certainly is a beauty, and seemed to handle well."

It was a lucky try. Patton perked up instantly, and evinced keen interest.

"You've got something there, Hap," he exclaimed. "Doing a little bird-shooting would be good. You're right. I haven't been out much of late, and before I leave I ought to see how good that gun is and whether my hunting eye is as sharp as it used to be."

"Yes, let's do it. You arrange to have the car and guns on hand early tomorrow and we'll see how many birds we can bag."

December 9 was typically raw, cold and gloomily overcast for that part of Germany. Patton's sedan was driven by Horace L. Woodring, a 20-year-old private first class, now living in Union Lake, Mich. Patton sat on the right side of the rear seat with Gay on his left—as military custom prescribes; the junior always on the left of the senior.

There was some ground haze, but no traffic. The car traveled steadily on the empty highway, stopping as regulations prescribe at a rail crossing. Following is Woodring's account of how the tragic accident occurred near Necker Stadt:

"A 2½-ton truck that appeared out of the haze coming towards us suddenly made a left-hand turn to get on a side road leading off the highway. I don't know whether the driver didn't see us or what was the reason for his abrupt swerve. We were going too fast to stop and smashed into the truck. General Patton was thrown forward and his head struck a metal part of the partition between the front and back seats."

Although Patton was obviously severely injured, he did not lose consciousness. He bled considerably, and had difficulty breathing. His first thought was about the others.

"Are you hurt?" he asked Gay.

"Not a bit," Gay replied.

"How about you, Woodring?" Patton asked the youthful driver.

"I'm all right, sir," he answered.

"What about the other man?" asked Patton. He was assured he was unhurt. "See that nothing happens to him," Patton told Gay, "it wasn't his fault." Gay nodded.

After a pause, Patton said to Gay, "What a hell of a way to die. I think I'm paralyzed. I can't move my arm. Rub it, will you?"

It was a very different way to die than was envisioned by Patton eight months earlier.

at the last staff briefing at Third Army headquarters on VE-day, in a bomb-battered kaserne on the outskirts of Regensburg near the Danube River. Patton had listened intently to the reports of G2, G3 and other sections. Then he rose and in his slightly squeaky voice said quietly:

"This will be our last operational briefing in Europe. I hope and pray it will be our privilege to resume these briefings in another theater that still is unfinished business in this war. I know you are as eager to go there as I am. One thing I can promise you. If I go, you will go.

"I say that because the unsurpassed record of this headquarters is your work. It has been a magnificent and historic job from start to finish. You made history in a manner that is an imperishable glory to you and to our country. There probably is no army commander who did less than I did. You did it all, and the illustrious record of Third Army is due largely to your unstinting and outstanding efforts. I thank you from the depths of my heart for all you have done."

That was all. He stood silent for a few minutes looking at the staff and they at him.

Then he nodded to Chief of Staff Gay and, snapping his fingers at Willie (his homely bull terrier), started for the door at the end of the long war room. As the staff rose to its feet, Patton said, "Keep your seats."

Gay began the day's announcements by stating that starting the following day, Third Army would discard the steel helmet and wear only the fiber liner. From the doorway Patton broke in, "And make damn sure those liners are painted and smart looking. I don't want any sloppy headgear around here."

Everyone smiled. That was "Georgie" true to form.

As he left the chamber, he turned to the aide by his side and said wistfully, "The best end for an old campaigner is a bullet at the last minute of the last battle."

But that wasn't the way it happened eight months later.

Taken to the 130th Station Hospital at Heidelberg, Patton was found to have a fractured neck and other spinal and internal injuries. For a brief period, Patton appeared to be improving and his cast was removed.

But it was an illusory change. Pneumonia developed, and on 21 December, 12 days after the accident, he began to fail rapidly.

To his wife he whispered, "It's too dark. I mean too late." Several hours later he died.

A special train took Patton's body to Luxembourg for burial in the U.S. military cemetery at Hamm. On Christmas Eve, 1945, in a pouring rain, he was laid to rest among the men who had fought under him in the Battle of the Bulge.

It was exactly one year to the day that he broke the back of Hitler's surprise panzer offensive by relieving beleaguered Bastogne.

As the casket was lowered, a chaplain intoned one of Patton's favorite sayings: "Death is as light as a feather."

SST

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

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, in the May 24 issue of Chemical and Engineering News, there is an article on the destruction of stratospheric ozone caused by an accumulation of nitrogen oxides. It is of particular interest in that it sets forth the specific chemical reaction by which nitrogen oxides convert ozone to ordinary molecular oxygen.

The article, if correct, reaffirms the wisdom of the Congress in turning back the effort to revive the SST, for the

threat to the stratosphere from nitrogen oxides emitted from SST's is far greater and more immediate than the breakup of ozone caused by water vapor.

This potential threat also underscores the importance of taking action to prevent the creation of a fleet of foreign made SST's, at least until such time as this threat and the sonic boom and other environmental hazards associated with the SST can be eliminated.

I again urge my colleagues to give serious attention to House Joint Resolution 672, which would have the President call an international conference to deal with these hazards and would ban commercial SST landings and flights in or over the United States. Eight Members have already cosponsored House Joint Resolution 672, and I plan to recirculate it to enable others to do likewise.

It is not too late for such action. No airline has yet contracted to buy the Anglo-French Concorde or the Russian SST. Whether this hesitancy is based on the poor economics of SST operations or the current state of the airline industry, the possibility remains that competitive pressures may cause airlines to order SST's within the next few years.

However, the mere initiation by the United States of the actions proposed in House Joint Resolution 672 would further discourage any airline, foreign or domestic, that might be contemplating the purchase of SST's.

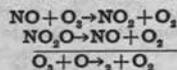
House Joint Resolution 672 provides an opportunity for those who supported the SST out of fear of foreign competition to make common cause with those who opposed the SST out of fear of environmental hazards. The time to act is now—not after the airlines have signed contracts to buy foreign SST's.

The text of the article follows:

SST: THREAT TO OZONE

As politicians and lobbyists strove unsuccessfully last week to breathe new life into the U.S. supersonic transport program, information released from Berkeley, Calif., added a new and alarming dimension to the worldwide concept of using supersonic aircraft. Chemistry Professor Harold Johnston, at the University of California, has calculated the rate of destruction of stratospheric ozone that would result from the accumulation of nitrogen oxides presumably emitted in the exhaust gas of the high-flying craft. This rate is much faster than that of ozone destruction due to water vapor from SST exhaust proposed by other scientists during the past year. In both cases, less ozone, in turn, would open the way for harmful wave lengths of ultraviolet radiation to reach the earth's surface from outer space.

Key to the potential problem is the catalytic role of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide in converting ozone to molecular oxygen:



The cycle is repeated, so that a small amount of nitrogen oxides destroys a large amount of ozone.

Dr. Johnston has made a series of detailed calculations of a variety of aspects of the chemistry of interactions involving ozone, oxygen, and nitrogen oxides. In his mathematical models, he uses the Federal Aviation Administration's assumptions that by the summer of 1985, 500 SST aircraft will be in flight through the stratosphere for an average of seven hours daily. Instead of taking the FFA emission estimates of 100 p.p.m. of nitric

oxide in the SST exhaust, however, he chooses the more conservative value of 350 p.p.m., the performance level of present-day jet aircraft. Even on this basis, the 500 SST aircraft could reduce by half the total ozone content in the stratosphere during a two-year period, he claims.

Each SST will likely emit about 1 ton of nitric oxide during each hour of flight, he says. In the stillness of the stratosphere, this will remain as a thin ribbon. Overlapping ribbons of the planes will rapidly reduce the ozone at cruising altitudes of 20 kilometers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL PRIVACY ACT, H.R. 854

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing an amended version of my Federal Privacy Act, H.R. 854. This bill contains all of the provisions of the original legislation, but includes two new and important sections.

Under present law, an individual is completely in the dark as to whether a Government agency keeps a file on him, and, if it does, what the file contains. The Federal Privacy Act is designed to remedy this situation, and it would require that any Government agency which maintains records on individuals do the following:

First, notify the individual that such a record exists;

Second, notify the individual of all transfers of such information;

Third, disclose information from such records only with the consent of the individual or when legally required;

Fourth, maintain a record of all persons inspecting such records; and

Fifth, permit the individual to inspect his records, make copies of them, and supplement them.

Exception to the disclosure rule would be made in the case of records that are required by Executive order to be withheld in the interest of national security and for purposes of criminal prosecution. The President would be required to notify the Congress on an agency-by-agency basis each year of the number of files withheld for these reasons.

Of the two sections I am adding to the bill, the first creates a Board to supervise the administration of the provisions of the bill. In particular, it would permit an appeal by an individual seeking the removal of erroneous or misleading information contained in his file. The Board would also hear complaints that an agency had not complied with other requirements of the bill.

The second section adds a new requirement to the five listed above: that an agency remove erroneous or misleading information from an individual's file.

The "Federal Privacy Board" would be composed of seven members, three appointed by the Speaker of the House, three by the President pro tempore of the Senate and one by the President from the public at large. If the Board found that one or more requirements of the Federal Privacy Act had not been met, it could issue a final order directing the agency to comply. The order would be binding on the individual and the

agency. Appeals from the Board's decision could be made to the Federal district court.

There are many who believe that a substantial amount of erroneous and misleading information is contained in the existing government agency files. The information may be out-of-date, incomplete, or just plain false. Certainly it is in the interest of both the agency and the individual to have this information removed from these files. However, with the increasing trend toward computer storage of individual data, the amount of information that may be kept is multiplied, but the checks for accuracy of this information are not correspondingly increased. Thus, the current safeguards on data gathering are inadequate to deal with a growing problem.

My Federal Privacy Act, with its additional provisions, is designed to curb the uninhibited data gathering by Government agencies, and will provide some recourse in those cases where the information gatherers have erred.

The bill follows:

H.R. 9527

A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that individuals be apprised of records concerning them which are maintained by Government agencies

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding immediately after section 552 thereof the following new section:

"§ 552a. Individual records

"(a) Each agency that shall maintain records concerning any individual which may be retrieved by reference to, or are indexed under, the individual's name and which contain any information obtained from any source other than such individual shall, with respect to such records—

"(1) notify such individual by mail at his last known address that the agency maintains or is about to maintain a record concerning said individual;

"(2) refrain from disclosing the record or any information contained therein to any other agency or to any person not employed by the agency maintaining such record, except with permission of the individual concerned or, in the event said individual cannot be located or communicated with after reasonable effort, with permission from members of the individual's immediate family or guardian, or, only in the event that such individual, members of the individual's immediate family and guardian cannot be located or communicated with after reasonable effort, upon good cause for such disclosure: *Provided, however,* That if disclosure of said record is required under section 552 of this chapter or by any other provision of law, the individual concerned shall be notified by mail at his last known address of any such required disclosure;

"(3) maintain an accurate record of the names and positions of all persons inspecting such records and the purposes for which such inspections were made;

"(4) permit any individual to inspect his own record and have copies thereof made at his expense;

"(5) permit any individual to supplement the information contained in his record by the addition of any document or writing containing information such individual deems pertinent to his record, and

"(6) remove erroneous information of any kind."

"(b) Each agency may establish published

rules stating the time, place, fees to the extent authorized, and procedure to be followed with respect to making records promptly available to an individual, and otherwise to implement the provisions of this section.

"(c) This section shall not apply to records that are—

"(1) specifically required by Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of the national security;

"(2) investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes, except to the extent that such records have been maintained for a longer period than reasonably necessary to commence prosecution or other action or to the extent available by law to a party other than an agency; and

"(3) interagency or intraagency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency.

"(d) The President shall report to Congress before January 30 of each year on an agency-by-agency basis the number of records and the number of investigatory files which were exempted from the application of this section by reason of clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (c) during the immediately preceding calendar year.

"(e) This section shall not be held or considered to permit the disclosure of the identity of any person who has furnished information contained in any record subject to this section.

"(f) If any provision of this section or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this section and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby."

(b) The table of sections of subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting:

"552a. Individual records."

Immediately below:

"552. Public information; agency rules; opinions, orders, records, and proceedings."

SEC. 2. (a) There is established a Board to be known as the Federal Privacy Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board").

(b) The Board shall consider complaints from any individual that one or more of the requirements of section 552a(a) of title 5, United States Code, have not been met, with respect to the records specified in such section, by the responsible agency. The Board upon finding that one or more of the requirements have not been met, shall issue a final order directing the agency to comply with such requirement or requirements, and this order shall be binding on the parties to such a dispute.

(c) The Board shall consist of seven members, each serving for a term of two years, four of whom shall constitute a quorum. Three members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, three by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one by the President. No more than two of the members appointed by the Speaker of the House shall be of the same political party. No more than two of the members appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate shall be of the same political party. The member appointed by the President shall be from the public at large. Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Board shall be entitled to receive \$100 each day during which they are engaged in the performance of the business of the Board, including travel time, but members who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional compensation on account of their services as members.

(e) The Chairman of the Board shall be

elected by the Board every year, and the Board shall meet not less frequently than bimonthly.

(f) The Board shall appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as are necessary to the carrying out of its duties.

(g) The Board shall hold hearings in order to make findings upon each complaint, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that the complaint is frivolous or irrelevant. The Board may examine such evidence as it deems useful, and shall establish such rules and procedures as it determines are most apt to the purposes of this section, including rules ensuring the exhaustion of administrative remedies in the appropriate agency.

Sec. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the date of enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER V—CHILDREN AND YOUTH AND MATERNAL AND INFANT-CARE PROGRAMS

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, this is the fourth in a series of articles on children and youth and maternal and infant care programs. Support of H.R. 7657 as amended is increasing. The bill which would extend for an additional 5 years the children and youth and comprehensive health projects and maternal and infant care projects which are now slated for oblivion as of June 30, 1972, has at this time 65 cosponsors.

There are at present 59 regional children and youth programs with additional satellites and 56 maternal and infant-care programs in existence delivering comprehensive health care to almost half a million children and youth of lower socioeconomic levels in central cities and rural areas. These projects represent one of the major reservoirs of experience in comprehensive health care today, especially to the poor children of the country.

I have received from the directors of these programs descriptions of the programs in their community and what it would mean if their particular program were terminated. To give our colleagues an insight into these programs, I am placing in the RECORD each day descriptions of maternal and infant care and children and youth programs.

The material follows:

MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE PROJECT Augusta, Ga.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KOCH: I would like to extend my heartiest appreciation to you for your interest and support of Maternity and Infant Care Programs as indicated by your introduction of House Bill 7657. I have served as Director of this Project since 1966, viewing with alarm, concern, and compassion, the lack of resources the people in rural Georgia have to obtain medical, nutritional, social, and dental care to meet their most basic needs. Although this Project has never been able to obtain sufficient funding to do more than just scratch the surface, you will note from the short summary of the Project enclosed herewith that we have accomplished meeting some of these needs, saving some lives, and even giving some of the oppressed some hope.

Here in this Project, we have the ability, the concern, the enthusiasm, and the compassion necessary to accomplish this job of

meeting these people's needs in this area if we can obtain more time and more money. If we cannot obtain additional funds, then I would certainly hope that we could obtain another five years as you have proposed. Although each year for several years services have had to be cut back due to the lack of additional funds to meet rising cost, the additional time after 1972 would at least make it possible to help the most dire needs of these people. This is a progressive and affluent nation, but we have people living in conditions as bad or worse than the most undeveloped countries here in rural Georgia. With the passage of time, availability of medical care continues to dwindle in the rural areas with the passage of granny midwives, movement of physicians to larger communities, and those who remain discontinuing the handling of even private maternity cases, leaving the impoverished with little or no access to basic medical needs. Until such time as we can devise and develop other means and methods of meeting this need, we certainly need the resources which have been afforded by MIC Funds.

Thanking you again for your interest and concern and offering any assistance I might be able to offer you, I remain

Sincerely,

DANIEL H. C. GLOVER, M.D.

A BRIEF RESUME OF MIC PROJECT 506

After searching for a solution to the perplexing problem of how to supply maternal and infant care services to the people of rural Georgia in dire need of these services, the availability of funds under Title V of Social Security Act which would meet some of these needs was an answer to a prayer. As a result of the availability of these funds, the Medical College of Georgia, the Georgia Department of Public Health, the Richmond County Health Department, and ten rural counties coalesced into a cooperative interdigitated program to afford comprehensive obstetrical and infant care to low income, high risk expectant mothers and infants of these mothers.

The Project was started with funding from the Children's Bureau in 1964 and for the first time high risk maternity cases referred from rural counties began making regular visits to the medical center's obstetrics outpatient clinics. Project funding made it possible for the impoverished to avail themselves of this medical center's services by affording them a means of transportation from their community to the center. The Project was responsible for obtaining and maintaining nutritionists, social workers, nurses, obstetricians, and pediatricians to afford hitherto unavailable services to these impoverished people referred to the Project from the eleven county area.

From its inception, the Project's objective has been comprehensive medical care and patient education with the hope that the education received by the patients along with the comprehensive medical care would result in the reduction in infant mortality and mental retardation and maternal morbidity.

The nurses employed by the Project perform many duties and services with emphasis on patient education with their primary responsibility being coordinating the medical services between the local community, county health department, and the outpatient clinic at the hospital in which the patient is to deliver. Due to the lack of sufficient nutrition personnel, nutrition services have necessarily been limited primarily to direct patient service in the outpatient clinics. Additional funding would make it possible to extend nutrition services more extensively into the home situation.

Social service staff employed by the Project are working in the area of the social needs of the people and coordinating the efforts of the county welfare and health departments to those of the outpatient clinic in

the hospitals participating with the Project. Social service staff is also involved with many other community agencies and organizations that give services to patients such as the Community Action Agency, voluntary organizations, and other community agencies in an effort to obtain services for patients which they otherwise would not receive. The staff has been able to solve many perplexing problems for these people such as where the money was to come from to feed the infant, how the mother might obtain Aid to Dependent Children, Medicaid, Food Stamps, and other services.

The Project was responsible for starting a transportation system which makes it possible for patients to get to the outpatient clinic and hospitals for service. The Project also made it possible to send professional staff such as obstetrician and pediatricians to remote areas where little or no medical services are available.

It is not possible to meet all the needs with the amount of funding received; however, many of the needs are met.

It is not possible to give hospital services to all the patients due to the shortage of funding; however, many of the most needy patients have their hospital bills paid with Project funds. Without these funds, delivery of these mothers would be left to the few granny midwives still in existence or to some community hospitals where sometimes delivery services can be obtained often under much less than satisfactory conditions and duress.

The Project also created a service to afford drugs for patients, the drugs being obtained from the patient's neighborhood druggist and the druggist being reimbursed with Project funds.

This program is responsible for giving care over and above standard care when comprehensive care is not available in any other facility in the project area outside of the medical center in Augusta.

Since the inception of this program, more than 7,000 obstetrical patients have been delivered of which more than 2,400 had their hospital bills paid with Project funds. During the period 1965 to 1971, there have been more than 50,000 obstetrical patient visits and more than 6,000 pediatric visits made to the project clinics in Augusta alone. Other clinic visits have been afforded by local health departments in the counties of the project area. In addition, home visits have been made by project nurses to the high risk prenatal (approximately 2 per month) and to postpartum and high risk infants (approximately 10 per month) over distances of as much as 80 miles from project headquarters.

Social service staff also makes home visits to maternity and infant homes where there are social problems averaging approximately 8 visits per month to prenatals and 3 visits per month to infants.

Nutrition staff makes home visits when they are needed badly enough to require the attention of a trained nutritionist which cannot be taken care of by another discipline. Approximately 150 trained nutritionists visits have been made to antepartum and postpartum patients in the rural counties. There have been a large number of high risk patients seen who need a home visit but the home visit cannot be made due to a small staff which cannot give services in both places at the same time. The Project has been given insufficient funding; however, much has been accomplished. The infant mortality rate is now less than it was upon inception of the Project. The maternal death rate is extremely low. The infant mortality rate is higher in both races than it should be but it is much higher in the blacks particularly in the more remote rural areas. The infant mortality rate is higher in the remote areas because of the lack of attention to such matters as housing, nutrition, and medical attention in the community. The Project can

supply comprehensive medical care in the Augusta area but without sufficient funding cannot furnish this quality of medical care to remote areas.

The Project cannot be all things to all people; however, with sufficient funding, it can produce a reduction in infant mortality rate, maternal death rate, and mental retardation by affording comprehensive medical care and by directing attention to other matters which will assist in producing a reduction, such as housing, nutrition, and medical care on a local level which is more accessible for immediate emergencies.

The Project is approaching its sixth year of operation and much has been accomplished; however, much remains to be accomplished and must be accomplished if this country is to be compared to other developed countries with reference to their infant mortality rate. We can reduce the infant mortality rate if we are given sufficient funds and expansion of the program is allowed to cover more area and more projects are started. It is felt that this must be done if we are to resolve many of our social problems during this generation.

MATERNAL AND INFANT CARE PROJECT No. 531, CHARLESTON COUNTY, S.C.

The Maternal and Infant Care Project No. 531 for Charleston County, South Carolina was approved in mid-year of Fiscal 1966.

The Project is under the management and technical control of the S.C. State Board of Health through the S.C. State Health Officer. Operational control is vested in the Director, Charleston County Health Department.

Provision of services, and the necessity for twenty-five per cent (25%) "Matching Funds", required the coordination of (1) the efforts of the State supported Medical College (now University) of South Carolina, and (2) Charleston County Council's medical program, which includes the primary support of the Charleston County Health Department under the jurisdiction of the Charleston County Board of Health.

This cooperation and correlation remain effectively in being.

Initial services identified to M.I.C. Project No. 531 were provided in April of 1966. When begun, even though the additional Federal funds alleviated the costs of out-patient and in-patient care, the Project required extraordinary demands upon and reassignment of available personnel in participating units to the temporary detriment of established programs by the S.C. State Board of Health and on down.

Progressively, through five (5) years, the Project has provided the ability to establish a "core" staff to pursue the specific objectives for which the Maternal and Infant Care Projects are designed.

Specifically, the Project has provided to patients of Charleston County:

1. Vastly increased personal consultation by one or more of the following:

- (a) Public Health Nurse
- (b) Medical Social Worker
- (c) Nutritionist

2. Individually and in groups, an array of health information and good health practices, by personnel oriented or trained in Health Education.

3. Dental care to maternity patients, although restricted by the degree of medical essentiality prior to delivery due to the limited availability of dentists.

4. Improved facilities, with congenial attendants, that aid medical personnel as well as improve patient attitude.

5. Reduced concern over ability or method for the financial impact of pregnancy and childbirth.

The effect of M.I.C. Project No. 531 has been:

1. An improvement in obtaining patients for earlier prenatal care.

2. Assurance of best available total care and services for "high-risk" maternity patients.

3. Increased surveillance of the newborn and more intensive follow-up on physical defects and prematurity.

4. Assessment of known problems, such as teenage pregnancy, malnutrition, etc., for local definition and operational emphasis.

5. Cooperation in providing community health data, including information for Special Research Project No. 700 of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

CONCLUSIONS

It is unlikely that optimum staffing of any project, or medically oriented activity, shall be possible pending a much higher availability of medical professionals and paramedical personnel per capita.

The continuation of the "level" funding of the past is an injustice to both the past recipient of services and the potential recipient of the same services because of historically rising costs of labor and supplies. *This is accentuated by failure to appropriate funds previously authorized on an annual escalating basis. It is also deleterious to a "professional" attitude, and extremely so to a potential "professional".*

Legislation for the continuation of Maternal and Infant Care Projects should be considered as soon as possible in order to let the recipients, and the providers, of services who live and work outside of their Capitol, know what to expect and they can plan for it.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROJECT NO. 606-B, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Sinai-Druid Comprehensive Health Center, Project 606B, is a community based program located in the "Inner City" of Baltimore. It is also within the Model Cities and Community Action Agencies target area. The majority of residents in the center's area are poverty stricken and economically disadvantaged.

Not unlike other major urban areas the maldistribution or shortage of doctors in the immediate area is acute. On October 3, 1966 the Sinai-Druid Center opened its doors, the original patient goal was arbitrarily assigned at a level of 5,000 children residing in five census tracts surrounding the health center. As of October, 1968 we had exceeded the assigned level and our present census is 6,296 drawn from three census tracts with registration of new patients, except for emergency cases, suspended. In addition to the 6,296 children who are registered for continuous comprehensive services an additional 21,000 children have utilized the services on an emergency basis. Sinai-Druid does not turn away any sick child for acute diagnostic care who resides within the assigned census tracts or neighborhood community. This has proven to be of great benefit in the acceptance of Sinai-Druid by the community and in the recognition of Sinai-Druid as the neighborhood health center for children. The ineligible children that come in for acute care treatment are carefully screened for proper referral to both Well Baby and Sick Baby Clinics in nearby hospitals as well as highlighting occasional families whom the center feels would be an appropriate family for processing for entrance into the center's program.

The most dramatic feature about the Sinai-Druid Center is the large number of specialty clinics housed under the same roof. Consequently, the 6,296 children (or 1,800 families) registered with the center are offered a wide spectrum of services and are also able to see the same doctor at each visit (set up this way, in order to establish good doctor-patient relationships). The center is opened from 8:30 A.M.-9 P.M. Monday through Friday and on Saturday from 8:30

A.M.-12:30 P.M. For all hours that the center is closed, a patient has only to call the center's telephone number and they will be connected with the Chief Resident of Sinai Hospital.

The various specialty clinics referred to previously are:

Appointment Clinic—These clinics are for eligible registered patients on an appointment basis. All children of any one family are assigned to their "own" doctor, exactly as if he were their private Physician.

Acute Care Clinic—This clinic is for children with acute illnesses who must be treated immediately. Both the appointment and acute care clinics are staffed by 15 local pediatricians who work at the center on regular schedules.

Eye Clinic—This clinic offers the combined services of an Ophthalmologist, Optometrist and Optician.

Chronic Disease Clinic—This clinic offers complete medical care to children with chronic diseases (and to their siblings, as well), such as congenital heart disease, diabetes, epilepsy, rheumatic fever and cerebral palsy. Because of the disruptive nature, family wise, of these problems, these children are seen more often with more intensive follow-up.

Learning Disability Clinic—This clinic is for children with specific learning handicaps, this clinic tests the children and then makes recommendations for tutoring, for care in one of the other specialty clinics, for enrollment in the cultural enrichment program or for medication, where appropriate. As in other clinics and with all services, parents, who must accompany their children, receive counseling on how to deal with their problems.

Speech and Hearing Clinic—This clinic gives tests for speech and hearing defects as well as speech therapy.

School Health Services Team—Composed of a consulting psychiatrist, psychologist, speech and hearing clinician, psychometrist, special education consultant and medical typist. In addition to counseling and referral services, where needed, to one of the other clinics, the team is designed to help children who are having adjustment or learning problems in school.

Dental Clinic—The dental staff consists of two full time dentists, an oral surgeon, an Orthodontist, a Pedodontist and two dental assistants. It is the dental area where the greatest need for service among Sinai-Druid patients have been shown.

In addition to all of the previous named clinics and services, the Sinai-Druid Center has on its staff an ear, nose and throat specialist, an allergy clinic, a tutorial, staffed by volunteers, and cultural enrichment program. The center requested and worked with the Baltimore City Public School System to set up an adult education program for children whose education progress was being retarded by their parents limited education.

For three summers through funding from other agencies, the Sinai-Druid Center was able to offer an extensive camping experience to a large number of its children.

The majority of Sinai-Druid's staff are persons from the community surrounding the center or a similar community, both paraprofessionals, ancillary personnel and professionals. As a result of their work exposure, dedication to service and opportunity, a significant number of Sinai-Druid employees are working on undergraduate, graduate degrees, nursing diplomas, high school equivalencies and license practical nursing training.

Parents are involved in the center's activities at many levels. A Parents' Advisory Council was developed to assist the staff in planning and refocusing clinic services, they are presently involved in the continuous assessment of services as well as working with

the staff in developing better methods for delivering services to the residents of the Sinai-Druid community.

A recent addition to the Sinai-Druid Center is a Neighborhood Adolescent and Young Adult Drug Program funded through Model Cities and administered by the Center. This program has its emphasis on prevention rather than treatment.

As with most Children and Youth Projects, the Sinai-Druid Center has attempted and succeeded with limited success to involve itself with the community. As a result of our involvement and concern, the community has demonstrated its appreciation on several occasions. When word of the first budget cut made its way around the community, several families organized a large number of community people and went to see the Baltimore City Commissioner of Health, fortunately this was not his doing. When one of our physicians (a Native of the Philippines) returned to her home the parents helped to plan a surprise for her.

The loss of this center to the community would be tragic. Since the opening of Sinai-Druid, two hospitals have moved out of the area, for some families, Sinai-Druid is their last hope.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROJECT NO. 613 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

C&Y Project No. 613, granted to the Department of Pediatrics of the University of Virginia, serves a primarily rural, poverty population of 2,500 children from birth to 16 years of age who are scattered over the 721 square miles of Albemarle county. The full diagnostic and therapeutic resources of medicine, dentistry, nursing, social work, speech and hearing, nutrition, and psychology are utilized maximally. Quality, comprehensive health delivery extends the full spectrum from home visiting to satellite mobile clinics to central city clinics to the full facilities of the University Medical Center.

In 1970, these children had 7,700 visits with the pediatricians and a total of 32,070 contacts with project professionals. It is obvious that the loss of this project would have tremendous impact—not only on the families presently served, but on the entire community.

The project families would be returned to a system of completely fragmented health care. Whereas all these children are now participating in a planned, preventive health care program, they would return to the crisis-initiated visit pattern of care. Some 200 children with handicapping malocclusions would be without access to orthodontic treatment. Patients with physical and mental handicaps precluding routine dental therapy would be denied care through our general anesthesia program. Our population with its documented incidence of 80% language deficit, 22% significant speech deficits and 22% hearing impairment would proceed without intervention to school where cumulative and irreversible lag would occur. Families would be once again without the knowledge of, and the means to connect with existing community resources. Many patients who are now receiving psycho-social therapy would soon return to the domestic and juvenile courts.

The community impact would be far greater than simply the increased demands by project families on existing practitioners, clinics and agencies to provide the level of care to which the C&Y Population has been educated to expect. Community resources are simply not available to meet either these needs or demands. That the community lost a project actively demonstrating a delivery system of rural health care would have continuing affects over the next decades, both in the loss of a working model for the prac-

ticing health professionals in the area, as well as the education of student health professionals. The C&Y Projects at present is an exciting teaching milieu for medical students, house officers, fellows in community pediatrics, dental hygiene students, nursing students, graduate social work students, graduate speech and hearing students, and doctoral students in psychology. The consultative expertise of the trained C&Y professionals would no longer be available to the entire University community. In addition, the staff has extensive community involvement as evidenced by its active participation and consultation with the public health department, the school system, the courts, the welfare departments, the housing development agency, and the Head Start and C.A.O. programs . . . all of which would be lost.

In summary, five years' effort in creating a sophisticated, multi-discipline health team oriented toward the improvement of today's and the prevention of tomorrow's health problems in children would be lost. Once again, we would return to crisis oriented care rather than primary prevention.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROJECT, No. 650, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The East Los Angeles Child and Youth Project has provided comprehensive health services to approximately 10,000 Mexican-American children and youth ages 0-19, over a period of three years.

The clinic facility, located within the community, serves a geographical area of ten square miles with a population of 47,000 almost entirely of Spanish ethnic background.

The vitally needed health care service provided by the Child and Youth Clinic to this community has yielded the following tangible results:

1. Rate of hospitalization for acute illnesses has been drastically reduced for the child population served.

2. Consumer involvement and participation with the clinic program has significantly grown and developed for the overall strengthening of the program and for greater self-determination of the community.

3. Increased acceptance of planned preventive health care services in conjunction with better utilization of emergency, episodic care services—which are the concepts emphasized through coordinated community health education efforts.

4. Greater and more effective utilization of non-physician health care providers with emphasis on community health manpower training opportunities.

5. As a demonstration health care service model, the project provides leadership in program planning, implementation and evaluation, as well as unique training opportunities to many agencies/organizations/individuals in the area of community/neighborhood health care.

The loss of the Child and Youth Project to the East Los Angeles community would have significant effect on the general health level of the community. The most detrimental effects can be described as follows:

1. Thousands of Mexican-American children and youth would have no alternate source of health care.

2. Loss of the Clinic's team approach to the multifaceted socio-environmental handicaps encountered by this unique population, would seriously and adversely affect thousands of families who seek and need this unprecedented assistance provided for them in this facility.

3. Ineffective and inappropriate utilization of the already limited hospital in-patient services would significantly increase and hospitalization costs would increase accordingly for the child population served.

4. Adverse and untimely effects on the

process of community education and self-determination at a time of community unrest and rapid social change.

5. Efforts to raise the health level of the community through health education emphasizing prevention would be seriously curtailed. The opportunity to provide preventive education has been greatly enhanced by the fact that the clinic program offers a comprehensive integrated team approach, combining curative and preventive total health care.

6. The loss of this invaluable resource for manpower training as well as for demonstration of newer and more effective health delivery models for poverty communities would significantly be felt in this community.

TURKEY TO BAN OPIUM PRODUCTION

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of satisfaction that I learned today that Turkey has agreed to ban all opium production after 1972. I applaud this action by our ally and commend Prime Minister Nihat Erim for his forthright leadership in this matter.

My House Select Committee on Crime has received testimony that at least half and perhaps as much as 80 percent of the heroin that reaches this country originates as opium in Turkey. The growing of opium in Turkey has long been a legal activity, but by law the crops must be sold to the Government, which then sells it to legitimate pharmaceutical firms. But the demand for heroin has made it possible for the black-marketeers to offer a higher price for the farmer's opium, and, consequently, much diversion has taken place.

With today's decision, the Turkish Government has taken a major step forward toward worldwide opium eradication. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that in my committee's report on heroin to the 91st Congress, I advocated that the United States work toward a total worldwide ban on the cultivation of opium. I urged this course of action because our hearings made it abundantly clear that as long as growing opium was permitted, diversion into illegal channels would take place. The economics of the heroin trade are such that the black market can always afford to pay a higher price than any legitimate government or company which would use the opium for conversion into illicit morphine.

We also said that the need for opium-based medical drugs was a thing of the past. Ample testimony at Crime Committee hearings demonstrated that adequate synthetic painkillers were presently available for virtually all the present uses of opiate drugs. Thus, the ban on opium would not adversely affect the health and welfare of this country or any other.

I recall, Mr. Speaker, that when I made this proposal, the reaction of many in Government amounted to a snide snicker. They thought that no country would be willing to ban the cultivation of a good cash crop. Today, I feel vindicated. Our

Turkish allies have often been abused in the press for what was interpreted as a lack of interest in our domestic narcotics problem. Today's announcement proves Turkey's detractors wrong. When we realize that Turkey has no opiate drug abuse problem of its own, we must gratefully admit that they are taking this action only to help the United States combat its addiction crisis. That Turkey is abandoning a centuries old tradition to benefit the citizens of the United States is an act of international generosity and friendship that is without parallel in recent history. All Americans today owe the Government and people of Turkey a deep and sincere debt for this selfless act.

Now that Turkey has taken this momentous step, the United States should do everything possible to induce, with maximum assistance on our part, the other 11 opium producing nations in the world to follow Turkey's lead.

We should also accelerate our development of synthetic painkillers so we could eliminate any legitimate use of opiate based drugs such as morphine and codeine. If we could develop completely adequate synthetic drugs, there would be no legitimate need for opiate based drugs. If that large market were taken away from the opium producing nations, it would perhaps make less difficult their curtailment of production and their enforcement of any prohibition that these governments might initiate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker I was not recorded on the selective service measure passed on Monday of this week. Unfortunately my plans to be in the House were altered when my plane, due to mechanical difficulties, was delayed leaving Austin for approximately 1½ hours. That put me a good 2 hours late for my planned arrival time in Washington—time enough to have been present had the misfortune not occurred.

Had I been present, I would have voted for Mr. HEBERT's motion to table.

OUR OBLIGATION TO THE POW'S

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

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak out on an issue that we must seek to keep in the headlines as long as it remains an issue—the tragic situation of American POW/MIA's in Southeast Asia.

It was on March 26, 1964, that an American Army adviser, Capt. Floyd J. Thompson, was captured in South Vietnam and thus became the first American POW. Today, over 7 years later, he is listed with over 1,600 other Americans as prisoners of war or missing in action. Our concern has certainly been dem-

onstrated by a number of resolutions; however, I am not satisfied by this display of concern alone. It is essential but it does little to help our men who might be locked in bamboo cages or filthy cells by an enemy who refuses to follow the rules of the Geneva Convention. These men have paid a dear price for their country and now we have an outstanding debt that we must pay to them.

I cannot overemphasize the need to focus world attention on the plight of these men until they are free. We must prod the news media to measure up to their responsibilities to keep the POW/MIA situation in their headlines and on their front pages and to help mobilize international public concern to demand compliance with the Geneva Convention and to promote humanity among all men. By attracting world attention to the plight of our men, we could help to bring additional pressure to bear on North Vietnam to comply with international agreements on warfare and move toward release of our POW's. We must stop at nothing until these men are returned home and reunited with their loved ones.

TRAGIC SHOOTING

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, new evidence has come to light in the tragic shooting June 7 of a Silver Spring, Md., man by Federal agents and county police who smashed down his door, Gestapo-style, to execute a search warrant.

When I addressed the House on June 14, outlining the circumstances of this sordid episode, it was clear to me that such outrageous and irresponsible operations by the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service made it imperative that a thorough investigation be conducted immediately to bring to account those responsible, and put a stop—once and for all—to these storm trooper tactics.

I had written a letter that day to Mr. Connally, the Secretary of the Treasury, informing him that the facts to which I then had access were most disturbing, and were casting his Department—of which IRS is a part—in the worst imaginable light. I strongly urged him to investigate, but I regret to say that I have yet to receive a substantive reply.

Briefly, the background was this: According to newspaper accounts, ATFD agents and Montgomery County police—some of them dressed in casual, or "hippie"-style clothes, and some of them bearded—obtained a search warrant to look for supposedly "unregistered hand grenades" in the Quebec Terrace apartment of Mr. Kenyon F. Ballew, a press-room employee of the Washington Post and the Evening Star.

The warrant appears to have been issued on the recitation of second- or third-hand hearsay, some of which had no connection whatever either to Mr.

Ballew or to any wrongdoing. The agents bashed down his door with an 85-pound battering ram while Mr. Ballew was taking a bath, and shot him.

For all this, what did the officers find? They found four empty, harmless, dummy handgrenade casings of types used by the Army for training or practice purposes. Mrs. Ballew said her husband had had them since he was 15 years old, and their 7-year-old son played with one of them as a toy.

The acting superintendent of police of Montgomery County, Col. Kenneth Watkins, held a press conference last week to justify this deplorable affair. He said that he had conducted an investigation of the incident, but then he admitted that he had talked only with the officers who took part in the raid. His conclusion, therefore, was not surprising, but the phraseology must rank among the year's most pretentious. He said:

The search was legally and procedurally conducted in the proper manner.

Though Colonel Watkins insisted that his department participated in the raid only at the request, and in support of, the ATFD, he found nothing particularly objectionable about using police dressed as thugs to invade private homes. He refused to rule out similar escapades in the future.

Colonel Watkins did not explain why such disguises were necessary to begin with, especially since the proper first step in executing any warrant is to make one's identity as a police officer unmistakably known. If the ATFD has any such explanation, it has not been forthcoming.

Which brings us to the particularly interesting part of the superintendent's statement. The officers allegedly knocked on the door and announced: "Federal agents with a search warrant. Open up." According to the official story, the officers received no response from within. All of them claimed that they heard movement in the vicinity of the door which every one of them described—coincidentally, of course—with exactly the same word: "scuffling." Again, unsurprisingly, even the superintendent adopted that term. In his words, there was "no verbiage, only scuffling." After a few moments, according to this official account, having thus been "denied entry," the six officers—only one of whom was in uniform—broke down the door.

All this is important because officers executing a Federal search warrant have no authority to break down a door unless they have first been denied admittance.

Now, Mrs. Ballew, who was dressed only in panties at that moment, has said all along that she went to the door when she heard violent pounding and shouting outside, and that she asked repeatedly: "Who is it—who's there?" She said she could not understand the response because of all the commotion they were making, so she went to get her husband. It would seem odd indeed that all these officers could so plainly hear what they called "scuffling" inside—which must have been the rela-

tively soft sounds of Mrs. Ballew moving to and from the door—but were unable to hear her voice when she asked who was there.

Well, it has now come to light—from previously unrevealed written statements made by two of these officers at police headquarters the night of the shooting—that in fact they did hear her answering them. Not once, but twice, and that they were unable to understand what she was saying.

So what did they do? They disregarded it completely. Evidently, they made no attempt to find out what she was trying to tell them. They heard her voice—they admit it. They did not know what she had said. And they went ahead and broke down the door anyway.

There were dozens of things this woman might have been trying to tell them, like: "I'm not dressed; wait until I put on a robe." Or, if the door had a double cylinder lock: "Wait until I find the key." In fact, however, Mrs. Ballew was asking who was there. The officers had failed to identify themselves to her, and she hardly can be blamed for not opening the door immediately to shouting and pounding strangers, particularly when she was undressed.

Mr. Speaker, one can conclude only that the behavior of these officers in forcing their way into that apartment, if not an act of criminal negligence, was in reckless disregard of the rights and safety of the persons who lived there. As a direct result of callous indifference and overzealous haste, these officers precipitated a confrontation that left Mr. Ballew critically wounded with a bullet in his brain.

Now I would like the ATFD, or Colonel Watkins, or anybody else to explain how that is "legally and procedurally proper." Until the officers outside know what the person inside is trying to say to them, how can they conclude that they have been denied admittance? And I stress under title 18, United States Code, section 3109, until they have in fact been denied entry, they have no right to break down the door.

This is a very serious matter, for either Colonel Watkins has not been telling the truth, or someone has not been telling him the truth. I might add that these documents which have been brought to my attention are official police reports, and were readily available to him long before his press conference.

Some other interesting facts also have been revealed in the past few days. The search warrant issued for the Ballews' apartment specified on its face that the officers were limited to "serving this warrant and making the search in the daytime." As any first-year law student knows, a warrant is valid only under its terms; in short, it expired at sundown for the night. What time was sundown on June 7? It turns out to have been 8:31 p.m. What time did the officers write in the blank provided on the warrant for time of execution? Exactly—what a coincidence—8:31 p.m.

But even this ingenuity does not save them. The officers served the warrant by making the entry; even if one accepts

that they scooted in under the wire, it was physically impossible to even begin, let alone complete, a search in the daytime, as specified in the warrant.

It also was claimed by police that they fired only after being fired upon by Mr. Ballew. Mrs. Ballew says she saw her husband's antique cap and ball gun flash as he slumped to the floor, very slowly, after being hit in the head by a police bullet. Police documents now show that Mr. Ballew's gun discharged only one shot, and that a spent slug was recovered from the wall about eight inches from the floor next to where Mr. Ballew fell. The police would not say, but Mr. Ballew's attorney says the slug pierced a bookcase in a direction at right angles to the line of fire between the officers and Mr. Ballew.

By its position, he says, it could have come only from Mr. Ballew's antique revolver. If that is true, it bears out Mrs. Ballew's account that the police opened fire first. The police, it is now conceded, fired a total of seven shots.

This entire evening, insofar as the Internal Revenue and the Montgomery County Police Department were concerned, was a complete foul-up from start to finish. It was bad enough that the officers brutally mishandled Mrs. Ballew, shoving her out in the apartment house hallway, half-naked, while they ransacked the apartment and carried away dozens of articles of personal property, without lawful authority. But in the grisly aftermath, one ATFD agent even chased down to the hospital, where doctors were struggling to save Mr. Ballew's life, and proceeded to extract powder residue samples from the unconscious man's hands.

Another search made simultaneously by other ATFD agents in a second apartment directly over the Ballews' was an even more obvious bungle. In this case also, a search warrant specified "unregistered hand grenades." I recently received a copy of the sworn affidavit submitted by ATFD Special Investigator Marcus J. Davis to obtain that warrant from U.S. Magistrate Archie Meatyard.

Incredibly, there is not even a mention of hand grenades in that affidavit. Rather, it recites a vague tale of an attempt by one James Russell Thomas to sell some unnamed person a sawed-off shotgun. There was also a discussion of police reports of some unknown persons shooting what sounded like a gun somewhere in the neighborhood of Quebec Terrace on several unspecified occasions in the past. An identical allegation had appeared in the affidavit for the Ballew warrant. In neither case did it have any discernible connection with either Mr. Ballew or with the occupant of the apartment upstairs, who, it turns out, is a Mrs. Murphy and her daughter. The fact that the same allegation appeared in both affidavits clearly shows how nebulous it was—the agent apparently could not make up his mind who to pin it on, so he pinned it on both of them. And, incredibly, the magistrate approved them both.

The agents searched the Murphy

apartment, but found no hand grenades, no sawed-off shotgun, or—for that matter—no one who had ever even heard of James Russell Thomas. The officers left a copy of the warrant with Mrs. Murphy. It read, simply: "No items seized."

It would appear that not only was the anonymous police informant unreliable, but that his information had no more to do with hand grenades than with marijuana or numbers slips. So my question is: did this magistrate even bother to read the affidavit applying for the search warrant? Or does he just rubber stamp any request, no matter how preposterous?

I am appalled to find that the constitutional protections enjoyed by the American people from unreasonable and arbitrary search of their homes have been so completely eviscerated. I have said before, and I say again: If Federal agents are going to be able to obtain search warrants from magistrates based on information that is not only flimsy, but totally irrelevant, the Congress ought to take a hard look at tightening up these procedures to provide more safeguards for the rights and security of innocent citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the issues in the shooting of Kenyon Ballew are of national significance. This was an operation undertaken by an agency of the Federal Government and it could have occurred anywhere in the country. The Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service has acquired enormous power as a result of recently passed firearms laws. If the behavior of ATFD in this matter is representative of its regular procedures, literally no citizen is safe in his home. It appears the agency is totally out of control. One may look for similar situations in nightmares or in the Orwellian age of 1984. It strains the imagination to contemplate a Federal agency with its agents careening wildly about the countryside, costumed as hippies, executing process at doubtful hours by smashing in householders doors, often in the wrong domicile, terrorizing children, frightening citizens, shooting householders, and dishonoring their women. Yet that appears to be exactly what happened in this instance.

Some very grave questions have been raised, and I believe the American people deserve honest and complete answers. So far they have not received them. The Internal Revenue Service has had 3 weeks to frame the answers and to explain its behavior. The long delay and the circumstances are beginning to raise questions as to both integrity and white-wash.

In Montgomery County, the State's attorney's office has announced that the case will be presented to a grand jury July 12. But grand jury hearings are, of course, secret proceedings, and there is no assurance that the jury will receive anything more than the official police story. More important, the grand jury may not have available to it certain facts it must have to blame or absolve anyone. It is still not known, for example, which officer shot Mr. Ballew. Only ballistics

tests can tell, and the bullet remains lodged in Mr. Ballew's head, where it cannot be removed at present. And, Mr. Ballew—whose testimony is certainly crucial—is in a coma and cannot testify.

So what is going to be accomplished by a premature presentation to a grand jury? One suspects that the grand jury will be unable to affix fault to anyone, and that the case will then be in a legal posture to be closed and forgotten.

It seems to me that the only way we are going to get to the bottom of this is to have a full, thorough, and—above all—a public disclosure of all the facts. I again call on Secretary Connally to do precisely that. The public interest demands that this case not be buried or whitewashed, and I urge the Secretary not to let that happen. Those responsible for this travesty should be brought to account, and steps taken to insure that it never recurs.

A related investigation by county authorities, according to today's Washington, D.C., Daily News will receive statements only from police officers and perhaps from Mrs. Ballew. One must wonder what can be gleaned from such an investigation, when the first "investigation" involved exactly the same parties. I am curious how wrongdoing can be discerned in the analogous case of hearing only from the driver charged with reckless driving.

I insert at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Daily News of June 25, entitled "Tragic Bungling in Police Raid"; an editorial entitled "Tragic Raid," broadcast June 14 on stations WMAL-TV and WMAL-AM and FM, Washington, D.C.; two articles by Washington Post columnist Bill Gold, which appeared June 15 and 18; and a news item from the June 30, 1971, issue of the Washington Daily News carried under the headlines "Raid Statements Challenged," "Police Documents Contradict Chief":

[From the Washington Daily News, June 25, 1971]

TRAGIC BUNGLING IN POLICE RAID

In the three weeks that have gone by since the shooting of a 27-year-old gun collector during a raid on his Silver Spring apartment by U.S. Treasury agents and Montgomery County police, nothing has happened to erase our original suspicion that the whole tragic operation was ill-conceived at the start and bungled at the finish.

If Kenyon Ballew was guilty of anything other than trying to protect his family from what to an ordinary man must have seemed to be a terrifying assault by strangers upon his home, no one has shown it.

The fact that he is under intensive care at a hospital with a bullet in the brain does not explain why he hasn't been charged with keeping hand grenades (those that were seized in the raid were "dummies," empty casings, according to his wife) and police themselves admit that the guns in his collection were legally his.

Treasury agents had secured a search warrant from U. S. Magistrate Archie Meatyard on the basis of information which an unidentified source had passed on to a Prince Georges County policeman who in turn had tipped the Treasury. The frailty of this information is demonstrated not so much by the double or triple hearsay as by the sim-

ple fact that after the raid and the shooting nothing appears to have been found to justify the action in any way.

It's acknowledged that "no-knock" raids entail some possible perils other than those to the Constitution, but this was not exactly a "no-knock." The lawmen, some of whom, at least, appeared to be dressed in "hippy" clothes, smashed down the door at dusk with a battering ram (the warrant did not permit a nighttime raid). How much warning they gave of their identify and intention is hard to tell. The way things went, it would take an immoderately trustful householder to believe that he had nothing to fear from the intruders.

If there's any good excuse for what happened to the Ballews, we'd like to hear it, starting with Mr. Meatyard, who seems to have licensed a search without first determining what less traumatic measures might be taken first. Like how about sending a policeman around in uniform some morning to knock on the door and make polite inquiry as to the armaments kept therein? Who knows, he might have been shown around.

Finally, there is no excuse for the action of Montgomery's Acting Police Chief Kenneth Watkins who still insists upon keeping secret the facts in this case, public information which the people have every right to know.

It is necessary to remind Col. Watkins that police business is public business, and that police, even when they make mistakes, are responsible to the people and to no one else.

[WMAL editorial, June 14, 1971]

TRAGIC RAID

The outrageous behavior of lawmen invading the apartment of a Silver Spring gun collector demands an investigation at the highest levels. Montgomery County police and federal agents, some dressed in civilian attire, banged on the door of 29-year-old Kenyon Ballew while he was taking a bath and his wife was undressed. According to Mrs. Ballew, the strangers did not make clear their identity as police; Ballew was shot when he attempted to defend his household against what he thought were intruders. The police explanations so far have been unsatisfactory.

This tragic case of mistaken assumptions could have been avoided if the police had more properly identified themselves. Why did they think it necessary to conduct a Hollywood-style door-busting raid? Why did they clearly say "Police," instead of muffled pounding at the door? Most importantly, why did some come calling in old clothes that made their mission look menacing? Such behavior by lawmen cannot be tolerated, wherever it occurs. It is too late for Kenyon Ballew. But future raids should be conducted by uniformed police who identify themselves clearly.

[From the Washington Post, June 15, 1971]

THE DEFENSE IS RESTING

(By Bill Gold)

"Don't use my name," writes a Hyattsville gun collector. "I don't want to be the next one that gets his door broken down by the police."

"I just want to put a simple question to you.

"There was a raid over in Silver Spring the other day in which the police broke into a man's home and the first thing he saw when the door came down was a couple of hippies with beards and sloppy clothes and so forth, so he began firing. I'd have done the same thing and maybe would have shot a little straighter.

"All I want to ask you is this: Why do they use plainclothes police on an assignment like

breaking down the door to a man's home? At the very least, shouldn't the householder see a uniform first? You are always defending everything the police do, I would like to hear how you defend this."

I do not defend it.

And I think my correspondent will agree that he overstated his case when he said I defend "everything" the police do.

I support actions and ideas that I consider right, and I criticize those I consider wrong. Ordinarily, I think policemen are on the side of the right, and they are therefore supported here.

But the raid referred to by my correspondent was quite another matter. If plainclothesmen were used to lead the way into the raided apartment, I think bad judgment was used. Anybody can shout "Open up, we're the police," but cautious householders are aware that not everybody who claims to be a policeman really is. Having plenty of uniformed policemen in plain sight would appear to be rigid requirement on raids of this type.

Let me ask a simple question of my own. Numbers slips and horse bets can be destroyed in seconds. But in this case, the police were searching for "hardware"—guns and grenades. So why was it necessary to break down the door to gain immediate entry? If there was contraband inside, it would still be there a minute later.

[From the Washington Post, June 18, 1971]

ALLEN'S ALLEY WAS UNIQUE

(By Bill Gold)

People who pound on my door irk me. I don't know why, but they do, and I appraise you at the outset to put you on guard against any bias that may creep into these lines.

People who pound on my door are usually meter readers, deliverymen or others with legitimate business to transact.

Solicitors, salesmen and others who are not sure of a warm welcome usually ring the doorbell or, at the very worst, knock politely. They don't bother me. The people who irk me are the ones who pound instead of knocking, and at the same time keep a finger on the bell.

On the old Fred Allen program, Fred used to knock on various doors along Allen's Alley and the doors would be opened at once by Titus Moody and Mrs. Nussbaum and all the other regulars on the show. When you consider that Allen paid these actors a handsome wage to stand by the door and be ready to respond on cue, it's not hard to understand why they answered so quickly.

However, most householders cannot stand by the door all day, poised to spring to attention at the first indication that somebody is coming up the front steps. They have chores to perform elsewhere in the house, so it sometimes takes them a few seconds to answer the door.

Yesterday morning, for example, I was in my bedroom when the doorbell sounded and in that same instant somebody began pounding on the front door with such intensity that the house shook.

"Who is it?" I yelled through the open window, but the doorbell and the pounding created so much noise the pounder couldn't hear me. "All right, all right," I yelled at the top of my lungs. "Keep your shirt on."

I might as well have saved my breath. The deliveryman at the door hadn't heard me, and by the time I got to the door, he was back in his truck and grinding his gears for a fast getaway.

Perhaps if I were a deliveryman or a meter reader or a person with similar duties, I would also become impatient with householders who fall to open the door at once. I might even become suspicious of all doorbells because one or two in my experience

had proved to be out of order. Perhaps I would develop the habit of pounding on the door with one hand as I kept a finger on the doorbell with the other. And if this irked crabby householders like Bill Gold, so what? Knocking on doors all day long and waiting for slowpokes to open up is also irksome.

I was about to dismiss the entire matter from my mind when I suddenly found myself wondering whether something of this kind might have taken place in the recent police raid in Silver Spring. Did the door pounding and bell ringing prevent the housewife from hearing the raiders announce that they were policemen? Did this same commotion prevent the raiders from hearing her response?

Before any additional misunderstandings put lives into jeopardy, it would be well for policemen in all of this area's jurisdictions to review their procedures. In the District and in other places, policemen refused immediate entry have used everything from bullhorns to telephones in attempts to communicate peacefully before resorting to battering rams. Knocking down the door should in many instances be a last resort, not an opening move.

[From the Washington Daily News, June 30, 1971]

RAID STATEMENTS CHALLENGED: POLICE DOCUMENTS CONTRADICT CHIEF

(By Diane Bauer)

Confidential documents from the files of Montgomery police and federal agents, obtained by The Washington Daily News, contradict a report released three weeks ago by Police Chief Kenneth Watkins on a raid in which Kenyon F. Ballew was critically injured by a police bullet.

Police and Treasury agents, some bearded and in hippie clothes, on June 7 had used a sledge hammer to force their way into Mr. Ballew's apartment at 1014 Quebec Terrace, Silver Spring, with a search warrant for illegal hand grenades. They found only souvenir grenade casings which were part of his legal gun collection.

The reports made by Treasury agents and county police in the raiding party failed to support charges in a report commissioned by Col. Watkins that Mr. Ballew fired first at police or even the chief's later assertion that Mr. Ballew and the raiders fired simultaneously.

Altho the police reports state that Mr. Ballew was holding a pistol, no member of the raiding party reported that Mr. Ballew fired the pistol at any time.

POLICE FIRE

The leader of the raiding party, Treasury agent William Seal, said in a statement taken the same night at the Silver Spring police station, that when he broke in and saw Mr. Ballew, "I fired one round from my pistol at him and yelled, 'He's got a gun' . . . I fired once more and at the same time I heard weapons firing from behind me which I believed to be covering my attempt to gain cover."

Five separate police reports state that officers fired as a result of hearing agent Seal's cry "he's got a gun" and because of the subsequent gunfire.

Saralouise Ballew, now in the 22nd day of a vigil at her critically-wounded husband's bedside, stated that her husband had picked up an antique gun from his collection to defend her from the intruders.

John T. Bonner, the Ballew's lawyer, said that Mr. Ballew's ancient cap and ball pistol discharged as he sank to the floor wounded by a hail of police bullets.

Mr. Bonner said that the physical evidence at the scene of the raid and his own personal inspection of the police reports showed that Mr. Ballew never fired at the police officers and that his gun fired in a direction away from the raiding party.

Criticism on the floor of Congress from Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., and Gilbert Gude, R-Md., plus inquiries from the White House, resulted last week in the ordering of a second review of the incident by Republican County Executive James P. Gleason.

The county executive said that the new investigation will not include testimony from residents of Quebec Terrace, who observed police behavior during the raid, and will be limited, like the first report, to the testimony of police officers, with the possible inclusion of a statement from the victim's wife.

CHARGES

The confidential documents state, "In the event Mr. Ballew recovers from his wounds, warrants will be obtained charging him with aggravated assault on the officers."

Andrew L. Sonner, Montgomery County State's Attorney, said on Monday no charge will be made against Mr. Ballew and that no charges against police will be made.

"Not unless the grand jury does something," Mr. Sonner said. "But I don't expect anything to come out of that grand jury. You know—there will be a report in September, saying that police procedures should be different."

Mr. Ballew, 27, is in the intensive care unit of the Washington Sanitarium with a police bullet in his brain. Hospital officials said he has only a 40 per cent chance to live and that he has suffered permanent brain damage which will cripple him for the rest of his life.

THE DILEMMA OF RETURNING VETERANS UNABLE TO FIND GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

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

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the harsh consequences of U.S. involvement in Indochina has been the dilemma of returning veterans unable to find gainful employment. As you know, the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans is double that of the national average. Some efforts have been made to help relieve this critical situation. Federal and State Governments have helped to set up the jobs for veterans task forces. In the House, we have just recently passed an accelerated public works bill which includes an amendment offered by myself that would declare additional areas eligible for benefits under this act that have a substantial number of unemployment Vietnam veterans.

Just recently, the Providence Journal Co., which publishes the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin in my home State, announced that it will provide Vietnam veterans free, employment-wanted advertisements in their classified columns. I believe this to be constructive and helpful action on the part of the company. Hopefully, it will help to relieve the burden of unemployment that these veterans are now experiencing.

I extend personal thanks to the Providence Journal Co. and its publisher, Mr. John C. A. Watkins. I am certain that they have the deepest appreciation of all Rhode Island veterans.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a news story from the May 24 edition of the Providence Journal.

JOURNAL OFFERS FREE ADS TO VIET-ERA VETS

The Providence Journal Co., joining a growing effort to find jobs for unemployed

veterans, announces today that jobless Vietnam-era servicemen can place free employment-wanted advertisements in its classified columns for up to one week.

Stanley E. Finsness, classified advertising manager of the Journal-Bulletin, said the free ad program was designed because of continued reports of higher than average joblessness among veterans. There are about 900 recently discharged servicemen now receiving unemployment compensation in the state, he said, adding that others have exhausted these benefits.

Under the Journal-Bulletin program, Mr. Finsness said, ads of reasonable length will be run without charge for up to seven days. Eligible, he added, are honorably discharged men and women veterans of any armed forces branch who served six months or more on active duty after Aug. 5, 1964, the date of the Gulf of Tonkin incident.

Mr. Finsness said that the Journal-Bulletin will assist veterans in drafting the advertisements. They can be placed in person between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday at the Journal Building or by mail. Veterans must present or mail a copy of their DD 214 separation form to prove eligibility.

The advertisements, Mr. Finsness said, will be placed in a special classified classification, "Jobs for Vietnam Veterans." It is hoped, he added, that potential employers will consult the column.

The program, Mr. Finsness said, was developed at the request of John C. A. Watkins, president of The Providence Journal Co. and publisher of the Journal-Bulletin. It is being launched, he said, with the cooperation and approval of the regional office of the Veterans Administration in Providence and the State Department of Employment Security.

William J. Jordan, contact officer for the VA in Providence, estimated there may be as many as 1,800 to 2,000 ex-servicemen out of work in Rhode Island. His figures, he said, are based on national statistics that show that more than 10 per cent of all Vietnam-era veterans are jobless.

"Many of these men, instead of starting jobs when times were good, went right into service from high school," Mr. Jordan explained. "Now they have come back after two or three years to poor times."

In all, approximately 18,000 Rhode Islanders have been discharged from military service since the Gulf of Tonkin incident, which officially began U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict. But efforts to determine precisely how many of these men or women are out of work were not successful.

However, Miss Mary C. Hackett, director of the state Department of Employment Security, said there is no doubt in her mind that many more veterans than the 900 now receiving unemployment compensation benefits are out of work. The figures for unemployment benefits, she said, do not reflect those who have exhausted their benefits.

Figures on those whose benefits have been exhausted are not available. But Miss Hackett said she is certain there are many in that category.

Both Miss Hackett and Mr. Jordan also agree that the veterans' plight is worse than that of others in the job market here. It could be more severe in Rhode Island than elsewhere because the state's current overall jobless rate of 7 per cent is about one per cent higher than the national average.

The problem, Miss Hackett noted, is one which will continue. Last year, she explained, 3,645 Rhode Islanders were separated from military service. Another 698 came back to the state in the first three months of this year.

Miss Hackett also is chairman of a jobs for Veterans Task Force, a group appointed recently by Governor Licht. The task force, she said, is now meeting in attempts to formulate a comprehensive program.

In the interim, Miss Hackett said, the

group has arranged for public service announcements on radio and is waiting to see the results of the Journal-Bulletin program. Information on the availability of veterans for work also has been circulated among the state's employers, she said.

Governor Licht, Miss Hackett said, sends a letter to each returning serviceman. It is followed, she said, by a letter from the DES which outlines available services.

Mr. Jordan, who said he is extremely optimistic that the Journal-Bulletin program will be successful, said his office attempts to match veterans with jobs when calls from employers are received. But, he said, there have been few such calls.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FOUNTAIN (at the request of Mr. STEED), for until 12 o'clock noon today, on account of official business.

Mr. KEITH (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today and the balance of the week, 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:

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

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SAYLOR, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for 30 minutes, July 1.

Mr. KEMP, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KEMP, for 15 minutes, July 1.

Mr. HOSMER, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. HORTON, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WILLIAMS, for 15 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MCKAY, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FRASER, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FLOOD, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BLATNIK, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. MITCHELL, for 10 minutes, July 1.

Mr. FLOOD, for 60 minutes, July 21.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MONAGAN.

Mr. BROTZMAN, prior to the vote on the Treasury-Postal Service conference report today.

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

Mr. WYATT.

Mr. PELLY.

Mr. KING in two instances.

Mr. ESCH.

Mr. RHODES in five instances.

Mr. SCHWENGL in two instances.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI.
 Mr. SPRINGER in three instances.
 Mr. O'KONSKI.
 Mr. REID of New York in two instances.
 Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama.
 Mr. WHALLEY.
 Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
 Mr. FREY in two instances.
 Mr. STEELE in two instances.
 Mr. SANDMAN.
 Mr. MILLER of Ohio.
 Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in two instances.
 Mr. LANDGREBE.
 Mr. SCOTT.
 Mr. McCLORY.
 Mr. PETTIS.
 Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts.
 Mr. COUGHLIN.
 Mr. SCHMITZ in two instances.
 Mr. DERWINSKI.
 Mr. KEATING in three instances.
 Mr. SEIBERLING.
 Mr. HALPERN.
 Mr. KEMP.
 Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.
 Mr. TERRY.
 Mr. LENT.
 Mr. FINDLEY.
 Mr. McCLOSKEY.
 Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia.
 (The following Members (at the request of Mr. McKay) and to include extraneous material:)
 Mr. CORMAN.
 Mr. ALBERT of Oklahoma in two instances.
 Mr. ECKHARDT.
 Mrs. ABZUG.
 Mr. LEGGETT.
 Mr. DELLUMS.
 Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI.
 Mr. KARTH.
 Mr. CARNEY.
 Mr. JACOBS.
 Mr. DOWNING in four instances.
 Mr. FLOOD.
 Mr. DIGGS in five instances.
 Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in two instances.
 Mr. ROONEY of New York.
 Mr. HARRINGTON.
 Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD.
 Mr. BRADEMAS in eight instances.
 Mr. GIAIMO in 10 instances.
 Mr. MOORHEAD in two instances.
 Mr. VANIK in two instances.
 Mr. RARICK in three instances.
 Mr. HEBERT in three instances.
 Mr. FRASER in three instances.
 Mr. GRIFFIN in two instances.
 Mr. ANNUNZIO.
 Mr. BOLAND.
 Mr. O'NEILL in two instances.
 Mr. MITCHELL in three instances.
 Mr. REES in two instances.
 Mr. HUNGATE in three instances.
 Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in four instances.
 Mr. DANIELSON.
 Mr. KYROS in two instances.

SENATE BILL, JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

A bill and a joint and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1116. An act to require the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution requesting the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of 10 years on the killing of all species of whales; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress relative to certain activities of Public Health Service hospitals and outpatient clinics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7016. An act making appropriations for the Office of Education and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7767. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1973, the existing suspension of duties for metal scrap;

H.R. 8311. An act to amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 to extend the Act for two years, to modify the interest rate on excessive profits and on refunds, to provide that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction of renegotiation cases, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8313. An act to amend the Social Security Act in order to continue for 2 years the temporary assistance program for United States citizens returned from abroad;

H.R. 8825. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 742. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1700. An act to amend section 14(d) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for two years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury; and

S.J. Res. 118. Joint resolution to provide a temporary extension of the authority conferred by the Export Administration Act of 1969.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on June 29, 1971, present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4724. An act to authorize appropriations for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5257. An act to extend the school breakfast and special food programs; and

H.J. Res. 744. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the fiscal year 1972 for the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 1, 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:

914. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1972 for the Atomic Energy Commission (H. Doc. No. 92-138); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

915. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1972 for the Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (H. Doc. No. 92-139); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

916. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a special report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies on the proposed replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association (H. Doc. No. 92-140); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

917. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

918. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a working capital fund for the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

919. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the reconveyance to the original Indian grantors, their heirs or devisees, lands donated or conveyed for a nominal consideration to Indian tribes when surplus to tribal needs; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

920. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to declare that certain federally owned land is held by the United States in trust for the Fort Belknap Indian Community; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

921. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of August 9, 1955, to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands located outside the boundaries of Indian reservations in New Mexico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

922. A letter from the counsel for the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, transmitting a report of the audit of the Corporation for 1970, pursuant to section 10(b) of Public Law 88-449; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

923. A letter from the General Counsel, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, transmitting a report on the examination of accounts of the Council as of December 31, 1970, pursuant to

section 14(b) of Public Law 88-376; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

924. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the acquisition and use of software products for automatic data processing systems in the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. HÉBERT: Committee on Armed Services. House Resolution 489. Resolution requesting the President to furnish the text of the study entitled "United States-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-67" (Rept. No. 92-318). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HÉBERT: Committee on Armed Services. House Resolution 490. Resolution requesting the President to furnish the text of the study entitled "United States-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-67" (Rept. No. 92-319). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 6968. A bill to amend the Uniform Commercial Code of the District of Columbia to make a warehouseman's lien for charges and expenses in relation to household goods stored with him effective against all persons if the depositor of the goods was the legal possessor (Rept. No. 92-320). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 7718. A bill to exempt from taxation by the District of Columbia certain property in the District of Columbia which is owned by the Supreme Council (Mother Council of the World) of the Inspectors General Knights Commanders of the House of the Temple of Solomon of the 33d Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America. (Rept. No. 92-321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. House Joint Resolution 748. Joint resolution amending title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide certain assistance in the establishment of new State medical schools; the improvement of existing medical schools affiliated with the Veterans' Administration; and to develop cooperative arrangements between institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other public or nonprofit health service institutions, and the Veterans' Administration to develop and conduct educational and training programs for health care personnel; with amendments (Rept. No. 92-322). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 9265. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize a treatment and rehabilitation program in the Veterans' Administration for servicemen, veterans, and ex-servicemen suffering from drug abuse or drug dependency; with amendments (Rept. No. 92-323). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GÁRMATZ: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 19. A bill to provide for a coordinated national boating safety program; with amendments (Rept. No. 92-324). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois: Joint Committee on

Atomic Energy. H.R. 9388. A bill 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 (Rept. No. 92-325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEED: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 9271. (Rept. No. 92-326). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 9518. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of the United States, its territories, and possessions, to include privately owned property; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, and Mr. GUDE):

H.R. 9519. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 9520. A bill to amend section 101(1)(2) of the Tax Reform Act of 1969; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN (for himself and Mr. LEGGETT):

H.R. 9521. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 9522. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 20 to 10 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for wife's or widow's benefits on his wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 9523. A bill to establish a Federal Finance Corporation to provide loans and guarantees to aid commerce and industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 9524. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act by providing for the establishment of a family physician scholarship and fellowship program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAWKINS (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. CHISHOLM, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 9525. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to authorize a legal services program by establishing a National Legal Service Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HÉBERT (for himself and Mr. ARENDS) (by request):

H.R. 9526. A bill to authorize certain naval vessel loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 9527. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that individuals be apprised of records concerning them which

are maintained by Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCORMACK, and Mr. UDALL):

H.R. 9528. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that cosmetics containing mercury or any of its compounds bear labeling stating that fact; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'NEILL (for himself, Mr. BARRY, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROTHILL of Virginia, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CARTER, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. COTTER, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. DENT, Mr. DOWDY, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts):

H.R. 9529. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an itemized deduction for motor vehicle insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KEE, Mr. KING, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. KYROS, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NIX, Mr. RABICK, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. TERNAN, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 9530. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an itemized deduction for motor vehicle insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.R. 9531. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that officers appointed in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy from other commissioned status shall not lose rank or pay or allowances; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SHRIVER (for himself, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BROTZMAN, Mr. BYRON, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HAYS, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MYERS, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. ROY, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. WHALLEY, Mr. WHALEN, and Mr. WINN):

H.R. 9532. A bill to designate certain segments of the Interstate System as the "Dwight D. Eisenhower Highway"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SISK (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. MCFALL, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 9533. A bill to amend section 202 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1329); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEELE (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. BURTON, Mr. RUPPE, and Mr. WYLLIE):

H.R. 9534. A bill to provide comprehensive treatment for servicemen and veterans who suffer from abuse of, or dependency on, narcotic drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VEYSEY:

H.R. 9535. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 9536. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited sample drug products and other potentially harmful items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WHITEHURST (for himself and Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia):

H.R. 9537. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to permit officers with regular commissions to hold civil offices pursuant to such conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 9538. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 9539. A bill to incorporate Recovery, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 9540. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to revise the eligibility conditions for annuities, to change the railroad retirement tax rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. GRAY, Mr. BURTON, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. DULSKI, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. HAYS, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. FREY, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. HUNGATE):

H.R. 9541. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide a system for the redress of law enforcement officers' grievances and to establish a law enforcement officers' bill of rights in each of the several States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 9542. A bill to reorganize the functions of the executive branch of the Government which relate to the regulation of commercial uses of nuclear power, except those which relate to source materials, by transferring such function from the Atomic Energy Commission to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency subject (in certain cases) to disapproval by the Federal Power Commission or the Secretary of the Interior; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 9543. A bill to provide that the acquisition of taxable real property by the Federal Government shall not result in any revenue loss to State and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 9544. A bill to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to permit sessions of the legislature at places other than Charlotte Amalie, Saint Thomas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 9545. A bill to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide that the legislature of the Virgin Islands shall prescribe the minimum age for membership in the legislature; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 9546. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of the United States, its territories, and possessions, to include privately owned property; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.R. 9547. A bill to provide for the reporting of weather modification activities to the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COUGHLIN:

H.R. 9548. A bill to advance by 1 year the standard deduction provisions of the Tax Re-

form Act of 1969; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 9549. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit the use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9550. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. MCKEVITT, and Mr. SMITH of Iowa):

H.R. 9551. A bill to amend the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. PELLY, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. MAILLIARD, and Mr. DOWNING):

H.R. 9552. A bill to amend the cruise legislation of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 9553. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 50-percent, across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder, with the resulting benefit costs being borne equally by employers, employees, and the Federal Government, and to raise the amount of outside earnings which a beneficiary may have without suffering deductions from his benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 9554. A bill to change the name of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN (for himself and Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia):

H.R. 9555. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland concerning the fees for the operation of certain motor vehicles; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BARING, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. MIKVA):

H.R. 9556. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to move amphetamines and certain other stimulant substances from schedule III of such act to schedule II; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. MAZZOLI, and Mr. DAVIS of Georgia):

H.R. 9557. A bill to protect ocean mammals from being pursued, harassed, or killed; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 9558. A bill to establish a program under which, through the cooperative efforts of Federal, State, and local governments, elementary and secondary schools which are in a dangerous location or unsafe condition or are otherwise deficient; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SEBELIUS (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. POAGE, Mr. THONE, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. PICKLE):

H.R. 9559. A bill to provide that certain highways extending from Laredo, Tex., to the point where U.S. Highway 81 crosses the border between North Dakota and Canada shall be known collectively as the "Pan American Highway"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H.R. 9560. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEELE (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 9561. A bill to provide comprehensive treatment for servicemen and veterans who suffer from abuse of, or dependency on, narcotic drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. REUSS):

H.R. 9562. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide a means for experimenting with the implementation of the ombudsman concept in government at all levels in order to assist in making the Government more responsive to the needs of the poor and of citizens generally, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.J. Res. 761. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas:

H.J. Res. 762. Joint resolution; Stable Purchasing Power Resolution of 1971; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.J. Res. 763. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim May 4, 1969, as "Chaplain's Sunday"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNGATE (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. NIX, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHWENGL, and Mr. YATRON):

H. Con. Res. 355. Concurrent resolution urging review of the United Nations Charter; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 519. Resolution relative to designating "National Italian Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself and Mr. HOSMER):

H. Res. 520. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Res. 521. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. McFALL introduced a bill (H.R. 9563) for the relief of Antonio Padilla-Lomeli, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

94. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the House of Representatives, Republic of the Philippines, relative to the sugar quota of the Philippines; to the Committee on Agriculture.

95. Petition of William J. Van Schelven, Brownsville, Tex., relative to additional Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.