ORDER FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, upon the conclusion of the colloquy, which is to be under the control of the able Senator from Indiana (Mr. HARTKE), there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business not to exceed 45 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

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

ORDER FOR RECESS FROM TOMORROW TO FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1971

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business tomorrow, it stand in recess until 12 o'clock meridian on Friday next.

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

ORDER FOR RECESS FROM FRIDAY TO MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1971

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business on Friday next, March 5, 1971, it stand in recess until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday next, March 8, 1971.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, does the able minority whip have any remarks or requests for time from Senators on his side of the aisle?

Mr. GRIFFIN. No.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the program for tomorrow is as follows:

The Senate will convene at 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow, following a recess, and upon approval of the Journal, if there is no objection, and the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order, the able Senator from Indiana (Mr. HARTKE) will be recognized for not to exceed 1 hour, for the purpose of conducting a colloquy.

Following that, the period for the transaction of routine morning business, set aside under the previous order, will not exceed 45 minutes. Following the period for the transaction of routine morning business, during which speeches will be limited to 3 minutes, the Senate will pursue its further consideration of the pending business.

Mr. President, what is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TAFT). The pending question is on the motion to postpone for 1 legislative day the motion to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 9.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I thank the distinguished Presiding Officer.

RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.) the Senate recessed until tomorrow, Thursday, March 4, 1971, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 3 (legislative day of February 17), 1971:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Stephen Kurzman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, vice Creed C. Black, resigned.

Robert O. Beatty of Idaho to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

Richard C. Freeman, of Georgia, to be a U.S. district judge for the northern district of Georgia, vice a new position created by Public Law 91–272 approved June 2, 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

G. Kent Edwards, of Alaska, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Alaska for the term of 4 years, vice Douglas B. Bally.

Sidney E. Smith, of Idaho, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Idaho for the term of 4 years, vice Sherman A. Furey, Jr., resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Wednesday, March 3, 1971*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. James E. Rogers, past national chaplain, Disabled American Veterans, Columbia, S.C., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, the Shepherd of all, who giveth our needs, and extends the green pastures of life,

Hallowed be Thy name.

Lead us by still waters in restoring our spirits.

Hallowed be Thy name.

Give direction to our Nation even when we walk among the valleys and peaks of life.

Hallowed be Thy name.

For the heritage of the good life brought forth by the sacrifice of the many.

Hallowed be Thy name.

For Thy goodness and mercy which follows us through life and for the noble soul of America.

Hallowed be Thy name.

Through God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. 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.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JAMES E. ROGERS

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

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, these are the very first words I have uttered on this floor since being elected to Congress, and I am doubly honored by the occasion which brings me to speak.

I take pleasure in introducing to my colleagues this morning the Reverend James E. Rogers. Chaplain Rogers is from the capital city of Columbia, S.C., and a resident of my home district.

The Speaker mentioned the fact that Reverend Rogers was a former national chaplain of the DAV, but I would like to add that in my district he has also been known for many years for his very fine work with various veterans organizations, as well as service groups. He is now chaplain of the veterans hospital in Columbia and has been with the Veterans' Administration for 23 years.

Mr. Speaker, Chaplain Rogers has devoted his life to the men and women who have served our country in wartime. His dedicated service has been characterized by notable courage, resourcefulness, and exemplary leadership. His presence is always a great comfort to those individuals with whom he comes in contact, a fact which is unanimously affirmed by many grateful patients.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives is graced by the presence of Chaplain Rogers today, and I am honored to have the opportunity to present him.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

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

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, from time to time we find ourselves reminiscing and listening to ourselves or our colleagues yearning for the past. This Member is guilty, as I know other Members are. Oftentimes we can think of something in our history that makes us wish we were back there.

I found an amusing description in the Gainesville Times of last week describing an era in our history of the mountains of North Georgia that I should like to read to the membership, to bring to its attention vividly some of the values of the past:

Mrs. J. C. Fortenberry, Hancock Avenue, Gainesville, furnishing The Times with a clipping from the Blairsville paper about how times were 85 years ago . . . You could get 16 pounds of sugar for $1 . . . Calico sold in Blairsville at a nickel a yard . . . Eggs went for six to eight cents a dozen . . . Col. Pat Haralson was the teacher at Fairview School and got $25 a month . . . Labor was 50 cents a day, dinner thrown in . . . All merchandise brought from Blairsville either came from Gainesville or Murphy, N.C. . . . "Com-

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

mon schools were of three months duration with two weeks vacation for fodder pulling."

Frying-size chickens were 10 cents each, hens going for 14 cents . . . Green coffee had to be roasted at home and brought $1 for four pounds.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

(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 American Association of Junior Colleges is holding its annual convention in Washington. Three of the association's members are located in my district—Dundalk and Essex Community Colleges in Baltimore County, and Harford Junior College in Harford County. There are 2,400,000 Americans attending nearly 1,100 of these fine schools across the Nation.

Our Nation got started on the idea of widespread educational opportunity early—before any other nation understood its significance.

Throughout much of our history, the grammar school—then the high school—performed the main educational function. Before World War I only a few prepared for their careers in college. By the mid-1940's it had become conceivable that practically everyone could go to college. Sectarian colleges, founded to give people in the neighborhood a chance to go to college at low cost, were filling up. The State universities and land-grant colleges have long been operating at capacity. Now the community college has come into its own—to do the job that land-grant schools cannot do, and what the small, private colleges have not been able to do.

In my view, the more people who have an opportunity to go to college, the better off we are as a nation. Indeed universal college opportunity is the key to America's future.

I welcome the American Association of Junior Colleges to Washington and urge its members to present their views on Federal programs as forcefully to other congressional delegations as its Maryland members presented their views today to the Maryland congressional delegation.

MILLS CLOSE

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

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Panola, a textile plant with 16,992 looms, 4 miles from my home in Greenwood, will close this month. This plant, employing hundreds, announced its closing as a result of the inaction of our Government in failing to adopt fair trade textile policies. Following this announcement Monsanto Co. in Greenwood laid off 150 employees because of low-wage imports of man-made fibers. These 150 employees are in addition to the 200 laid off last year at Monsanto. These dedicated American workers join the 400,000 American citizens displaced in the textile industry in the last few years throughout the Nation because of unfair low-wage textile imports.

Mr. Speaker, the Japanese continue to delay any meaningful agreement to provide for fair trade in textiles. Their recurring bogus offers have the effect of delaying consideration of our trade bill and circumventing any effective voluntary agreement.

Their most recent offer, as reported in the news media, is a complete fake, fraud, and humbug. Any such agreement as they suggest would not do the job and might even increase the present flood of low-wage imports.

Mr. Speaker, we can no longer sit idly by while this Nation's basic textile industry, so essential to our Nation's defense, is being destroyed. Our Government must stand by the American textile industry if it is to be preserved, since the Japanese Government in all of these negotiations is only the pawn of the powerful Japanese textile industry.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, that we are awaiting a further Japanese proposal while our mills close and while production curtailments increase.

I urge that my colleagues act now so that we can expeditiously pass the legislation which will be the most effective solution to this national crisis.

UNWARRANTED ATTACK ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, it was with disbelief and dismay that I heard of the attack yesterday on the Secretary of State on the floor of the other body. For a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—and I regret the rules of the House do not permit me to identify him further—to make such unjustified assertions is, in my opinion, most unwise and indeed reprehensible.

What was actually said? I quote from the RECORD:

> Wherever one goes in the afternoon or evening around this town one hears our very able Secretary of State laughed at. People say he is Secretary of State in title only.

At another point, appearances before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the Secretary of State and the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency were described "as a rather empty gesture."

The clear thrust of yesterday's speech on the Senate floor was that Secretary Rogers was not "the primary spokesman" on foreign policy for the Nixon administration, but almost a figurehead and a laughingstock of those on the cocktail circuit.

To make such groundless assertions is the height of irresponsibility. Perhaps few of us know or even care what may be the latest gossip on the cocktail circuit, but such charges are dangerous. Even though totally without justification, the statements themselves damage, perhaps permanently, the reputation of an able and important figure.

By coincidence, Secretary of State Rogers spent almost 4 hours before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday. As usual, he proved an articulate and willing witness, demonstrating his intimate knowledge of current international developments and his direct responsibility for American policy in the international arena.

I can vouch personally regarding the Secretary's willingness, ever since he took office, to discuss even sensitive foreign policy matters frankly and exhaustively. Indeed, I congratulated him only yesterday for his consistently cooperative attitude toward Members of Congress, both in the House and in the other body.

Another charge—that there is a serious "lack of communication" between the executive and legislative branches of the Government—is simply untrue. If we examine the record, we find that Secretary Rogers has appeared before congressional committees on a regular basis to testify about the administration's foreign policy programs and actions. He has always been generous of his time in responding to Members' questions. In fact, it is interesting to note that in 1969 and 1970 Mr. Rogers' record of congressional appearances equalled or exceeded that of his immediate predecessor during the latter's last full year in office. This is a particularly notable achievement when we recall the long ordeal of Mr. Rusk at the hands of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The fact of the matter is that Secretary Rogers has consulted us regularly and often. There is, therefore, plenty of communication—if not necessarily agreement—between this administration and certain individual Senators and Representatives.

Still another charge is that the Secretary of State is being bypassed in the formulation and execution of foreign policy, and that the important decisions in this field are made in the White House—by Mr. Kissinger. No one argues that many important foreign policy decisions are, in fact, reached at the White House—by the President of the United States.

The essential fact is that both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Kissinger are Presidential advisers. Both are appointive, not elected, officials—and both advise, while the President decides. There is no reason to believe that the Secretary's views hold less weight with the President than Mr. Kissinger's. Mr. Rogers is a longtime, intimate associate of the President and presumably he was selected for his present position largely because he enjoyed the full personal confidence of the President.

There is, of course, a substantial difference in roles between the two men: Mr. Rogers is the official spokesman for the administration in foreign policy matters. He is also the chief administrator of a large and complex operation—duties which all Secretaries find burdensome, but which are unavoidable. Mr. Kissinger, however, like Messrs. Bundy and Rostow before him, is not in the public domain. These men have all been able to devote themselves exclusively to day-to-day developments and long-range policy planning. I have no doubt that Mr. Kissinger is influential in the policy-making process, but there is no evidence to suggest that Mr. Rogers has been or is being bypassed and ignored, as some have alleged.

Mr. Speaker, attacks such as this on key figures in the executive branch of our Government cannot be dismissed lightly. This was no casual remark of an inexperienced, fledgling legislator, inadvertently making foolish charges. Even if we should grant that the speech was based on the frustration which some Members of Congress may feel over the intractability of some of the problems in the international arena, we cannot condone such destructive and baseless criticism.

GAINESVILLE DESERVES RECOGNITION AS AN ALL AMERICA CITY

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

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, Gainesville, Fla., has been designated as an All America City.

This great university community in my district richly deserves this accolade for its officials and people have shown the way toward the solution of the problems which confront our urban society.

And the remarkable thing about their story is that most of their accomplishments have been instituted and carried out by local citizens, in cooperation with local bodies of government.

This competition is sponsored by the National Municipal League with the official announcement to be made in the morning.

I feel particularly close to the people of Gainesville, for it is the site of the University of Florida, my alma mater.

It was a small agricultural and university community until after World War II, and since that time it has developed into a modern cosmopolitan city. It seems most significant to me that the advances they have made can serve as a model for other cities across the Nation.

Theirs was a new and innovative approach toward the solution of the massive problems which confronted them. Twelve community organizations and 20 fraternities from the university joined in a program of community action and the results speak for themselves.

Particularly cited was their "Project Samson" in which the University of Florida students worked in liaison with local antipoverty agencies and students. Through this program, thousands of culturally deprived children were helped along with work in adult and day-care centers.

"Corner Drug Store" was the original title for an original concept in drug counseling. Concerned citizens joined to put through "Classroom 68" to revitalize a once-defeated bond issue. "Come Together Day" was a fraternity-sponsored program that bridged the communications gap between diverse groups.

Gainesville is a national center for medical research, as the University of Florida Medical Center has moved to the forefront in research and boasts some of the finest men in American medicine among its faculty. Joining this facility a few years ago was the Veterans' Administration hospital, which is also outstanding in its own right.

You cannot tell the story about Gainesville and its people in numbers, but rather in the effort put forth by individual citizens who were concerned.

In paying tribute to the people of Gainesville, Fla., I want to point out forcefully that other communities can meet many of their pressing problems with hard work and innovative programs. The story of Gainesville and its people is one which this Nation could well follow.

THE POLLOCK-HERREID IRRIGATION PROJECT

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

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, I introduce for myself and Congressman LINK of North Dakota, a bill to authorize construction of the Pollock-Herreid irrigation project in South Dakota.

This project is a small, but important part of the Missouri River Basin project. It is a project which is badly needed and long overdue.

The people of the Pollock-Herreid Irrigation District in South Dakota have seen 20,000 of their best acres flooded by waters from the Oahe Dam. They live in an area where annual rainfall averages 15 inches but often drops to a mere 3½ inches. Dryland farming under these conditions is obviously a high-risk venture.

Fifteen of the 26,000 acres in the district are irrigable. If they were irrigated, the result would be to stabilize and diversify the agricultural situation in the area. Instead of recurring crop failure, the farmers of the Pollock-Herreid area would be able to count on steady yields and would be able to diversify their production to avoid growing crops already in surplus.

The Pollock-Herreid unit also provides for conservation and development of the fish and wildlife resources in the area, including five wildlife areas. Recreation would be enhanced by the stabilization of the water level of Lake Pocasse. Construction of the unit would provide significant area redevelopment benefits to the entire area, including Indian reservations. Unemployment and underemployment, chronic in the area, would be drastically reduced. The Pollock-Herreid unit represents a desirable water resource development that would strengthen the economy of the area, the State, and the Nation.

I am pleased to join with Congressman LINK, of North Dakota, in urging that this project be authorized and funded without further delay.

RECKLESS SPENDING MUST BE STOPPED

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

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I regret that as a Member of the Congress that I like my colleagues in the House, are forced into pushing our Nation to the brink of bankruptcy.

Two years ago I reluctantly, for the one and only time since I became a Member of Congress, voted to increase the debt limit because I felt that the President had inherited a bad bag of fiscal irresponsible beans brought about by the reckless excessive spending policies of previous Democratic controlled Congress and/or administrations. I felt that President Nixon, as a new President, deserved a fair chance to pay for what others had forced the administration to spend.

Where are we heading except for bankruptcy if we, as a Nation do not heed the signs of reckless irresponsibility of continual overspending. When will we as a body have the courage to say no to deficit spending. Certainly simple arithmetic tells us that one cannot continue to spend more than it earns. It is time that we apply the same standards to the Government that the courts and our economy demands of our citizens, our businessmen, and our corporations.

The present law limits the Federal debt to $395 billion. The Federal debt, assuming we have a $6 billion cash balance will amount to $396.5, billion which is, therefore, $1 billion more than the Congress authorized last year.

I have heard, Mr. Speaker, the argument that we have no choice but to support the increase, but I cannot with good conscience allow myself to vote my constituents or my Nation into bankruptcy. If I was to allow myself to do these merely to curry favor or for expediency and to ignore the shadow which it is casting, then I would feel I failed in my duty to the people I represent. Perhaps the people of our Nation will also begin to realize that the brakes must be applied to Government spending. They will cooperate by accepting cuts in unnecessary spending if we as a body have courage to represent the people of this country responsibly and with courage.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1002, Public Law 90–226, the Chair appoints as members of the Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia the following Members on the part of the

House: Mr. ADAMS of Washington, and Mr. HOGAN of Maryland.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 19, 92d Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the permanent Select Committee on Small Business the following Members of the House: Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, chairman; Mr. PATMAN of Texas, Mr. STEED of Oklahoma, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI of Illinois, Mr. DINGELL of Michigan, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. CORMAN of California, Mr. ADDABBO of New York, Mr. HUNGATE of Missouri, Mr. ST GERMAIN of Rhode Island, Mr. CARNEY of Ohio, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. CONTE of Massachusetts, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. HORTON of New York, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON of Ohio, Mr. MCDADE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LUJAN of New Mexico, and Mr. MCKEVITT of Colorado.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 271) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 271

Resolved, That C. W. Bill Young, of Florida, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House on Post Office and Civil Service.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 5432

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a report to accompany the bill (H.R. 5432) providing for extension of the interest equalization tax.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL WEEK OF CONCERN FOR PRISONERS OF WAR MISSING IN ACTION

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 16), to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action," and ask for immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

H.J. RES. 16

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to demonstrate our support and concern for the more than one thousand five hundred Americans listed as prisoners of war or missing in action in Southeast Asia, and to forcefully register our protest over the inhumane treatment these men are receiving at the hands of the North Vietnamese, in violation of the Geneva Convention, the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning March 21, 1971, and ending March 27, 1971 as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action", calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as the original sponsor of House Joint Resolution 16, I am extremely gratified that the House has unanimously passed this resolution to designate the week of March 21–27 as a "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action." At the urging of several national groups, Congressmen ZION, MYERS and I, along with over 170 House cosponsors, introduced this resolution on the opening day of this Congress. An identical measure was introduced in the other body by Senator BROCK, of Tennessee, and 65 of his colleagues, and I have received word that Senate action is expected within a week's time.

Mr. Speaker, it is our strong feeling that such a week of concern will help to focus American and world attention on the plight of the over 1,600 Americans listed as prisoner of war/missing in action in Southeast Asia. Moreover, it will serve to call attention to Hanoi's flagrant violations of the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners, which they signed in 1957, and their continued refusal to negotiate the POW issue. All this despite President Nixon's October 7 offer of an immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners being held in Indochina. As the President put it:

> War and imprisonment should be over for all these prisoners. They and their families have already suffered too much.

Mr. Speaker, I fully agree with the President, and am hopeful that a national POW/MIA week of concern will bring further pressure to bear on Hanoi to abide by the Geneva Convention and to move toward the repatriation of all prisoners. Some of our prisoners have been held for over 6 years, longer than for any other prisoners of war in our history. It was actually 7 years ago this month, on March 26, 1964, that the first American, Capt. Floyd J. Thompson, was taken prisoner in South Vietnam.

House passage of a further indication of our support for the President and his recent pledge that:

> This government will continue to take all possible measures to secure the end of imprisonment as well as the end of the war.

An end to the war and imprisonment are the goals behind which we are all united, as Members of Congress, and as Americans. Let us hope that this month's National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action will come to full fruition and that it will serve to direct the spotlight of world attention on the plight of our POW's, and to serve notice in this country that our POW's are not forgotten Americans and that we shall not rest until they have all been returned to their homeland and their families.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA WEEK

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 337), authorizing the President to proclaim the second week of March 1971 as Volunteers of America Week, and ask for immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

H.J. RES. 337

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the second week of March 1971 as Volunteers of America Week, and urging the people of the United States, upon the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Volunteers of America, to express their gratitude for its untiring and selfless work and to continue their support of its humanitarian activities.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 15]

Anderson, Tenn.	Gray	Pelly
Ashley	Green, Pa.	Powell
Bevill	Griffin	Pryor, Ark.
Bingham	Gubser	Railsback
Blackburn	Hanna	Reid, N.Y.
Blatnik	Hathaway	Riegle
Broomfield	Hawkins	Rostenkowski
Buchanan	Hays	St Germain
Celler	Hébert	Saylor
Clark	Hogan	Scheuer
Clawson, Del	Johnson, Pa.	Sisk
Clay	Jones, Tenn.	Slack
Colmer	Kuykendall	Smith, N.Y.
Danielson	Long, La.	Stanton,
Dent	McCulloch	J. William
Diggs	Macdonald,	Steiger, Ariz.
Dowdy	Mass.	Stephens
Edwards, Calif.	Mathias, Calif.	Stokes
Edwards, La.	Metcalfe	Stuckey
Findley	Mink	Talcott
Foley	Mollohan	Teague, Calif.
Fraser	Moorhead	Teague, Tex.
Gettys	Murphy, Ill.	Tiernan
	Myers	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 364 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST RATE LIMITATIONS

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 259 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 259

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 (H.R. 4690) to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means or an amendment proposing to strike out section 3 of the bill, and said amendments shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, but shall not be subject to amendment. 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 Missouri (Mr. BOLLING) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is with one very important exception, a normal closed rule on a matter out of the Committee on Ways and Means.

I will discuss the exception briefly in a minute— but this rule, of course, makes in order the consideration of an increase in the debt limit. I do not propose to discuss the issue because the rule provides for 4 hours of general debate on that subject.

The exception to the normal closed rule comes in the section of the bill, section 3, which provides a limited exception to an old law, and provides that the Treasury may issue certain long-term Government bonds at interest rates in excess of the present ceiling of 4¼ percent.

The unusual aspect of the rule is that it provides for one motion to strike—and that motion goes to section 3 of the bill. Now that raises a number of interesting points—and this may be the time to mention some of them.

The procedure is that the presiding officer at the conclusion of the general debate will recognize somebody to make that motion to strike and the person recognized will have, as I understand it, 5 minutes to discuss the motion to strike.

Then an opponent of the motion to strike will be recognized by the chairman of the committee and the opponent will have 5 minutes. That will be all the debate on that motion because it is not amendable.

Of course, in the usual order of business committee amendments are in order and I am informed that there will be a committee amendment offered.

Further, because of the enactment of a specific provision of the reorganization act, it will be possible if the necessary action is taken and the necessary number of Members so desire, to have not just a teller vote but a recorded teller vote on any committee amendments and on the motion to strike.

The distinguished Speaker last week outlined in a statement in the RECORD, I believe on Thursday, the procedure which would be followed for a record teller vote. That was followed, I believe, by a communication to all Members from the Speaker containing the same information. Of course, I do not propose to go over that ground again. I think all Members are aware that there is a specific procedure. The green and red cards on the table there in the well of the House and in other places, have to do with that procedure of having a record teller vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this rule and I am now delighted to yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman, with the exceptions that he has noted with respect to this rule, says that this is the "normal" procedure.

I wonder if the gentleman would agree with me that it is the "fashionable" procedure to give the Ways and Means Committee a rule which denied Members the opportunity to offer amendments to a bill increasing or decreasing the debt ceiling, and perhaps to offer other amendments within the confines of the rule of germaneness. I still do not understand—and I have been here a few years—why legislation of this type warrants a closed rule.

Mr. BOLLING. I will be glad to respond to the gentleman's implied question at the very end of his statement—the reason for the closed rule. I do not know whether I want to get into the question of whether it is normal, fashionable, or both, or what. But it is the rule that has usually been employed.

Actually, the rule does not give the Committee on Ways and and Means anything. It would give the House an opportunity to decide how they wish to consider the proposed legislation. The House on numerous occasions in the last 30 years, when this has been the usual, normal, and, I will say, the "fashionable" procedure, has consistently supported a closed rule when it chose to do so, and when it did not choose to do so, it voted down a closed rule and provided another rule. So really what the Rules Committee is doing is offering to the House an ordinary procedure which the House has usually decided to adopt. This time the Rules Committee decided that it would make one exception to the usual procedure. This is a modified form of the rule. That would be my answer to the gentleman.

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

Mr. BOLLING. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding.

The gentleman has mentioned a committee amendment which will be offered. Am I correct in my impression, which I have obtained from the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. MILLS), a few minutes ago, that the effect of that amendment will be to plug a potential $3 billion loophole in the estate tax structure which would exist in the absence of the adoption of the committee amendment?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. MILLS) to answer the question.

Mr. MILLS. Without agreeing to the gentleman's statement of the dollar value, or extent to which the existing provision may be used, let me point out that after the gentleman had called this matter to our attention, contrary to my recollection of the law, it was necessary in order to prevent the utilization of the provision in the future—not with respect to estate taxes alone, but with respect to any taxes owed by an individual, it was necessary to adopt an amendment. As a result we will offer a committee amendment. But I want it understood

that the amendment will apply, not merely to securities that might be issued under the provisions of this bill, but to any securities that follow the description I gave that are issued in the future. What amount of savings there will be I do not know, but such securities will have to be used in the future for estate or any other tax purpose at their market value rather than their face value. I think this is a very wholesome change regardless of any argument about the other portions of the bill.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman. This plugs a loophole I have been attempting to plug for the past 5 years. I ask the gentleman from Missouri to yield further so that I might ask a further question, which I suppose is in the nature of a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BOLLING. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. At what time in the proceedings, if the gentleman will educate me, would the committee amendment about which he has spoken be offered? Where in the 4 hours would it be offered? At the beginning?

Mr. MILLS. No, the committee amendment will be offered at the point when the Committee of the Whole begins to consider amendments. As the gentleman knows, under the rules, an amendment to perfect a provision is always in order prior to an amendment to strike a provision. So this amendment will be offered to any motion to strike section 3.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman. That, of course, is very helpful, because I think this should be disposed of, and I hope the Ways and Means Committee amendment will be overwhelmingly adopted, because this new Congress ought to be plugging tax loopholes, not adding to the loopholes that we have. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate all concerned in the committee amendment. I happen to have a strong view on that. I think it is a very healthy action. I congratulate the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) for their very good work in this effort.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, as is customary, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri in his able manner once again has explained the rule in very precise terms and I will not repeat what he has said.

As I understand the procedure. If we have a recorded teller vote, the teller boxes, will be in certain aisles. The red ones for the "no" votes, will be on the Democratic side. The green ones on the Republican side with tellers. We will get a red card and write our name, district and State for a "no" vote or a green card for an "aye" vote. We will see how the Legislative Reform Act will function as to this provision.

The bill is an amendment of the Second Liberty Bond Act. Being an amendment to the act, it would be subject to a point of order. That is the reason for the waiver of points of order.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to increase the public debt ceiling, both permanent and temporary, and to permit long-term Treasury obligations to be issued and sold at interest rates exceeding the present statutory ceiling.

The bill increases the permanent debt ceiling from $380 billion to $400 billion, and the temporary ceiling is increased from an additional $15 billion to a new total of $30 billion for the period ending June 30, 1972, the close of fiscal 1972. These changes make available, upon enactment, an effective public debt ceiling of $430 billion through fiscal 1972, or an increase of $35 billion.

The Treasury had proposed an increase of $40 billion in the temporary ceiling only, increasing it from the current level of $395 billion to a new figure of $435 billion. This projection by the Treasury assumed a $6 billion operating cash balance over and above actual needs. The committee believed that such a large "cushion" was not necessary and, correspondingly, reduced the overall ceiling to $430 billion, a reduction of $5 billion. Additionally, the committee increased the permanent public debt ceiling, something not requested by the Treasury. This was done because, in the opinion of the committee, the present permanent ceiling of $380 billion is no longer a realistic figure. The increase is to $400 billion.

The Treasury Department also requested the complete removal of the current 4¼ percent interest rate ceiling applicable to Treasury obligations with maturities of more than 7 years. The existence of this ceiling in recent years, as more and more Federal borrowing has been necessary, has required the Treasury to turn more and more to short-term obligations, on which there is no ceiling. This has had the effect of driving up interest rates generally, probably damaging the housing industry, and is considered to be bad-debt-management practice.

This proposal of the Treasury has the support of seven former Secretaries of the Treasury. The committee did not remove the ceiling. However, it did provide that the Treasury may issue up to $10 billion of long-term securities without regard to the 4¼-percent interest rate ceiling. This is to give Congress an opportunity to evaluate the matter before taking final action.

I urge adoption of the rule.

I have one request for time, and if the gentleman from Missouri has no requests for time, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill, and therefore I am opposed to the rule on two counts. First, because I am opposed to the bill, and second, because it is an unjustifiably closed rule.

Mr. Speaker, let me welcome the new Members of the House to what has become one of many annual sheep shearings that are held here on Capitol Hill.

The sheep to be shorn today are, as usual, the good old U.S. taxpayers, for make no mistake about it, if you vote today to increase the debt ceiling, you are holding open the flood gates to more and more deficit spending by the Federal Government.

I care not at all who may arise here to claim the opposite, nor what spokesman downtown may piously maintain that the Government is—this time—really going to hold down the spending. It makes no difference because it is simply not going to happen.

Some of us have been in this Chamber long enough to have lost count of the number of times we have heard it promised that if we would only raise the debt ceiling one more time, the Government would cut down on the spending. How often have these "promisers" made good?

Mr. Speaker, most of us have heard, over and over again, the proponents of ever-higher debt ceilings come in here and use the specious argument that because we are a wealthy Nation; because our gross national product is such and such, we can afford a horrendous debt.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The truth is that the so-called gross national product, as a measure of the Nation's economic well-being, is fraudulent in all too many respects. It is as fallacious as the gimmicked budget calculations that were foisted on the public during the Johnson administration and, I am sorry to say, adopted by this one.

This Nation is blessed with natural resources and an energetic people who have turned those resources into great material wealth, but the mistake made by the free spenders is that this wealth is limitless.

They obviously do not remember how tragically wrong Lyndon Johnson was when he loudly proclaimed that we could afford both guns and butter.

If this country is so wealthy, as the proponents of ever-higher debt ceilings would have us believe, why is it that we have the world's biggest poverty program?

How long, I would ask the debt lovers, can this Nation remain rich when we throw away our wealth around the globe with such reckless abandon?

If anyone believes that the present administration is going to advocate less money for this foreign giveaway program, he has a mighty short memory. The President's avowed intention, as set forth in his budget, is to increase our overseas handouts and even multiply the ways in which it is given away.

It apparently matters not to the advocates of piling higher and higher debts upon the taxpayers that the present debt of this Nation exceeds the combined debts of all the other nations of this earth.

Nor does it seem to matter to them that one of the reasons is that we have had to borrow the money we have shoveled out with such abandon.

We have spewed out more than $200

billion for so-called foreign aid since that program began and the interest we had to pay to borrow this comes to almost $70 billion.

During this mindless spending spree the gold holdings of this country have shrunk from nearly $23 billion to just under $11 billion and at the same time short-term dollar claims held by foreigners have risen to more than $42 billion.

We have been warned repeatedly by the other members of the International Monetary Fund that unless we get our fiscal house in order we cannot expect the central banks of other nations to continue to hold these vast sums of dollars and watch idly while they continue to decline in value.

But we have paid no heed to their warnings. Indeed, just the opposite. It should be remembered that the creation of the special drawing rights by the IMF was largely predicated upon the solemn assurances of this Government that it would take positive and effective steps to halt the ruinous tide of inflation that was—and still is—sapping the strength of the dollar.

I regret to say that no such steps have been taken.

And so we have the sad picture of the administration coming up here to seek yet another increase in the debt ceiling when, instead, it should be up here telling the American people what it has done to cut spending.

As I have previously indicated, this is the worst debt-ridden nation in the world. As of January 1, this year, the public and private debt is estimated at more than $1,800,000,000,000. This Nation is living on borrowed time and borrowed money. The time has come for Congress and the exective branch of Government to start acting responsibly—to stop kiting checks.

Mr. Speaker, the backwaters of history are littered with the rotting hulks of profligate governments. This Government is staggering down the road to insolvency and this bill marks yet another milestone toward that tragic end.

The SPEAKER The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman such additional time as he may require.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. I want to commend the gentleman for an excellent statement and a frightening statement so far as the fiscal condition of this country is concerned. Our national debt, according to the brief of the budget which was recently submitted up here, is estimated to be $407 billion. This $35 billion will make it $442 billion.

I am sure the gentleman realizes there are certain people in this country who say, "Well, we owe it to ourselves. So what?" The "so what" is we have to pay interest on the national debt.

I am sure the gentleman knows that the second biggest item of expense in the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1971 is for interest on the national debt.

Mr. GROSS. It is $21 billion.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. That is projected for next year. It is $21.15 billion for next year, and it is $20.8 billion this year.

That is a staggering sum of money. The interest on the national debt has gone up from $8 billion in 1961 to that $20.8 billion this fiscal year.

I had the clerk of our committee figure out for me what that staggering sum of $20.8 billion figures out to be.

It figures out, if the gentleman is interested in it, $39,600 for each minute of the year or $400 million for each week of the year. That is the interest on the public debt.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, who I know is deeply concerned by the financial situation which confronts this country.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MADDEN).

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, at the last meeting of the Rules Committee, the committee held hearings on the rule for the pending bill—H.R. 4690—to increase the debt limitation. The chairman and ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee asked the Rules Committee to grant a rule extending the Treasury Department power to increase the public debt by $30 billion. In section 3 of H.R. 4690, requesting this large increase of the public debt, the committee set out the following request, which I include verbatim from the bill:

SEC. 3. The first section of the Second Liberty Bond Act (31 U.S.C. 752) is amended by adding at the end of the second paragraph the following new sentence: "Bonds herein authorized may be issued from time to time at a rate or rates of interest exceeding 4¼ per centum per annum, but the aggregate face amount of bonds issued pursuant to this sentence shall not exceed $10,000,000,000.

The Rules Committee very wisely refused the Ways and Means Committee their request for a closed rule on this legislation. The committee granted a modified closed rule which will give the Members of Congress the opportunity to vote and reject giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell $10 billion of this $30 billion increase in long-term Government obligation without regard to the limitation of the 4½ percent ceiling. If the Congress allows this increase in the interest rate of $10 billion of Government bonds it will be in direct defiance of the platforms of both political parties that they would curb the inflationary rise in interest rates and seek lower cost for borrowed money, not only from the Government's standpoint, but high interest rates on all business transactions that have to do with the American economy.

High interest rates, tight money and tight money policy were some of the primary reasons why 1 million less homes were built in the first year of the Nixon administration.

If the Congress does not reject this ridiculous financial bonanza which the banks and bonding interests are demanding for higher profits on $10 billion of our Federal indebtedness the repercussions which will come from the taxpayers of America will exceed by far any other criticism the Congress has received in a long time.

If the Congress does not reject section 3 in this bill—H.R. 4690—being considered today it will have a devasting effect throughout the whole Nation's economy and will cost the American taxpayer several billion dollars in added interest over the coming years. If section 3 is not rejected public opinion will interpret our action as an endorsement of the higher interest scourge on our economy.

I do hope that every Member of the House will be on the floor to participate in the record vote to be taken today on section 3 of this legislation.

Mr. BOLLING. 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. MILLS. 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. 4690) to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes.

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

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. 4690, with Mr. NATCHER 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 Arkansas (Mr. MILLS) will be recognized for 2 hours, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. BYRNES) will be recognized for 2 hours.

The Chair at this time recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. MILLS).

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I hardly know how to describe my own feelings about this appearance today in support of H.R. 4690. I want everyone here and certainly, if I may be personal, my mother, to know that I do not relish this opportunity to be a proponent of a bill involving an upward adjustment of the debt ceiling. I guess one could describe today as a day when, perhaps, atonement would be in order, because we have come to the point now where we are reaping the crop that we planted and looked after for the last several months.

Mr. Chairman, we are now in fiscal year 1971, a fiscal year that looked in the beginning to be one in which at least on

the basis of the unified budget we would avoid a deficit situation. The earlier projections submitted in January last year indicated a surplus when looking at the unified budget.

But there have been two things that have happened in the intervening months. First of all, expenditures have arisen by $12 billion over the level of the projections in January of 1970 with respect to the 1971 budget.

On the other hand, revenues have declined by nearly $8 billion, making a total difference in the estimates of about $20 billion. That wipes out the surplus of a little more than $1 billion and creates a deficit of over $18 billion on the unified budget basis for fiscal year 1971.

This, translated into the Federal funds budget, means a deficit of $25.5 billion for fiscal year 1971. Because of the increase in the deficit in 1971 which I have referred to, it is necessary for us to make an upward adjustment in the debt ceiling, even for the remainder of this year if these expenditure obligations are to be paid promptly by the Secretary of the Treasury when they are presented.

Let me take just a moment to remind you of what we mean when we say unified budget. The unified budget, among other things, reflects the effect of Government on the money markets aside from the trust funds, which are by law required to make their surpluses available for U.S. debt obligations. When the administration says that there will be a deficit in fiscal year 1972, of $11.6 billion in the unified budget, what is meant is that it will be necessary for the Government to borrow $11.6 billion from the public.

When we turn now to the fiscal year 1972 and look to the Federal funds budget, we see that it is necessary for us to increase our debt, because of the Federal funds deficit in that year of $23 billion, according to the administration estimates.

In recognition of these hard facts, the pending bill raises the temporary debt limit to $430 billion from its present level of $395 billion. This increase is effective after the date of enactment of the bill until June 30, 1972. The bill also increases the permanent debt limit to $400 billion from its present level of $380 billion.

I want to emphasize that the new debt ceiling is not generous. We have been most careful to keep the increase in the debt limit as small as possible to avoid encouraging any increase in spending. In fact, the Treasury asked for a limitation increase of $40 billion and we provided an increase $5 billion below this level.

Let me show you how we built up to, and slightly exceeded the $430 billion debt limit, item by item, so you can see exactly how we arrived at this total.

According to Treasury figures, as of June 30, 1971, the close of the current fiscal year, the debt subject to limit, assuming the usual $6 billion cash balance, will amount to $396.5 billion.

To this amount, we must add a $33.6 billion deficit in the Federal funds budget which is expected to accumulate from the close of the current fiscal year to June 15, 1972. This $33.6 billion deficit figure will probably come as a surprise to some because it is substantially above the $11.6 billion deficit in the unified budget for fiscal 1972 which has been given so much attention. However, as you know, the unified budget cannot be used for purposes of the debt ceiling, because it shows only the increase in the debt owed to the public. Instead we must use the Federal funds budget which shows the increase in the debt owed to the trust funds which the Government manages in a fiduciary capacity as well as the increase in the debt owed to the public.

In addition, while the deficit in the Federal funds budget will amount to $23.1 billion for the entire fiscal year 1972, the deficit we must take into account is the peak deficit for the year. The deficit in the Federal funds budget for the fiscal year 1972 will reach a peak of $33.6 billion on June 15, 1972. This peaking of the Federal funds deficit on June 15 occurs because the flow of expenditures is relatively even over the year while receipts, particularly individual and corporate income tax collections, tend to be relatively small in the early part of the fiscal year. Since the debt limitation applies to the highest debt outstanding at any time during the year, we must use the peak $33.6 billion increase in the Federal funds deficit in setting a debt limit.

Other items that are added to arrive at an adequate debt limit include a $3 billion allowance for contingencies and a $500 million allowance for conceptual differences between the expected deficit in the Federal funds budget and the debt subject to limit.

These figures will give you a total of $433.6 billion.

The fact that the pending bill provides for a temporary debt limit of $430 billion rather than the $433.6 billion to which these figures add, indicates how intent we were to keep the increase in the public debt as small as possible. We were able to make this reduction because the $433.6 billion figure assumes a $6 billion cash balance on June 15, 1972. We set the $430 billion debt limit on the assumption that the cash balance could be $2.4 billion on June 15, 1972, which would bring the public debt on this date within the $430 billion limit. While a $6 billion cash balance is desirable for most periods, we think that the asumption of a $2.4 billion cash balance on June 15, 1972, is reasonable since such a balance is within the range of the cash balances usually existing at this date in prior years. The Treasury Department has indicated that a $430-billion-debt limit is satisfactory.

I would not be entirely candid with you, however, if I did not alert you to the fact that I and many of my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee have doubts as to whether the $430 billion temporary debt limit will be adequate for the entire fiscal year 1972. This debt limit is based on Treasury Department estimates of receipts and expenditures. We used their estimates in setting the debt limit, because we believed it would be inappropriate for us to provide a higher temporary debt limit than the Treasury figures would justify.

However, the new debt limit will be sufficient only if actual receipts and expenditures bear out the Treasury estimates. As you know, year after year—for one reason or another—actual expenditures have a way of outrunning projected expenditures. In addition, I believe that the receipts estimated by the Treasury are based on a much higher economic level than can be justified for the calendar year 1971. In fact, our staff estimates that receipts for fiscal year 1972 will be about $6 billion lower than the administration estimates and these are based on relatively high assumptions as to income levels. These considerations raise a strong likelihood that the actual deficits will be larger than is projected at this time by the administration. If this actually happens, we will have to reconsider the limitation again at some later date.

Now, I do not like the situation we are in and I am sure you do not like the situation. First I do not like a situation where our economy has dropped to the extent that our tax system does not bring in the revenue it otherwise would and unemployment has risen to a level that all of us recognize we cannot endure.

Second, I do not like the fact that our rate of expenditures has kept on rising.

But why can we not do something about it, and cut the debt ceiling? I have always thought of this somewhat like—and again a personal observation—what would happen if I told all the people downtown that sell clothes, and things like that, that my wife might be interested in, that it was perfectly all right for her to buy all the dresses, coats, and everything else she wanted to buy, but then when the bills were presented to me I changed my mind and decided I would not issue the checks or go downtown to the bank and borrow the money to pay for them.

What I am saying is that this is not the time in considering the debt ceiling to be regretful about the authorizations and appropriations that have gone through the Congress in the past. The time for that is when we are considering authorizations and when we are considering appropriations. I cannot say, therefore, that a vote against a bill increasing the debt ceiling is an economy vote. I know there are those who would look upon it as an economy vote but I cannot agree.

Some people seem to feel that the only way to stay in the Congress is to take the advice an elderly friend of mine gave me when I was first elected. He said:

Now you can stay in Congress forever if you will just vote for everything that everybody wants, but do not ever vote for a tax bill—that will kill you politically.

Well, I know that none of us are so naive as to take that kind of advice. I may have thought it good for the first 6 months that I was in the Congress myself, but if so I soon learned better.

So I say, it is not pleasant at this time—but it is not something we can escape by lavish remarks and big oratory. We have done it. We created it—those of us who have been here. We caused it, because most of us have voted for most of what has been authorized and what has been appropriated—on both sides of the aisle.

Some of us voted against some of it—yes—but the majority has supported each and every one of these authorizations—or the money would not be available for anybody downtown to spend.

My friend, the gentleman from Iowa, for whom I have very high regard, spoke on the rule and deplored the situation that we are in. Certainly, I deplore it, but I am not going to do what he suggested he was going to do. I am not going to vote against the increase in the debt ceiling just because I deplore what has taken place. I have the greatest concern—and I am saying this in all sincerity—I have the greatest concern about what would happen if the U.S. Treasury could not promptly pay bills that are presented to it. First of all, it is easy to say to Mr. Contractor: "We do not have the money today. We may have the money next week and we will just have to put off paying you."

I do not know what the clamor would be if on a payday Federal employees, including postal employees, were told they could not get their paychecks.

I do not know what the clamor would be if the grants in aid to the States which amount to about $27.5 billion, would not be paid to the States and we would have to tell them: "We just cannot pay you these grants which we are committed to pay you this month."

I do not know what the reaction would be here at home. But I can tell you what I think the reaction would be in the money markets of the world. I think I can tell you what the reaction would be in the financial centers here in the United States and abroad if ever word got out of Washington that the Treasury was not able to pay its bills as they came due.

I can envision the central bankers throughout Europe who have claims in dollars for more gold than we have in Fort Knox saying:

> The United States is following a suicidal policy and we can no longer rely on the value of these dollars and, therefore, we will have to convert them to gold.

I can envision that the gold stock we have, might well be gone in 30 days. I can envision what could happen to bonds and to stocks in our security exchanges as a result of the Federal Government being unable to pay its bills.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding.

Is there any doubt in the gentleman's mind that there will be a financial showdown eventually if we continue to pursue the profligate course on which we have been embarked for altogether too many years?

Mr. MILLS. I agree with the gentleman that a showdown has to occur, but not in connection with the debt limit, and I do not want a panic to occur as the result of a forced showdown on this issue. That is the difference. When the Federal Government reaches a point that it is willing to spend money through the Congress and through the executive departments, but the Congress is not willing to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow sufficient moneys to make up for the difference in tax collections, I know we are going to create panic. I do not think my friend, the gentleman from Iowa, wants to bring about a showdown on the basis of such a panic.

Mr. GROSS. But the gentleman admits that in the end we will have a showdown.

Mr. MILLS. I am not convinced we will have a showdown in connection with the debt limit. I think there is time for us to awaken to what our responsibility is. As I envision the situation, action in the 92d Congress calls for a higher degree of responsibility on the part of all of us who are Members of this Congress than was true in any Congress I have been fortunate enough to be a Member of in the last 32 or 33 years. I hope we will wake up in time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will my friend from Arkansas yield further?

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

Mr. GROSS. Does my friend from Arkansas see the slightest evidence of any kind of spending cutback; any attempt to balance the budget, much less pay off anything on the Federal debt?

Mr. MILLS. Let me call the gentleman's attention to this. I do not know what I would do if I had to make the decisions. I am not going to question the President's decision to try to do something about unemployment first. I might well take the same course if I were in his position. The President knows that he is caught on the horns of an economic dilemma right now. He was not in 1969. Then there could have been reductions in spending. But he is now caught on the horns of a dilemma, because had he submitted a budget that was a retrenchment in spending in 1972 under 1971, in my opinion 6-percent-plus unemployment would not have been the final result.

The present budget is geared to create greater economic activity. I do not like this way of doing it, spending money to create activity. I like the old approach we took before we got derailed in 1965, when we were reducing taxes to create economic activity. But this is the way the budget has developed, and I am not going to quarrel with it. But I would quarrel with any conclusion that anybody here or downtown, by the budgets in 1971 and 1972, is going to accomplish the three goals of reducing interest rates, of reducing inflationary pressures, and of reducing unemployment. It will not do all those things at the same time. In my opinion the budget is directed primarily toward a reduction in unemployment.

Let us not go out and mislead the American people into believing that we are going to do all of these things at the same time, by increasing our debt in the amount we are increasing it in 1971 and 1972. I said I am not quarreling with the President. I probably would have said that unemployment is the more dangerous of the three problems. We have got to correct it first. I think there is much to be said for the full employment budget they developed downtown. Some of my colleagues disagree with me. But this budget for 1972 has its spending level geared to what the revenues would be if we were operating at 4-percent unemployment, or at what we call full employment.

If we can follow that throughout the next 10 years and always keep our spending level below what our revenues will be with full employment, there will be times when we will have full employment and have a surplus.

But, Mr. Chairman, let me pass now to what apparently is the issue involved in this bill. Present law places a 4¼-percent interest rate ceiling on Government bonds with maturities of more than 7 years. The Treasury asked us to remove this interest rate ceiling entirely. Instead the pending bill permits the Treasury to issue up to $10 billion of long-term securities without regard to this 4¼-percent ceiling.

I am aware of the very strong feelings that exist in the Congress in regard to the 4¼-percent interest rate ceiling. I know there is considerable concern that the removal of this ceiling would result in increased interest rates. I also know that no one on the Ways and Means Committee wants higher interest rates. We recognize that high Government bond rates not only involve huge expenditures to service the public debt but also exert a persuasive influence on interest rates in general and on the economy. So I want to stress that we would not have adopted this provision if we thought it would raise interest rates.

We adopted this provision because the Treasury made an impressive case to the effect that the introduction of some flexibility in the interest limitation would make an important contribution to more efficient management of the public debt and could well bring down the overall interest rate paid on the Government debt.

The Treasury, for example, tells us that the present interest rate ceiling has not been effective in keeping interest rates down or in reducing the Government's interest costs. They say that this limit merely forces the Treasury to concentrate its financing in the short end of the market where there is no interest rate limitation. The Treasury has to issue short-term securities even when the short-term rate is higher than the long-term rate. So, instead of cutting the Government's interest costs, the inflexible ceiling under these conditions increases these costs.

The Treasury also points out that by compelling investment in short-term securities, the present interest ceiling has had the undesirable effect of reducing the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The average maturity of the public debt declined steadily from 5 years and 9 months in June 1965 to 3 years and 4 months as of January 1971. The result is that the Treasury must enter the market more and more frequently to refinance the maturing debt. Frequently this refinancing must be undertaken when financial markets are congested creating difficulties for all borrowers, particularly in the short-term area. Large and frequent financing required by the short maturity of the debt also complicates open market operations of the Federal Reserve.

In addition, there is strong support among the experts on debt management for more flexibility in the interest rate ceiling. Six former Secretaries of the Treasury told us this in a statement issued on February 16, 1971. These include David Kennedy, Joseph Barr, Henry Fowler, Douglas Dillon, Robert Anderson, and John Snyder—men who have served in both Republican and Democratic administrations. These are men who have had to shoulder the burden of managing the public debt. They should know the problems. They tell us more flexibility is needed.

In view of these strong arguments, we felt compelled to include a provision in the pending bill to provide greater flexibility in the interest rate ceiling. I want to stress that this provision does not eliminate the present 4¼-percent ceiling. The Treasury initially asked us to do this but we have not done so. What we have done is provide a limited exception to the 4¼-percent ceiling by allowing the issuance of up to $10 billion of long-term securities without regard to the ceiling.

The Treasury has assured us that it does not intend to use this authority in a way that would impede the current decline in long-term interest rates. In fact, Secretary Connally told us that had he been in office in the past few months, and had the exception to the interest rate ceiling been effective at that time, he would not have issued long-term securities because the situation was not right—the long-term interest rates were too high.

So what we have here is a provision which will give the Treasury Department an opportunity to prove its case that a more flexible interest ceiling will permit it to manage the public debt more efficiently without raising interest rates.

I also want to emphasize that in approving this provision, we are not committing ourselves to any irrevocable course in regard to the interest ceiling. We purposely limited the exception to a flat $10 billion and once this amount of bonds has been issued under the exception, there is no authority to issue further bonds under the provision. Since the full amount of the authority is likely to be used up in a few years, the Congress will soon have another opportunity to examine the effects of the exception and to consider the desirability of continuing it. In other words, one of the merits of the committee's action is that it provides us with a laboratory test by which we will be able to judge the results and act accordingly in the future.

It has been charged that the exception for interest rates creates a great loophole in the interest rate ceiling. Bear in mind that although we may have about $430 billion of outstanding securities in total, when we talk about the exception we are talking about $10 billion of bonds that may or may not be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury within a period of what? This $10 billion of bonds will be issued not in 1 year or in 2 years, but over a period of several years, without regard to the interest ceiling of 4¼ percent.

Frankly, I do not think there is a person in this room smart enough to tell us actually and factually just what is going to happen as a result of this $10 billion being excluded from the 4¼-percent limit. Why? We have never had any departure from it. This 4¼ percent was fixed in the time of World War I, as I recall it—way back anyway when the interest rate had reached a maximum of 4 percent. Nobody conceived that ever in the history of the United States would there be a time when interest rates would ever be up to or above 4¼ percent.

We have been going along for the last 3 or 4 years with interest rates far above that. Corporations that are blue chip operations have to pay more for the money they borrow through debentures or banks or anything else—and pay far more than 4¼ percent. Even the Government has been unable to issue its gilt-edged full faith and credit obligations and have anybody offer to buy them at a rate of interest of 4¼ or less.

Tell me frankly: What evidence is there that the 4¼ percent interest on Government bonds has helped hold down interest rates? We have had it all this time. Interest rates still have gone up.

Let me tell the Members what has happened. In 1965, the average maturity of Government securities was 5 years and 4 months. Today the maturity averages about 3 years and 4 months. What does that mean? It means that because of this limitation in the flexibility of exercise of judgment and power within the Treasury, we have required the Treasury to confine its activities to the market where most customers go to get their credit; namely, in the area of loans for 7 years or less.

What happens? We go in for scarce dollars of credit. We go in not just one time a year, but every week for the shortest term debt, and every month or so for debt having a little longer maturity.

How can we avoid the conclusion—with Government debts as great they are, that when the Government goes in repeatedly into a credit-short market—that this will force interest rates up? Of course, it does.

What are we proposing to do? None of us knows all the answers. What do we propose to do? We propose to get up a laboratory. It is that simple. If a business is not entirely sure as to what is going to happen as a result of a course of action, what it does is set up a limited experiment. What we in the committee thought was that there is sufficient evidence here to justify a limited experiment, to see what happens if the Treasury were permitted to issue a limited amount of debt for a longer time than 7 years at a rate of interest above 4¼ percent.

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

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

I have known the present Secretary of the Treasury since 1939. I have been with him many, many times. If ever I knew a person whose word was his bond it is the Secretary of the Treasury.

Let me tell you this. I did not teach him. Lyndon Johnson taught him everything he knew, and then he learned a lot from other people, too. He is a brilliant fellow. He is a good Democrat in a Republican administration, just like Doug Dillon was a good Republican in a Democratic administration.

I have had the greatest of respect for everyone I have known who served as Secretary of the Treasury, from Morganthau on down. None of them, however, have I thought had any greater ability or higher code of honor than John Connally.

John Connally has told us in the committee that under no circumstances would he conduct any experiments except when differentials in the rates of interest were such, between long-term and short-term rates, that it was advantageous to the Federal Government to enter the long-term market.

Give us a chance to see the results of the laboratory test.

We think this experiment, to this very limited extent, should be allowed. What is $10 billion as a percent of $430 billion in the first place? Is it a big amount?

This is a flexibility I think that every former Secretary of the Treasury would have loved to have, but none of us ever had the initiative or the ability to develop this kind of a concept for their use.

After this experiment, all of us will know. We will quit guessing. We will quit making statements that we cannot support with any factual data. Give us this opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas has consumed 26 minutes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a happy task for me, as I know it is not a happy task for many Members who shortly will have to cast a vote on this very crucial legislation. While it is not a happy task, it is salutary that this House today and the Congress at this time should focus on our stewardship in discharging our constitutional responsibilities relating to spending and taxes.

Sometimes I wonder whether this annual exercise does us any good or makes the country wake up to what is happening. I suppose that hope springs eternal in the human breast and we hope that

one of these days we will become sufficiently concerned about increasing the debt to establish realistic expenditure priorities.

This is not the first time that we have faced this problem. We have been facing it annually—and sometimes more often—during the past 10 years. If we ignore the first few years after World War II, we have been confronted with this problem for the past 30 years. In both good times and in bad times, we have been consistently spending more than current taxes will pay for. When we are in an economic doldrum or a downturn we have had economists stating that it is essential to stimulate the economy through a Federal deficit. A concomitant of this theory that we hear and see too little of holds that in good times and at full employment we should have a surplus compensating for the deficits incurred in the periods of a downturn. Over a business cycle, we would come close to living within our income, being willing to pay for the services that we demand.

However, any review of recent economic history would show that we have always found in some way or other an appetite for spending that is in excess of our willingness to dig into our pockets as a people and pay for those services which we desire.

Last week we had a number of Governors from the country here in Washington. The main topic of their concern as they met was the fiscal plight of the States.

The chairman and I met with a group of them and listened to their problems. Certainly, financial problems do exist for States and local governments.

They also told us of the fiscal plight that their cities, particularly our big metropolitan areas, are facing. We must recognize their problem in raising funds to meet the services demanded of them and pay for the services that their people are demanding. Those problems do exist.

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. But, Mr. Chairman, there also seemed to be a tendency to overlook the fiscal situation as it related to the Federal Government. The solution that was presented by the mayors and by the Governors assume that the Federal Government is in fine fiscal shape and can come to the rescue of the States and the localities in meeting their problems.

I think today the House has evidence of the fact that all governments—State, Federal, and local are in a very dire fiscal situation.

This fiscal year will be over by the end of June 30. The current projections—and I presume since we are as close as we are to the end of the fiscal year that it is a pretty accurate projection—show that the Federal Government must borrow $25.5 billion if it is to pay the bills for this fiscal year. And, on top of that, we have a projection for fiscal 1972 of borrowing needs of $23.6 billion. There are those who suggest that that is an optimistic figure that even if spending is at the rate projected, receipts will be lower due to less optimistic assumptions about the economy, and the deficit will therefore be larger.

Also, if some of the legislation which has been introduced each day by various Members of Congress and expressions from prominent Members of the Congress and its committees are an indication, expenditure level is likely to exceed that projected by the President in his budget.

If that is the case, that deficit will be even larger.

I think it is time that we all—not just we politicians in the Congress of the United States, in statehouses, in the county courthouses, or in the city halls, but all of our people come to a recognition that we are asking our Government to provide services in excess of what we are willing to pay for on a reasonably current basis. This is not the kind of environment that can lead to anything but fiscal trouble.

We cannot as a Nation constantly pursue a policy of asking Government to furnish services for its people in excess of what the people themselves are willing to pay for. Yet, Mr. Chairman, that is exactly what we are doing—it is exactly what we did yesterday and the day before and the day before that; and it is exactly what we propose to do tomorrow and the day after that.

I agree with the chairman that there is merit in what is now called the full employment budget, but only if it is used as a ceiling on expenditures. I worry, very frankly, that too many people today look at it as a level of required expenditure. As a result normal restraints that might guide the Congress are eliminated, because we look only through rose-colored glasses, ignoring or deferring the difficult problems that we must face when we borrow funds to the degree contemplated in the bill before the House.

If I could make any plea to my colleagues here, to the executive branch and to our people, it would be that we must control our appetite for public spending, for Government services, to what we are willing to pay for on a reasonably current basis. Governments cannot go on in perpetuity with a philosophy of simply borrowing to meet today's demands, and letting the future worry about itself. There has got to be a day of reckoning.

We are not confronted today with a question of political philosophy, but with a practical problem of honoring our commitments and maintaining the fiscal integrity of the Federal Government. We are confronted again with the dismal task of increasing the statutory debt limit in order to enable the Federal Government to continue to meet its financial obligations. I am hopeful that this unpleasant task will make us keenly aware as we begin considering appropriations bills in the new Congress of the need to establish priorities in order to minimize the need to resort to increased borrowing or increased taxes on our people in the future.

The need to act and act now is clear. On the 15th of this month, the Treasury will be up against the present debt ceiling with no margin for contingency and only $3 billion—about 5 days expenditures at present spending levels—in cash on hand.

On April 15—a little over a month from now—the Treasury will be up against the present ceiling without any allowance for contingencies, will have exhausted its cash balance, and will be unable to meet debts that accrue and refinance maturing obligations in an orderly manner. The resulting financial disorder would not only undermine the fiscal integrity of the Government, but would impose higher borrowing costs in the future.

When Congress has been confronted with the necessity of increasing the debt limit in the past, I have always recognized that a sufficient increase must be provided to maintain the fiscal integrity of the Federal Government. My quarrel has not been with the need to increase borrowing authority, but with the appropriateness of the additional amount requested in order to provide some restraint—however minimal this may be—on Federal finances consistent with meeting our needs.

I believe the bill before us, which increases the overall debt limit to $430 billion through fiscal year 1972, is one of the tightest ceilings we have established in recent years. The ceiling established in the bill is $5 billion less than the administration requested.

Tables in the committee's report show that, when the normal contingency and cash allowance are taken into account, the estimated debt subject to limit would exceed the $430 billion ceiling by nearly $3 billion in the middle of April 1972. This means that the Treasury will have to draw down its cash on hand in order to stay within the limit that we have established.

Even under these conditions, the Treasury's ability to live within the ceiling established by this bill is predicated under very optimistic assumptions about both the level of GNP and corporate profits. While we have, I think quite properly, established the ceiling on the basis of the administration's estimates, both the staff of the Joint Committee and many private economists feel that economic activity will not be as great as the administration projects. In this case, revenues would be slightly lower and the debt ceiling established by this bill would be even tighter. Aside from the revenue picture, we are always confronted with the possibility that action by the Congress or increases in uncontrollable expenditures may result in expenditures somewhat above the administration's budget. Again, this would make it even more difficult to live within the ceiling established by this bill.

Therefore, the increase in the ceiling that the committee has recommended is consistent with our goal of establishing some fiscal restraint—however minimal it may be—through the debt ceiling. It meets our immediate problem of maintaining the fiscal integrity of the Federal Government consistent with providing whatever fiscal leverage is inherent in this crude fiscal tool of the debt limit.

Let me also point out that even with the increase here proposed, I am quite convinced that we will be back here about a year from today with a request for additional borrowing authority. I would caution you with the greatest emphasis that the amount of the funds that will be asked for a year from now will be dependent upon how you and I, as Members of Congress, and the other body as a coequal branch of this Congress operates in husbanding our resources and trying to maintain fiscal restraint during the next 12 months.

Let me conclude my comments on the portion of the bill raising the debt ceiling by implying that I would be disappointed if the philosophy pervades this Congress or pervades the Executive that the full employment budget means establishes a figure we have to spend because that is what the economy requires. As far as I am concerned, the full employment budget figure indicates the maximum that you should or can spend without having inflationary problems.

Let me just say a word or two about the authority to borrow money for period in excess of 7 years at an interest rate that may be above 4¼ percent.

As the chairman has pointed out, the granting of the authority to borrow up to $10 billion without regard to the 4¼-interest ceiling is in a sense an experiment. The $10 billion limitation makes it an experiment. The fact that we will be calling on the Secretary of the Treasury and those responsible for the debt management for an accounting should give us the confidence that this improvement will not be misused.

Mr. Chairman, if I had my way—and I make no bones about it—the 4¼-percent limit on the interest can be paid on borrowings in excess of 7 years would have been repealed years ago. I am happy that we are at least willing to go this far and provide the necessary foundation for completely repealing the ceiling in the future.

All we have ever done by the 4¼-percent interest ceiling is to hamstring those on whom we have put the responsibility for appropriate debt management in doing their job. They at times have had to manage that debt in a more expensive way than they otherwise would have. They have had to manage it in a way that was more disruptive to the general money markets, more disruptive to our own people in the private sector who also have to go in and borrow money from time to time, than it would otherwise have to be.

It is disruptive enough that the Federal Government is computing—in good times and bad times—with our citizens who also want to borrow money. But when we are doing it in large volumes, when we are doing it repeatedly, day in and day out it cannot help but be disruptive and an impediment to proper management of that debt to have the present ceiling.

Mr. Chairman, there can be no justification in trying to force our Government into a posture in which the money it must borrow is borrowed on a shorter and shorter term basis. As the average maturity of our debt becomes shorter and shorter, we get closer and closer to printing-press money. And if you want real inflation—and we have seen some real inflation—if you want to see it really go up, then get this Federal Government in a situation where it is running a printing-press operation as far as its money policies are concerned. That is what happens as the maturity on the debit is decreased to very short periods; these obligations, because their liquidity, become more analogous to money. As the chairman has pointed out, the average maturity of the debt is becoming uncomfortably short.

In the last 2 years we have reduced the average length of the debt holdings by some 40 percent. We have increased the amounts that we have to go to the market each year and borrow by some 72 percent. This is not a healthy situation and we should avoid it if we can.

The Secretary of the Treasury has assured us that he would not move immediately into borrowing through long-term obligations. But he must have and should have the authority, if the time is propitious to do so, to borrow for 10 years, 15 years, or an appropriate period.

We hear the talk about a 50-year obligation, but this is preposterous. Let us recognize that today we cannot even borrow for 10 years because of the 4¼-percent ceiling. We should give the Treasury at least some flexibility to manage this debt in a businesslike way.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in this sensible step—a far smaller step than was unanimously recommended by the last six Secretaries of the Treasury. Common sense, historical experience, and the virtually unanimous counsel of those most informed on the issue all tell us that this small step forward is long overdue.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin has consumed 23 minutes.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ULLMAN).

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, in the committee I voted against reporting out this bill. At that time the interest rate matter was tied to the debt ceiling. Now that the two matters are separated, I am going to definitely vote against the interest rate ceiling increase.

I have very mixed feelings about the debt ceiling. On final balance I will probably vote for it. A new Member asked me a few minutes ago about what is the responsible way of voting on these debt ceiling proposals. It is a complicated matter. All of us have to make our own judgment on our own road to responsibility.

There are two basic elements, however, in it, as I told him: First, the Congress has authorized and has appropriated moneys. Those programs are coming home to roost, and the bill must be paid. Also we are in a major military engagement. We have pressing problems of welfare. We have to pay the interest on the debt. We have to pay our veterans payments, and social security has to be paid. On this basis we would say, yes, the road of responsibility is to vote for the debt ceiling increase. But there is a second very important part of this proposal, and that has to do with the reason for the deficit. One of the major reasons for the deficit is the shortfall in revenue that results directly from economic policy. So on the basis of protesting the unsound economic policies of this administration, I think that we on this side of the aisle have every legitimate right to vote against the increase in the debt ceiling, because those policies are unsound. We are in a period of uncontrolled inflation and rising unemployment at the same time.

Many of us here in the Congress have been urging restraints on the economy and wages and prices and credit. There are many things that could have been done and that should have been done 2 years ago, that should have been done a year ago, that should be done today in the way of restraining the economy. Without these restrictions on wages and prices, without a Federal policy, without a set of Federal guidelines, without Federal rules on wages and prices, something for citizens to live by, we are not going to get a handle on inflation.

This is one of the main reasons why we are here today: Because of the uncontrolled inflation and the fact that we have had this problem of the economy going two ways at once. Coupled with uncontrolled inflation, we have rising unemployment and the great shortfalls in revenues resulting from a decline in individual and corporate incomes in the country.

My decision, because of the fact that we are in a war and have all these expenditures coming along that will have to be paid, will probably be that I will have to vote for the increase in the debt ceiling.

Let us turn to the problem of the increase in the interest rate ceiling. This has been about the only check that the Congress has had on interest rate policy. We cannot afford to ignore the fact that interest rates and inflation cannot be separated. They go together. The interest rates are in part anticipation of inflation. That is why the policies of this administration will lead inevitably to increasing the interest rates. They cannot help but do that, because it is a policy of inflation, a policy of refusing to put the restraints on the economy that will keep inflation under control.

The chairman said in 1965 we had a 5-year average national debt, and now it is down to 3.6 years. I am concerned about that. I believe all of you are, too.

The fact of the matter is that even if there had not been a ceiling the Government would not and could not have gone into the long-term market at that time because of the exorbitant rates in the long-term market, and it would not have made any impact on the reduced average length of the debt.

I asked Secretary Connally at the committee hearings if he had been the Secretary of the Treasury would he have gone into the long-term market during these times, and he said no, he would not have. It would have been, in my judgment, totally irresponsible to go into the long-term market during those times. So that would not have changed this situation at all.

The fact of the matter is that today we have an inflationary policy downtown. We have a budget that is inflationary in every sense of the term.

The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which has hit these things right on the nose regularly, tells us that in place of a $22 billion or $23 billion deficit we are going to have a $28.6 billion Federal funding deficit in this coming year. That I believe is a conservative estimate.

This is an inflationary budget.

At the present time one can go into the short-term market and pay 3½ percent interest. In the long-term market it would have to be 6½ or 7½ percent. How in the world could we possibly go into the long-term market and pay some 3-point difference in the interest rate cost? No Secretary of the Treasury could do it. This is not the time to take off this debt ceiling.

I will tell the Members why. Since Secretary Connally appeared before the committee recommending that we take off this long-term ceiling, the long-term bond market has jumped almost a point. This is only the beginning. If we take this ceiling off today where is it going to go?

Everyone knows we have an inflationary policy downtown. Everyone knows this is the most inflationary budget any of you or I have seen in recent times. Everyone knows there is no policy of restraint that is effective in any way with respect to wages and prices and credit. Everyone knows that the bond market knows these things. The market is a lot smarter than we are about them, so the sky is going to be the limit.

How in the world can we justify going into the long-term market on this basis and tying up the taxpayers of this Nation to long-term bonds paying exorbitant interest rates, probably 7 or 7½ percent? We just cannot finance the Government that way.

Somehow or other we have got to get the message across to the administration that there has got to be a policy of restraint. We are waging the most expensive war that has ever been waged in the history of mankind. We have a tremendous drain on our economy. The pressures are still great, and the pressures under this budget are going to be all the greater. We are not over the hump.

It is not too late to get hold of the economy. Somehow we have got to get the message through, as I have been trying to do and as I know a lot of Members of Congress have been trying to do, that we have got to have a tough policy of inflation control, of getting a handle on those elements of the economy which are creating the inflationary situation. I am talking about wages and I am talking about prices.

That is the only way one could possibly justify an inflationary budget of this kind: if we had a counterpart policy from the administration of putting restraint on the economy to keep it under control.

This is not the time to take off the interest rate ceiling because the 1-percent increase in long-term bonds that we have seen since Secretary Connally appeared before the committee would be only the beginning. I urge Members to defeat that part of the proposal overwhelmingly and to use their own conscience as their guide insofar as the long-term debt ceiling is concerned.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the proposed debt ceiling increase and in opposition to the so-called Patman amendment to remove from the proposal the exclusion of $10 billion from the interest ceiling at 4¼ percent.

I share the misgivings of my colleagues who have spoken here before me, at having to go through this annual ritual once again. It has been characterized in many ways—as an intricate dance, as a partisan exercise, and I have even heard some lawyers call it by the old term "brutum fulmen," which means an empty noise.

Certainly it is not a happy exercise, however you describe it. Yet it is one of the few opportunities we have to step back from all of the trees we have been so assiduously planting and take a look at the outline of the forest.

One of the great faults of this Congress is that we tend here as a group of generalists by definition to deal with all the parts of the forest individually. We get very little chance to see the overall impact of our handiwork. When we finally do look at the forest rather than the trees, we tend to inveigh against the results and not the causes. You cannot control anything by dealing with results. You can control things only by dealing with causes.

I say to my conservative friends in this body—and I think I have a great many of them—that you will have ample opportunity during the next year to demonstrate your fiscal responsibility on the individual items that constitute the causes that bring us to this pretty pass at least once a year. I hope that we will deal honestly with causes and understand that deploring results is not a fruitful exercise.

Now, reference has been made to the rise in this national debt, and it has been almost a straight-line rise in absolute terms during historic times. I do not think this is necessarily an apologist's view, but I state that there are other ways of looking at the national debt.

For instance, expressed in relative terms as a percentage of the gross national product, we have had almost a straight-line decline in the national debt over the years since World War II. In 1946 our national debt was $269.4 billion. That was 129.2 percent of our annual gross national product.

After a long period of decline, by 1972, when our national debt is $395, some $126 billion more than it was in 1946, it constitutes 39.5 percent of our gross national product.

The debt has risen, but so has the wealth of the Nation, both measured in comparable dollars.

Reference has been made to the fact and we have heard a lot about the fiscal plight of the cities and the States lately, but the Federal Government is in bad shape, also, and I agree. It is in bad shape. I have misgivings about he full-employment budget, as do many others here, and some of its implications, but I do think that it is possible to oversimplify these issues by looking in absolute terms at them. We have to look at the forest in this area as well rather than looking only at the particular parts of our problem.

The gross national product is now about a trillion dollars. About $200 billion is expended by the Federal Government and something over $150 billion is expended by the States and local governments. In other words, we have total governmental expenditure of somewhere over 35 percent of our gross national product.

The total impact of this expenditure upon the economy is such that if we allow it to get much higher, quite obviously our free economy is not only going to suffer but is going to change to something less free. Unless we keep a close control of expenditures, we can expect sharply increased costs at all levels of government, more so at the State and local levels than at the Federal level.

Mr. Chairman, the issue is not just how to meet this increasing burden. The issue is, of course, what is the total impact upon our free society.

Control is easier on the local level, but local taxes tend to be regressive, and so I personally am in favor of putting the increasing local burden on the progressive taxes of our Federal Government rather than the regressive sources available to the localities; but I realize that this issue must be dealt with at other times and other places.

Now, briefly, with respect to the interest ceiling, we obviously have a lot of concern about this question. The Secretary of the Treasury comes from Texas politics and has expressed himself against high interest rates in the past, and with all living Secretaries of the Treasury supports the removal of this ceiling. The ceiling is at best an impediment to flexibility in debt management and removing it will provide us with the opportunity of reducing the cost to the taxpayers of the carrying charges on this tremendous national debt.

Now, it would be ridiculous to assume

that any Secretary of the Treasury, low interest or high interest, was going to put himself in the position where he would have to come to the American people, to Congress or to the President and say, "I have issued long-term bonds just for the sake of issuing long-term bonds even though it is going to cost us more money."

It is not going to happen. The concern I have is that circumstances may be such during the next year that our Secretary of the Treasury will not be able to open the laboratory our chairman just spoke of, and conduct his experiment and demonstrate it is possible, with sound management and with a degree of flexibility, to reduce the cost of the national debt. Circumstances in the credit market may not permit him to do this even if we give him the authority that is here sought. I hope he has the chance to prove the wisdom of this test.

I hope that circumstances will permit him to save us some money. I think the Congress would be in a strange position if it said, "No, if you can save us some money, we are not going to let you do so," by continuing this artificial obstruction to flexible debt management.

Who knows what the future interest rates of this country are going to be? The gentleman who preceded me in the well spoke about the instability of interest rates at the present time. It is all the more necessary, therefore, for us to provide the Secretary of the Treasury with the tools to take advantage of changes in the interest rate so that he can save us money through long-term financing should the opportunity present itself.

It seems so sensible I wonder why it has not been done before. To raise the ceiling on the interest rate payable on long-term bonds is not to raise interest, it is to provide the Secretary of the Treasury with the tools to reduce interest costs on the national debt for the American people today.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN).

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, the issues surrounding the 4¼ percent ceiling on long-term Government bonds are clear to all Members of the House. In the past 2 weeks, I have spoken and corresponded with every Member. No one can dodge the issue by claiming that it is too complex and obscure. The issue is very, very simple.

When all of the doubletalk about debt management is stripped away, the issue comes down to low interest rates versus high interest rates. This is the way the people of the United States will interpret the vote here today.

Removal of the 4¼-percent ceiling will reverse the trend toward lower interest rates and will create a shock wave throughout the money markets.

If the 4¼-percent ceiling is removed—and that is what this proposal would do—we will have higher interest rates in this Nation and the people will point a finger at the 92d Congress If we endorse the action of the Ways and Means Committee, we can be certain that the 92d Congress will be known in the history books as the high interest Congress.

Removal of the 4¼-percent ceiling is not needed for debt management. Short-term issues are selling below 3½ percent and by Secretary Connally's own admissions, long-term bonds would be selling in excess of 6 percent or possibly 6½ percent. These high interest rates would be locked in for years; for future generations to pay.

The 4¼-percent ceiling does not prevent the Treasury Department from entering the long-term market. It simply prevents the Treasury Department from entering the long-term market when interest rates are high. As soon as the Nixon administration adopts policies which will bring down long-term interest rates, the Treasury Department will be able to market all of the long-term bonds it desires.

Mr. Chairman, the Treasury Department failed to make any kind of economic case for removal of the 4¼-percent ceiling. The testimony before the Ways and Means Committee is filled with vague statements, contradictory comments about interest rates, and the most imprecise language possible about the eventual costs of long-term Government borrowings in the present market. This House has often—and properly so—rejected proposals of agencies and departments that failed to provide the Congress with the basic data to back up their requests. The Treasury Department should be required to meet the same test. It should not be treated as some kind of sacred cow that does not have to make a case to the Congress. The Treasury Department is asking this Congress to stick its neck way out on something for which the administration really has no answers. We are being asked to buy a pig in a poke.

My friends, we have a 1-day hearing record before us in which the Secretary wanders all over the lot trying to explain the how's, when's, and where's of the administration's scheme to wipe out the 4¼-percent ceiling.

Many Members in this Chamber well remember another former Texan—and another former Democrat—who occupied the position as Secretary of the Treasury in the Eisenhower administration. Like Secretary Connally, President Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury, Robert Anderson, trotted this same back-door scheme up to Capitol Hill in 1959 and 1960. The Congress refused Secretary Anderson and saved the taxpayers billions of dollars. The Congress, in fact, saved Secretary Anderson's reputation as a monetary and fiscal expert. We should do as much for Secretary Connally today.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress has given up much of its power to the executive branch to the detriment of the public interest. The 4¼-percent ceiling is the last congressional control over debt management and interest rates. The Congress should not give up this power.

Removal of the 4¼-percent ceiling will:

First. Drive up all interest rates in the economy and would signal the end of the trend toward lower interest rates.

Second. Lock in high interest rates on long-term Government bonds of 30, 40, or even 50 years. The Treasury today is able to market short-term issues at about 3½ percent. Long-term Government bonds—according to existing market conditions—would cost the American taxpayer more than 6 percent interest—or 2½ to 3 percent above the cost of short-term borrowings.

Third. Allow the Treasury Department to enter the long-term market in competition with local and State governments which are now entering the bond market after the long drought created by high interest and tight money. The entry of the Federal Government into the long-term market would drive up rates for municipalities all over the Nation and force many communities to forego badly needed projects.

Fourth. Allow the Treasury Department to compete for long-term money with the homebuyer seeking 25- and 30-year mortgages.

Fifth. Discourage businesses from financing long-term projects and will worsen the already critical unemployment situation.

Sixth. Drive up interest rates for consumers, small businessmen, and farmers— for any group in need of long-term credit.

Mr. Chairman, the Treasury Department's only defense for gouging the American taxpayer with higher interest bills on the national debt is that this would make for "good debt management." They argue that short-term borrowings make debt management difficult. The 4¼-percent ceiling is intended to make it difficult for any administration—for any Secretary of the Treasury—to lock in long-term borrowings at high interest rates. The 4¼-percent ceiling does indeed make it difficult for the Treasury Department to gouge the taxpayer.

When the Treasury Department can borrow at 3.5 percent in the short-term market, it makes no sense to require the taxpayer to pay 6 and 6½ percent and more for long-term debt.

The 4¼-percent ceiling has a substantive effect on the cost of the Federal Government and on the level of interest rates generally, but it is also a broad symbol of low interest rates. It is the principal low interest policy of the Federal Government. It is also a mandate from the Congress for the debt managers—whether they be Republicans or Democrats—to hold down interest rates.

Mr. Chairman, this issue is very, very simple. Removal of the 4¼ percent ceiling will start a new trend toward higher interest rates. The retention of the 4¼ percent ceiling will be a firm word from the Congress that interest rates are to be kept at the lowest possible level.

Later, I will offer a motion to strike section 3 of H.R. 4690, which contains the reference to the 4¼-percent ceiling. A vote for the motion to strike will be a vote for low interest rates. This will be on a record teller vote—the first such

vote in the House. This precedent-establishing vote will firmly place the 92d Congress on record against high interest rates. It is a fitting issue for the first use of the new rule providing for the teller votes.

Mr. Chairman, this morning's Wall Street Journal clearly indicates the current chaotic nature of the bond market. Everyone in the securities business is waiting to see what action this body takes today. If the administration succeeds in effectively eliminating the 4¼-percent statutory maximum on long-term Government bonds, you can rest assured that the chaotic nature of the bond market will exceed anything we have experienced in many decades.

Mr. Chairman, this story in today's Wall Street Journal states that the price outlook grows darker for the tax exempt and corporate sectors. To quote the story, it states:

The price outlook for corporate and tax-exempt bonds grew decidedly darker yesterday after investors responded rather slowly for several key offerings.

Issues of some of our blue-chip corporations were sold yesterday at fantastically high rates. General Electric sold a $200 million debenture at an interest rate of 7½ percent.

The new bellwether issue of Phillips Petroleum Co. went at 7⅝ percent.

The market is being flooded with sell orders and, as one senior trader said, "The atmosphere is unusually gloomy."

It is bad enough that our major corporations are having such a hard time selling their issues at such high rates—which, of course, the consumer will end up paying for—but even the municipal bond market has felt the impact. The State of Maryland could not even sell its entire issue of tax-exempt bonds yesterday. As the Wall Street Journal states:

Nearly all of the other large new tax-free issues included on yesterday's calendar encountered retailing snags.

This means, of course, that the municipalities cannot even find the funds regardless of the rate—and some of the rates of tax-free municipals are moving at today approaching 5 percent or more. How can our State and local government bonds for housing, schools, water and sewer facilities provide all of the other necessary services to our people in these circumstances?

And what will happen in the already chaotic bond market where the amount of corporate and municipal bonds to be issued are at alltime highs if the U.S. Treasury receives this authority to sell $10 billion of long-term Government bonds without regard to the 4¼-percent statutory ceiling. No one from the administration during the perfunctory 1-day hearing on this legislation cared to answer the question of what the rate would be on such long-term Government bonds if issued in the current market. It takes no genius to know what the rate would have to be. Long-term Government bonds are currently traded in the market to yield as high as 6.20 percent. Some FNMA issues are now yielding to 6¾ percent.

There can be no question in anyone's mind about what the effects would be if this legislation were enacted into law. This administration will saddle the American taxpayers with long-term bonds upward of 20, 30, 40, and even possibly 50 years at rates well in excess—possibly even double—the rates that the Federal Government can now secure on short-term issues. It will allow the Federal Government to enter into the long-term market at a time when this market is as chaotic as it has ever been and when the number of issues in this end of the market from corporations and municipalities are at all-time highs.

Mr. Chairman, section 3 of H.R. 4690 makes no sense whatsoever. It will fantastically increase the interest costs on Federal financing. It will force corporate and municipal rates on their securities up more than they are now. No one with any concern for the welfare of our Nation and our people could want this situation and, therefore no one here should vote to remove the statutory 4¼-percent ceiling on long-term Government bonds which section 3 of H.R. 4690 would provide.

I am inserting herewith the Wall Street Journal of today, March 3, 1971, heretofore discussed.

BOND MARKETS: PRICE OUTLOOK GROWS DARKER FOR TAX-EXEMPT AND CORPORATE SECTORS—INVESTOR RESPONSE SLOW TO SEVERAL KEY OFFERINGS—G.E.'S $200 MILLION DEBENTURES TO YIELD 7.5 PERCENT TODAY

(By Phil Hawkins)

NEW YORK.—The price outlook for corporate and tax-exempt bonds grew decidedly darker yesterday after investors responded rather slowly for several key offerings, including three that totaled $321.3 million, dealers said.

As a result, it became necessary to set an interest return of 7.5% on $200 million of General Electric Co. 25-year debentures scheduled for public sale today. Rated triple-A, the securities will be offered at a price of 100 through underwriters managed by Morgan Stanley & Co., it was learned last night. The 7.5% is a startling 1.75 percentage points higher than the 5¾% prime rate charged by banks on loans to most creditworthy borrowers such as GE, analysts noted.

Early this week, some sources has guessed the GE debentures might be pegged to yield only about 7.3%. A lower yield translates into a higher selling price.

"When interest rates were declining only about a month ago, a blue-chip concern such as GE probably could have raised funds in the bond market at a rate as low as 6.75%," one specialist remarked. "The subsequent rebound in rates probably will boost GE's total interest payments on the $200 million financing by an astounding $37.5 million during the 25-year maturity—it might discourage many other companies from borrowing at this time," he added.

Almost $3.6 billion of fresh corporate bonds are slated for sale in March, about $500 million more than ever have been offered to the public in a single month. Last April's calendar contained about $3 billion, but more than 50% of the total represented a giant rights offering by American Telephone & Telgraph Co.

Yesterday, the resale quotations of seasoned utility and industrial issues were marked down as much as ½ point to put their two-day declines at about 1¼ points—$15 for each $1,000 face amount. It means that many corporate bonds initially offered about a month ago had a market value of only 90 cents on the dollar.

"We're flooded with sell orders, primarily from some securities firms that are attempting to reduce heavy inventory positions, and the atmosphere is unusually gloomy," one senior trader commented. "It obviously didn't help, either, that these key new offerings failed to generate much interest among retail buyers," he added.

The session's crucial taxable-debt sale involved $200 million of Phillips Petroleum Co.'s 7⅝% debentures, offered at a price of 99.5, to yield 7.67% in 30 years. Last night, an official of First Boston Corp., the chief underwriter, said investors had purchased all except tag ends from the Double-A issue.

As usually is the case, however, there were dissenting sales estimates from several outside sources, who asserted that as many as $50 million of the Phillips debentures still were available to customers.

Some dealers said they were being offered securities at a discount equal to $2.50 for each $1,000 face amount. It was believed that a Tennessee pension fund cancelled its tentative order for about $1 million of debentures upon learning the price terms, and that an Ohio fund pared its presale order 50% to $2.5 million.

The debentures will provide holders with at least 10 years' protection against early redemption; they become callable at an initial price of $107.125 for each $100 face amount. Annual sinking-fund payments of $8 million, to commence in 1981, are expected to retire 80% of the securities prior to final maturity in 2001, a spokesman said.

Maine Yankee Atomic Power Co.'s two-part $65 million offering was given a poor reception by investors after reaching the market via competitive bidding. Competitively awarded issues normally don't retail as quickly as those marketed through negotiated underwritings, which afford a better opportunity for tailoring the sale date and price terms to fluctuating market conditions.

An estimated 50% was placed with customers by last night from the utility's $50 million of 8½ first mortgage bonds, at a price of 101.098, to return 8.4% in 31 years. Only 25% was retailed by then from its $15 million of 7½% debentures, which were pegged at 100 and carried a five-year maturity. The bonds were rated single-A, while the debentures were classified Baa by Moody's and triple-B by Standard & Poor's.

Several of the more sophisticated big-block investors have said they won't buy securities issued by nuclear-oriented power companies until the industry attains greater acceptance by the general public. "There's still a great deal of emotion aroused by the concept of nuclear energy, so I'm hesitant to have securities of a solely nuclear utility in my portfolio," one investment officer remarked.

Maine Yankee, a venture of 11 New England utilities, is building a nuclear-powered generating plant at Wiscasset, Maine.

The concern accepted an annual net interest cost 8.56% in awarding its 8½% bonds to a team headed by Salomon Brothers; Blyth & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lehman Brothers Inc.; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., and Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc. It incurred a net yearly borrowing cost of 7.73% in auctioning its 7½% debentures to Halsey, Stuart & Co., First Boston, Stone & Webster Securities Corp. and associates.

In the principal new tax-exempt sale, Maryland marketed $56.3 million of triple-A bonds that were priced to yield from 2.75% for the 1974 maturities to 4.6% for those due in 1986. The returns about matched those placed last Thursday on a $75 million Ohio offering, even though Maryland is con-

sidered by many analysts to represent a somewhat stronger market credit than Ohio.

Nevertheless, a sizable $31 million supply of Maryland bonds remained unsold by late evening.

The state awarded its offering to a syndicate led by Harris Trust & Savings Bank, First Boston and Bank of America. The winning bid of 100.198 with a variety of annual coupon rates set a net yearly borrowing cost of 4.1964%.

Nearly all of the other large new tax-free issues included on yesterday's calendar encountered retailing snags. Of $150.5 million of fresh state and city securities contained in offerings exceeding $10 million apiece, only about 59.4 million had been taken by investors late last night. This poor response influenced dealers to reduce prices of many older tax-exempt bonds whereby yields were increased between 0.15 and 0.20 percentage point from previous levels.

Mr. Chairman, high interest causes inflation. As interest rates go up, the price of everything goes up too and along with that inflation comes more inflation.

High interest is one of the principal causes of poverty. High interest causes riots. High interest causes ignorance. High interest causes disease. High interest causes crime.

Think about how much better hospitalization we would have in this country today and how many more great hospitals we would have were it not for the fact that high and excessive interest must be paid for hospital construction the same as anything else.

Think about the small percentage of nursing homes that we have for our aged and disabled citizens compared to the large and possibly sufficient number that we would have had it not been for high and excessive interest rates.

Think about how many more schoolbuildings and adequate buildings and equipment for our educational systems we would have today had it not been for high and excessive interest rates.

Think about how environmental quality—one of our major goals—is being impeded and deterred by high and excessive interest rates.

Think about the 50 to 100 million families we have now and will have in the future that will be handicapped in their living standards by reason of high and excessive interest rates. The interest rates obligated to be paid now on a $20,000 home is much over $30,000. Now $50,000 and more must be paid for a $20,000 home. Carry this ratio throughout our economy and think how much better the people could live, educate their children and all be so much better citizens by reason of just a part of the savings of this high and excessive interest rate.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. VANIK).

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, the increase in the debt ceiling to $430 billion proposed by this bill raises the debt limit almost $8 billion in excess to national needs and threatens the Nation with a sharp refueling of the inflationary spiral.

In the Ways and Means Committee, I urged a reduction of the debt-ceiling increase to a limit more closely related to the fiscal needs of the Government. The committee reduced the overall request by $5 billion, but a debt ceiling of $430 billion leaves extravagant space for waste and war.

The President's 1972 budget calls for an increase in defense expenditures of $3.1 billion to $77.8 billion, despite defense windfalls such as a saving of almost $4 billion resulting from a reduction in troop strength of 190,000 men since last June.

The President and the Congress have tremendous discretion within this ceiling to incur debt with folly or with wisdom. Debt created by tax give-aways such as the $4 billion in increased depreciation allowances spend taxpayer funds and Treasury resources in a manner which raids the Public Treasury today with no real promise of stimulating the economy at this moment of need.

Debt created by bailing out private corporations raids the Federal treasury without stimulating the economy.

On Monday, March 1, in a speech before the House, I urged the House to strike from the debt ceiling bill an unrelated provision to exempt $10 billion in long-term bonds from the statutory 4¼-percent interest rate.

I pointed out at that time that this provision would create a special advantage to those taxpayers who have an estate tax liability. These taxpayers could acquire these bonds of guaranteed high interest at par or at discount with the objective of using them at par value to pay taxes under the provisions of a 1917 statute. The committee amendment agreed upon today which prevents the use of these new long-term issues at par value for the payment of taxes is a desirable amendment.

But this amendment does not cure the basic objection to an exemption to a $10 billion long-term bond sale from the 4¼-percent interest rate ceiling. This proposed sale of long-term bonds at an undetermined high interest rate could further spiral the cost of public borrowing.

The corporate and Government bond market have just experienced an early spring bull market—but the early blossoming prospects of low interest rates have all but vanished. Today's newspapers report a softening of bond sales in all sectors. The warning signs are flashing everywhere on a rapid return to higher interest rates and sustained inflation. The sale of $10 billion in Federal bonds at a long-term high interest rate could propel higher interest rates.

The $430 billion debt ceiling proposed by this bill reflects no reduction in military spending and provides no incentives to bring them about. This, coupled with the 4¼-percent interest rate waiver on $10 billion in long-term bonds, makes this bill totally unacceptable.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, we have only one further speaker on our side. I suggest that the other side yield time until they get to the last speaker they have, and then I will yield time.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS).

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, that portion of this bill which would permit $10 billion of Government bonds to be marketed without regard to the congressionally imposed ceiling of 4¼ percent should be voted down.

It should be voted down for three reasons—because it will add unnecessarily to the interest burden of the national debt; because it will hurt housing and State and local governments, and because it will complicate our balance of payments, by lowering short term Government interest rates.

Logically, the 4¼ ceiling is deficient. But now is surely the wrong time to repeal it:

First. It will add unnecessarily to the interest burden of the national debt and mortgage Federal taxpayers for a generation to come. We are already paying an interest charge of some $20 billion on the national debt in the upcoming fiscal year. The Treasury is able to sell its short term bills at a 3.3-percent yield—an unprecedentedly large split from the long term rate of more than 6 percent. Why borrow at upwards of 6 percent when it is possible to borrow at 3.3 percent?

Second. Largely because of the scarcity of long term money, and because of high interest rates, the construction industry is still sick, at a time when national unemployment is at the rate of 6 percent of the work force. FHA mortgage yields are still close to 9 percent, compared to 9.3 percent last March. High grade municipals are still around 5.7 percent, slightly down from the 40-year peak of 7.1 percent last June. If the Treasury is now to invade the long term market with the issuance of long term bonds at high interest rates, the squeeze on the housing industry and on State and local governments will grow more acute. Indeed, the mere threat of such an entry is now pushing long term interest rates upward again. Putting the Federal Government into competition with housing and State and local governments will further the current recession.

Third. To the extent that the Treasury attempts to take advantage of a congressional repeal of the 4¼-percent ceiling by issuing bonds, it will have less occasion to issue short term Federal obligations, such as bills. By borrowing less at the short term than it otherwise would, interest rates on Treasury bills, now at a 7-year low, will get even lower.

Yet it is this drop in short term interest rates that is causing the outflow of capital from the United States, and thus adding to our balance-of-payments problems. The annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, issued last week, says that:

> The decline in U.S. short term interest rates has been accompanied by a substantial movement of funds into countries where loan markets remained tight, and interest rates were maintained at high levels.

The Bank added:

> Clearly the ability and willingness of private and official foreigners to absorb dollars are limited.

The Wall Street Journal for March 1, 1971, said that:

Analysts expect some action must be taken that would at least keep short-term rates from falling farther.

The spectacle of the U.S. Treasury adding to the strains on the dollar by making short term rates fall further is a chilling one.

Fortunately, the committee amendment to H.R. 4690, just presented to us, plugs a loophole in the estate tax structure that would make the hiking of the 4¼ percent ceiling unconscionable. Let me explain this.

Under the provisions of 31 U.S.C., section 765—act of April 4, 1918:

Any bonds of the United States bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per centum per annum . . . shall be receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of any estate or inheritance taxes imposed by the United States.

Under this loophole, if a U.S. bond is selling at 70—and many of them have been selling at 70 recently—the executor of a wealthy individual holding such a bond may turn it in in payment of the Federal estate tax at 100. Thus the estate is able to pay its taxes in 70-cent dollars. The average taxpayer, now making out his income tax return, would be most delighted to have a similar privilege.

The Treasury concedes that this loophole is unconscionable. In the Treasury's December 1968 tax reform proposal, it recommends that 31 U.S.C., section 765, be amended so as to repeal its tax loophole provisions to all bonds issued after its date of enactment. See Tax Reform Studies and Proposals, U.S. Treasury Department, Joint publication, House Committee on Ways and Means, Senate Committee on Finance, February 5, 1969, pages 408–409.

The Treasury has been effectively prevented from using section 765 because of the prohibition of the 4¼-percent ceiling, contained in 31 U.S.C., section 752—the provision which H.R. 4690 seeks to repeal to the extent of $10 billion in bonds.

But it turns out that the Treasury knew full-well that the $10 billion exemption from the ceiling that it seeks would, under section 765, be entirely composed of these tax-bonanza bonds which may be turned in at par regardless of what their owner paid for them. If past bond performance is any criterion, these bonds are going to be available at 70 for at least some portion of their life. If these bonds are bought in the future at, say, 70, and then turned in for 100, the loss in revenues to the Treasury due to this loophole would be $3 billion over the years.

Any doubt that the Treasury knew what it is doing in attempting to create this new loophole was dispelled by my colloquy with Secretary of the Treasury Connally at the February 26, 1971, hearing of the Joint Economic Committee:

Representative REUSS. Number 6 of my proposals is to eliminate the payment of estate taxes by redemption of Government bonds at par. That is the avoidance or loophole whereby an elderly gentleman can go out and buy U.S. bonds at 68, and then when he dies a couple of weeks later, his estate can turn them in at a hundred. The average taxpayer would just love to be able to buy 68 cent dollars to pay his Federal tax bill, I really think this loophole is somewhat of a gyp.

Secretary CONNALLY. We do not issue them any more. There are still some outstanding. Perhaps Under Secretary Volcker would care to elaborate on it.

Representative REUSS. Maybe you agree with this one. All I would do would be to prohibit the further issuance of these loophole bonanzas.

Secretary CONNALLY. Under Secretary Volcker says by law if we issued long-term bonds we probably would have to issue some of this type. We have not done so simply because we have issued no bonds at all.

Representative REUSS. That is one reason I am opposing your "Let us issue $10 billion in long-term bonds" proposal because I sense, and now you have confirmed it to me, that you intend to use this as a further opportunity to churn out bonanzas for wealthy taxpayers.

Secretary CONNALLY. No, no. It is part of the law. We would not do it for that purpose. We obviously are going to follow the law with respect to the issuance of the bonds.

Representative REUSS. Yes, but the law, unless you plug the loophole, permits you to issue these bonds which, I think, are an outrage. But, anyway, I have your answer on that.

Secretary CONNALLY. Yes, sir.

So far as I can tell, the Treasury said not a word about this loophole in all its testimony before the House Committee on Ways and Means. It would have been simplicity itself for the Treasury to have recommended that the partial repeal of the 4¼-percent ceiling be accompanied by a prohibition on the use of these bonds as a tax loophole—as the Treasury itself recommended in December 1968, and as the Ways and Means Committee amendment now fortunately advises.

It is this attitude on the part of the Treasury which is causing the taxpayers revolt, round II.

Now let me turn to the Treasury's reason for its proposal—that it will facilitate debt management.

As the December 1970 New York University Graduate School of Business Administration study, "The Economics of Interest Rate Ceilings", sets forth:

A ceiling that applies only to maturities beyond seven years gives the Treasury ample scope for concentrating maturities. Nothing in such a ceiling necessitates a continuous calendar of maturity dates. From the experience with regular issue and maturity dates for bills and certificates, one might even suspect some advantages in having all Treasury bonds fall due on the second Thursday of the third month, like a regular meeting of the vestry or ladies night at the Elks Club. It would be down on the calendar and everyone could get ready. The Federal Reserve, meanwhile, would be free to carry out monetary policy. (P. 61)

Penetrating the emotional wall built around (the ceiling), however, would not seem to enlarge the freedom of maneuver already available to the Treasury by enough to make it worth the effort. Lances will be better broken in the other causes. (P. 9)

What the administration should be doing is to prepare a study in depth, followed by a report to the Congress, of all governmental interferences with interest rates. Included should be regulation Q, regulating what interest banks and savings and loan associations may pay on their time deposits—incidentally, the administration is currently requesting the extension of the regulation Q authority; the ceiling of zero on bank demand deposits; State ceilings on the amount of interest on loans by life insurance companies to their policyholders—as New York State's 5-percent ceilings; usury rate ceilings; ceilings on FHA and VA mortgages. While the 4¼-percent ceiling on long-term Treasury obligations is defective in logic, its repeal needs to be part of more comprehensive legislation.

We shall shortly be casting the first recorded teller vote in the history of this body. It is a good one to record.

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

Mr. REUSS. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MADDEN. If section 3 repealing the 4½-percent interest limitation is not eliminated will not the newspapers throughout this country tomorrow carry headlines to the effect that Congress has raised interest rates? In other words, that probably will be the headline in tomorrow's papers.

What effect will that eventually have upon millions of people that are buying homes, automobiles, or other purchases on time calling for monthly or yearly interest? What effect will that have on the mental attitude of the public generally over the Nation?

Mr. REUSS. Quite apart from the effect on their mental attitude, it will have a disastrous effect upon something even more finite, their pocketbooks. The poor souls are now already just about priced out of the housing market and are going to find it will become just that more difficult to buy a home. It will, as the gentleman from Indiana suggested, have an effect on their mental attitude also. One of the best things we could do in this country in order to get the unemployment rate down is to get the home building and construction industry going again. If we did that, we would find that industries that make refrigerators, and stoves, and other large appliances for use in housing would start moving faster, and we could then move against inflation and unemployment.

If we adopt this 4¼ percent ceiling today, we would be going in the wrong direction. So I hope for the three reasons I have listed it will be voted down. However, I do want to thank the Ways and Means Committee for removing the most objectionable loophole to which I referred earlier.

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

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

Mr. VANIK. The gentleman's Committee on Banking and Currency passed out a standby wage and price control bill last year——

Mr. REUSS. Yes, we reported it out.

Mr. VANIK. In that proposal were there provisions for the President to fix the price of money and limiting interest rates?

Mr. REUSS. Yes; that is one of the commodities that he can fix a ceiling on, but if we pierce this 4¼-percent ceiling, far from keeping interest rates down,

interest rates are going up. So, we would be going in the wrong direction.

Mr. VANIK. I agree with what the gentleman has said but want to check back on the authority given under that standby power.

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

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ECKHARDT. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding to me. Presently a consortium of river authorities in Texas is being formed for the purpose of making it possible to issue bonds to raise the non-Federal portion of funds which will be used under the Clean Water Restoration Act to match $50 million of Federal money available to the State of Texas for the building of waste disposal plants for cities and other local entities. This is a very important program which would involve the issuance of about $41 million worth of bonds which must be sold on the bond market. Their salability at a favorable interest rate is a very important matter for Texas and for the advancement of clean water in that area and in the rivers, estuaries, and bays which flow out of Texas into the sea or into other States. Now, I am very much concerned about this program, and have worked with the Governor of Texas, Lieutenant Governor, attorney general, and others to put this program into effect. Here in Washington, I have worked for about a year with Federal agencies to get approval for this program which would permit State and local entities to move from a disadvantageous 70 percent sharing to an advantageous 45 percent sharing. In this way some $50 million of Federal money will be saved for Texas which would otherwise be lost to the State and its municipalities.

Therefore, I am most interested in the Patman amendment, because I think it would facilitate this program, would permit a more favorable interest rate on bonds, and would make them more salable. Would the passage of this bill without the Patman amendment affect the rate of those bonds?

Mr. REUSS. Yes; I believe it would, from the standpoint of very simple arithmetic. The more you crowd the long-term interest market, the higher go the rates. This is simply the law of supply and demand with respect to money. If Uncle Sam is kept out of the long-term money market, as he has been in recent years, it will not have this effect. However, if he goes back in again into the long term, interest rates will go back up.

Mr. ECKHARDT. I thank the able gentleman from Wisconsin and support his position. And I should like also to recognize the distinguished service of the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN), in presenting this amendment. I shall certainly support it.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN).

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, the Congress would be foolish to approve this attempt to push the Federal Government into the long-term bond market under present conditions.

Interest rates are rising rapidly in the long-term markets and the entry of the Federal Government would only worsen conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I quote from this morning's Wall Street Journal:

Corporate bond prices weakened further under the weight of this month's record $3.6 billion of fresh issues. Yesterday's key new issue, $200 million of Phillips Petroleum debentures, reached the market priced to yield 7.67% in 30 years. General Electric's offering today of $200 million debentures will yield 7.5%, well above the probable cost a month ago, analysts said. The unfavorable market conditions caused North American Rockwell to postpone a $100 million offering planned for today.

Mr. Chairman, these conditions would say to any prudent man that this is no time to remove the 4¼-percent ceiling and allow the Secretary of the Treasury to market bonds under such chaotic conditions.

In his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, Secretary Connally was extremely vague about the interest rates which might be charged the taxpayer if the Government went into the long-term market without the congressional restrictions involved in the 4¼ percent ceiling. Caught by surprise, Secretary Connally has said that the interest rates on long-term obligations would be "somewhere in the ballpark of I would guess 6 percent, 6½ percent, in this general range."

This is imprecise language for a Secretary of the Treasury who is making a proposal which might cost the taxpayers billions and billions of dollars in added interest charges.

But accepting Secretary Connally's figures, it becomes quickly apparent just what would happen to the taxpayer if we go along with this scheme.

This week, the Treasury Department marketed short-time obligations for around 3½ percent—or 2½ to 3 percent below what Secretary Connally is proposing in the long-term market. Mr. Speaker, it takes no great expert to come up with the conclusion that 6½ percent interest is more than 3½ percent interest.

Based on the proposed borrowing of $10 billion, this interest rate differential—between long-term and short-term—would cost the taxpayers about $300 million in added interest charges annually. The additional costs, of course, would eventually be much larger than this since once the ceiling was broken we would have a flood of long-term securities issued at high interest rates.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Members of this House who were not here in 1959 and 1960 will go back to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and review the debates that took place at that time on the 4¼ percent ceiling. The Democrats won that fight and I am convinced that the action of the House of Representatives was a major factor in the great Democratic victory of 1960.

In 1960, the Democratic Party stated in its platform:

The Republican high interest policy has extracted a costly toll from every American who has financed a home, an automobile, a refrigerator or a television set.

It has foisted added burdens on taxpayers of State and local governments which must borrow for schools and other public services.

It has added to the cost of many goods and services, and hence has been itself a factor in inflation.

It has created windfalls for many financial institutions.

The $9 billion of added interest charges on the national debt would have been even higher but for the prudent insistence of the Democratic Congress that the ceiling on interest rates for long-term Government bonds be maintained.

We should live up to the promises of this platform by voting to delete the effort to market $10 billion of long-term bonds without regard to the ceiling.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CAREY).

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Chairman, as one of the newer members of the distinguished Committee on Ways and Means, I do not pretend to address myself to all the intricacies of the problems of the debt ceiling, Government financing, and sound debt management, but to bring a practical judgment to question of the limited flexibility we seek to introduce in terms of the release of the 4¼-percent ceiling as to $10 billion.

It seems to me that as the managers of the economy, one of our major areas of management in the economy is the management of debt service. If we have been managing debt service as well as we should have been managing debt service, someone will have to explain how, under our entries into the short-term money market, we had the experience of last year where, going into that short-term money market because we had to pay Government bills, we reached the highest rates of interest that we have had since the Civil War.

We must have been doing something wrong.

Now, what is the alternative? The alternative, as suggested by six former Secretaries of the Treasury, one a former Member of this body, in agreement, is to introduce a note of flexibility so that a responsible Secretary totally in communication with the Committee on Ways and Means can study the short-term and the long-term market, and decide to enter if it is in the advantage of debt financing for this Government.

If we do not have that confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, and in our own Government, we should not approach debt financing in this way at all; we should not allow them to go into any market without our permission. I happen to come from New York. I have had some experience in business, and I have been a borrower as a businessman, and I know that the best time to borrow money is not when you are short, but when you are long, when your liquidity is attractive and it makes you a prime-rate candidate with a lending institution.

Our trouble is that, while we think we know the status of our money supply, there are a group of Americans who are paid to know it even better, and that group of Americans are financial institutions and some speculators in this country and elsewhere in the world. They

know exactly when we are short. They know when we must come out with our Treasury notes. They know when we have to go into the money market. They are willing to wait until the interest rates suit them, and of late memory the interest rates on short-term obligations have broken through all ceilings, all ceilings, so that the 4¼ percent ceiling is a false ceiling indeed.

What would the 4.5-percent experimental ceiling limitation allow us to do? Consider this—the debt is owned by all Americans, long-term or short-term, who want to qualify to purchase part of our debt. As it is now, when the Treasury goes in with its short-term notes largely they are absorbed by major financial institutions. Very few individual borrowers who want to invest in our Government can participate in these type securities. But if we go above the 4¼ percent ceiling, if it is more attractive and more feasible to the Treasury, for the first time we would be allowing Americans who want to build their estates for their families to participate on a more attractive rate than that which they can now gain by investing in their Government.

It seems to me that to try this experiment would give us an opportunity to observe on an overall basis, short term and long term, how we should be financing our whole debt picture. If we do not do this we are tying ourselves into the very same system which last year gave us the highest rates in history at a time when, through this new debt limit, we know we are going to go into the money markets through the years to come for more money than ever before.

I say if you do not do this—if we do not take this route of flexible money management, we are ignoring the lessons of debt management which apply in the private sector of our economy in the private enterprise system.

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

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT).

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Chairman, I oppose extending the debt limit without an argument, the President's budget for 1972 proposes an estimated deficit of $11.6 billion. While the man in the street may remember that in recent years performance has always fallen considerably short of prediction, he probably believes an $11.6 billion deficit to be a reasonable approximation of the administration's target for this year.

Such is unwarranted.

To say that an $11.6 billion target deficit is liable to grow into a $25 billion deficit, because of a short fall in the $1,065,000,000,000 gross national product, is only part of the story.

The deficit is already $23 billion; to represent it any other way is dishonest.

The Federal trust funds—social security, highway, and so forth—are expected to show a surplus of $11.5 billion for 1972. It is only by combining this $11.5 billion surplus with the administration budget deficit of $23 billion that the budgeteers arrive at their erroneous and misleading figure of $11.6 billion.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a meaningless technicality. I am talking about a very real and very significant social injustice.

The bulk of the trust fund surplus, $8.1 billion, is in the Social Security program, and medicare program. Compared with general income taxes. Social security taxes are extremely regressive. By keeping the social security taxes high to maintain a surplus, we manage to reduce the apparent deficit without raising income taxes or cutting expenditures. But the result is a heavier load on low-income taxpayers and a lighter load on high-income taxpayers. This is unconscionable.

To compound the felony, we now hear talk of raising social security taxes. The people may be willing to swallow this. They reason, well, social security benefits are going up, medicare expenses are going up, and we have to pay for them. But the fact is the 1972 budget predicts a $3.1 billion surplus for Federal old-age and survivors insurance, a $0.9 billion surplus for Federal disability insurance, and a whopping $4.9 billion surplus for health insurance. The additional money is not needed to pay for social security programs; it is sought to avoid the more politically costly courses of raising income taxes, reducing expenditures, or increasing the apparent deficit.

Over $100 billion has, in fact, been stolen from the trust funds over the years—why? To perpetuate a cancerous war in Southeast Asia. We have spent over $150 billion to support the war in 8 years—all borrowed funds—and this $35 billion effort to increase the national debt is proof of that.

The borrowed diverted trust fund surplus is counted as part of the national debt. One of the principal reasons we are now being asked to raise the debt limit is so that we can have this trust fund surplus and we can have a smaller apparent deficit. In effect, the administration is asking the low and middle income taxpayer to foot the bill for sweeping its economic mismanagement under the rug.

Mr. Chairman, I want no part of it. I am going to vote against extending the debt ceiling, and I urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Our economic problems cannot be resolved by budgetary juggling. If we want to bring our economy under control, we are going to have to face reality. We are going to have to institute wage guidelines or controls, we are going to have to cut out unnecessary expenditures—beginning with the ever-expanding war in Southeast Asia. Otherwise we are going to continue our present brilliant performance of simultaneous inflation, depression, unemployment, and astronomical interest rates.

Now I will briefly turn to the repeal of the 4¼-percent interest rate limitation on long-term Government securities. I state at the outset that I fully support the efforts of Congressman PATMAN to strike this repeal provision, and I am convinced it will be a national disaster if his amendment does not prevail.

Removal of the interest ceiling is, of course another bit of budgetary hocuspocus that dazzles the naive but accomplishes nothing constructive. Its immediate objective is to raise money with which to minimize our apparent deficit and to pass our debt on to our grandchildren. Let us consider the consequences of allowing high interest long-term securities to be offered.

First. Home mortgage interest rates, which have just begun to come down from the Mount Everest level, will be pushed up again. Even the administration's mere request to remove the ceiling has served to push corporate bond interest up by nearly a full point. Homebuyers are in direct competition for the same funds as are government bonds.

Second. For the same competitive reasons, local and State governments will find it harder to raise money for education, housing, sanitation, and so forth.

Third. High-interest, long-term bonds will soak up credit we need for economic expansion. This lack of expansion will in turn raise unemployment.

Fourth. The high interest rates will add greatly to the national debt on which we are already paying interest of $20 billion per year. The brunt of this interest will be borne, of course, by the average taxpayer.

Will the average taxpayer, who must pay for this policy in so many ways, be able to reap benefits from it? He will not. The ordinary citizen cannot purchase long-term Government securities. They go to the very wealthy, and to large institutional investors such as insurance companies and major banks.

Mr. Chairman, this proposal is Republican Party economics at its very worst.

It proposes to sacrifice the interests of the poor and the middle class so that Mr. Nixon can look better and the rich can get richer.

The new Secretary of the Treasury assures us he will use this power with discretion. Perhaps it would be overdramatic to say we are now faced with the economic equivalent of the Tonkin Gulf resolution. But if there is anything I have learned in the past 8 years it is that the only way to prevent the executive from abusing power is not to give it the power. There is nothing in the administration's economic track record to suggest it deserves more trust in this area than it does in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Chairman, I say if we want to keep interest rates out of the stratosphere, we must maintain our legislative control. We must not abdicate still another responsibility to the executive branch.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO).

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Chairman, this will be the second time in my brief tenure in the House of Representatives that I will vote against raising the debt ceiling, and I also oppose the raising of the 4¼ percent interest because I believe it will leave the debt managers free to impose further and higher interest charges, probably the last thing America needs at the present time.

The yield is what counts in the earnings of these bonds. The image to the people of the country is the rate that is

charged—not the yield. This is why I am pleased to identify myself with the very distinguished chairman of the House Banking Committee—perhaps the last remaining guardian or populist if you will—of the interest rate structure in the United States today.

In recent years, the Congress has relinquished many of its powers to the executive branch, to the entrenched bureaucrats, to agencies, commissions and corporations downtown.

We would not be in the maelstrom we are in today in Indochina or with the pollution in our cities and other areas if it were not for this fact.

The Congress has relinquished its investigatory powers in many ways. In many cases this abdication has resulted in great detriment to the public interest, and if we were now to abandon our duty to keep interest rates low in this area, then we, as elected Representatives, would be removing our authority in this regard. We would only add to the further deterioration and disregard for this institution, the Congress of the United States of America.

The 4¼-percent ceiling is a congressional statement for low interest rates. Its removal would be a signal that Congress no longer endorses this concept.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JAMES V. STANTON) for a unanimous-consent request.

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

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Chairman, the exemption of $10 billion in Federal bonds is a basic mistake. It will bring about an increase in interest rates in the public market which will retard the development of the building industry and further slow down the economy.

At a time when the efforts of the administration and the Congress should be directed toward policies that reduce the interest rate, we are being forced by the administration into a policy that will only raise interest rates. On behalf of young married couples who are seeking to become homeowners, I urge that this House cast its power with the people by adopting the Patman amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

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

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman give us any idea of the denominations in which these bonds would be issued if their issuance is approved, the $10 billion? Would they be in $5,000, $10,000 amounts?

Mr. ULLMAN. I would say to the gentleman from Iowa that we raised this issue in the committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury said that, to the extent that it was needed, in their judgment, they would issue smaller denomination bonds. But the gentleman and I both know that the vast bulk of long-term bonds would be in the larger denominations.

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

Mr. ULLMAN. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MILLS. I am not going to agree with the analysis of the situation of my friend from Oregon. The Secretary of the Treasury said that they would not be issued in big sizes.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. We have had experience with Treasury certificates. I believe the minimum now is $10,000, which effectively precludes the little man in this country from participating in the purchase of Treasury certificates.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ULLMAN. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MILLS. It is my recollection that the Secretary of the Treasury said that the bonds would be issued in $1,000 denominations or smaller—not larger—smaller.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

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

Mr. VANIK. I would like a clarification as to whether, in the opinion of the chairman, the Secretary stated that these bonds would be sold as an independent issue or whether they would be sold to persons who are holders of other issues?

Mr. MILLS. It would be a separate issue.

Mr. VANIK. A separate and independent issue?

Mr. MILLS. That is correct.

Mr. VANIK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am greatly distressed by the position we in Congress find ourselves in again today—a position of being bludgeoned into sinking this Nation further into debt.

Reluctantly, I voted last year to raise the debt ceiling because I realized then that the administration had inherited the inertia toward Federal bankruptcy from deficit financing and excessive spending in previous years.

It was my desire last year to help our new President get his feet, so to speak, on the ground in the area of fiscal responsibility.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is all too apparent that our refusal to approve debt ceiling increases is absolutely essential for Congress to retain some measure of control over Government spending, notwithstanding hysteria in the various statehouses and city halls.

This is our final weapon, it seems. The question we face today is simply: Do we have the courage and good sense to wield it?

From listening to today's debate and from hearing and reading the millions of words that have been advanced to force us once again to allow deficit spending to go unchecked for yet another year, I cannot, in good conscience vote for this $35 billion increase in the Federal debt limitation.

To do so would be to disregard the facts of financial life once again. It would be to ignore the single most important lesson of economics and accounting: that you cannot spend or give away something you do not have.

It is time we rejected the double standard. It is time the Federal Government abided by the same fundamental principles of business that we expect of our citizens and private businesses.

In making my decision to oppose this debt ceiling increase today, I am mindful of the forecast by an administration of my own party that a $25.5 billion Federal funds deficit is expected at the end of fiscal year 1971. And I am shocked by the prediction that if everything goes as it is planned—which never happens—the Federal funds deficit at the end of fiscal year 1972 will range from $23.1 billion, if we believe the administration's most optimistic estimates, to the $33.6 billion deficit expected by Treasury experts.

Present law limits Federal debt to a total of $395 billion, effective through June 30, 1971. The Federal debt, assuming a $6 billion cash balance, will amount to $396.5 billion, which is more than a billion dollars more than Congress authorized last year.

How long are we going to tolerate this flagrant abuse of our constitutional authority? When will this body stand up to demand a return of sanity in fiscal management? I for one say the first step in the right direction can be taken today by refusing this increase.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware of the seriousness of this decision. I have heard time and time again all of the arguments advanced on why we as elected representatives of the people have no choice on this grave issue.

But we do have a choice and I say we must not fail to exercise it. Let us serve notice to the Nation, by our refusal to acquiesce today, that we will no longer allow ourselves to be forced into doing anything like this again, that we are committed to bringing debt and inflation under control and that we are aware that fiscal bankruptcy and financial collapse of the Nation will be the consequence of ignoring our responsibility once again.

Once we have taken this position, Mr. Speaker, I know there will be several important brakes to apply. It may be necessary to abandon some "pet" projects or to further restrain the debt-incurring powers of the administration or it may even be necessary to amend the U.S. Constitution.

From June 30, 1959, until June 30, 1967, the permanent debt limitation was $285 billion, with the temporary additional debt being a low of $5 billion in 1959 and a high of $51 billion in 1967.

It is important to recall that this was a period in which the Vietnam war was being escalated.

For the last 2 years, to the credit of the administration, this undeclared war has been deescalated steadily. This factor alone should indicate cuts in defense spending and by this logic, the debt limitation should be kept in check.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman as a lawyer who for many years has participated in major corporate financial transactions, both foreign and domestic, I am fully conscious of the serious financial repercussions if the Congress fails to approve a raise in the statutory debt limit.

However, I am also aware of the deep

and dangerously growing division among the people of this country over the war in Indochina. I believe that every opportunity must be taken to get the message across to the administration that time has just about run out on its Indochina policy. In the absence of a public commitment by the Government to a definite and early pullout date, I fear a violent civil explosion in this country, which will make such similar explosions in the recent past seem tame by comparison.

In these circumstances, I cannot, in good conscience, vote for any measure that will facilitate the indefinite continuation of military activities in Indochina by the United States. Therefore, I will vote against an increase in the Federal debt limit.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, it is regrettable but necessary that the debt ceiling be raised. However, it is not necessary that we give the Treasury Department carte blanche to start another inflationary spiral of interest rates.

Yet, if we lift the 4½-percent interest rate ceiling on long-term Government debt, that is exactly the effect that will occur. For, if the Federal Government, the safest and largest customer in the bond market, is willing to pay more for the money it borrows, the customers who are not as safe and who borrow fewer long-term funds will be forced to pay more.

And who are the other customers for long-term debt? One is the prospective homebuyer who seeks a 20- or 25-year mortgage. Another is the city that uses a bond issue to build a hospital, or a sewage treatment plant, or a school. Another is the State that uses long-term debt to finance its roads and other public facilities.

In short, the very area of the economy where the money has been the hardest to get is the area where this action would have the greatest impact. Just as the interest rates are about to drop to the point where we can start building houses, the Treasury Department is asking us to move in a direction that will surely push interest rates to a point that will close down the home construction market again. The competition for the funds in the long-term debt market will inevitably limit the funds for schools, housing, sewage treatment, and other vital priorities.

Another problem with this approach is the additional money it will cost the American taxpayer. Secretary of the Treasury Connally estimated that suspending the 4½-percent rate would result in an increase to about 6 to 6⅔ percent on the initial $10 billion. This would mean an additional cost of $200 million annually over the life of the bonds that the Treasury would have to pay in interest costs. Yet, the purpose of the interest ceiling is to insure that the Government does not waste the taxpayers' money by paying unnecessarily high interest rates on its securities.

Now the Federal Government has a debt of more than $400 billion, a bit less than one-fourth of the combined public and private debt in the Nation. Consequently, it is not just another customer in the bond market. It is the major customer. And if the Government starts paying more for its money, there can be no doubt that everyone else will do the same. What more classic case of inflation could there be, for as we know inflation is a situation where you pay more for the same product.

For all three of these reasons—the additional cost to the taxpayer, the competitive impact for long-term debt funds on other governments and the housing market, and the inflationary impact—the Congress should not allow the 4½-percent interest ceiling to be lifted.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of HR. 4690, a bill to raise both the permanent and temporary debt limits, and to lift the 4½-percent interest ceiling on $10 billion of long-term Government bonds. I believe that these measures are complementary and for this reason I supported a closed rule in Rules Committee. Though we will nevertheless have the opportunity to vote on these provisions separately today, in my view it would be contradictory and irresponsible to approve the debt limit hike and not provide the Treasury the needed flexibility to finance that added debt.

I can see no reason to believe that the present 4½-percent limitation on long-term bonds is sacrosanct. As Secretary Connally pointed out in his testimony last month, this figure was set at the end of World War I on the basis of current interest levels. Though this restriction has not unduly interfered with debt difficulties in the last 5 years. In fact, since 1965 this limitation has prevented the Treasury from issuing any long-term bonds. As a result the average maturity of the debt has declined during this period from 5 years, 9 months to 3 years, 4 months. Also, the amount of Federal debt of more than 7 years maturity has declined precipitously from $43½ to $17½ billion.

This forcing of Federal debt financing into the short-term end of the market has had a number of quite undesirable results. First, during a period of tight money it helped to drive up interest rates even higher than they would have gone without this heavy Government activity in the short-term market. The justification for the 4½-percent ceiling, of course, is that it will save the taxpayers debt service costs by keeping the Government out of the market when long-term rates are high. However, since 1968 the short-term rate has been consistenly higher than the long-term rate; in early 1969 the spread was well over 1 percent between 20-year and 1-year issues. I cannot claim to know whether in the long run the ceiling on long-term rates does indeed save the taxpayers money. But I do know that the evidence is not as unequivocally clear or obvious as the advocates of the present ceiling would have one believe.

Moreover, there are a number of other consequences of the limit that also need to be considered. First, there is a strong reason to believe that Federal activity in the short-term market helped aggravate competitive pressures on thrift institutions and thus played a part in impairing the flow of funds into the housing market. At a time when we are continually seeking to develop new expedients and programs to help mobilize adequate funds for mortgage financing, one may well wonder whether an obvious starting point is not the Government's own debt management policies. We already have far too many instances in which the left hand of the Government does not know what the right hand is doing, and I can see no reason why we should not make every effort to coordinate the two in this instance.

The heavy reliance on short-term financing also tends to increase the liquidity of the economy in a manner which makes changes in monetary policy more difficult. As Secretary Connally argued before the Ways and Means Committee:

> The large financings imposed by the present debt structure also complicate the task of the Federal Reserve in carrying out its open-market operations or making policy changes at critical times because of the need to avoid disturbing the process of market reception or digestion of such new issues by the Treasury.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we are not repealing the ceiling completely but only setting it aside for long-term issues up to $10 billion. This should provide opportunity to test whether in fact greater flexibility in long-term financing will improve management of the Federal debt and reduce some of the adverse consequences flowing from the present concentration in the short-term market. There will be ample opportunity for the Congress to reevaluate the change in the near future and take any needed further actions in this difficult area.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, while an increase in the debt limit is unavoidable, no substantial case has been made for giving the Treasury Department authority to issue long-term bonds without any limit on the interest that these bonds would pay. There is simply no reason to reverse the longstanding policy of Congress to keep a lid on long-term rates of interest paid by the Government. The gentleman from Texas is to be commended for bringing this matter so forcefully to the attention of the House.

Certainly, we all agree that the national debt must be managed prudently and that due regard must be paid to such matters as the maturity structure of the debt. We cannot, however, allow concern for the techniques of debt management to possibly interfere with important national goals such as increased housing, a return to full employment, and the financing of needed capital improvements by State and local governments.

The current limit of 4¼-percent interest on long-term Treasury bonds has been in effect for more than 40 years. Congress enacted the limit to encourage a general policy of low-interest rates and to avoid the creation of a continuing burden of high-interest payments. Issuance of long-term Federal debt instruments at high rates of interest reduces the flexibility of the Government in the future. It increases the problem faced by future Presidents and Congresses who must pay inordinately large amounts of

the Federal budget for interest on the national debt.

Worst of all it increases the burden of the small- and middle-income taxpayer who ends up paying the largest share of the extra billions in interest each year. He is asked to underwrite interest payments on bonds which because they cost a minimum of $1,000 are purchased for the most part only by banks, insurance companies, and wealthy individuals who, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. VANIK) has pointed out, can use them to obtain tax advantages in payment of Federal estate taxes.

Is there any compelling reason to change our longstanding policy of encouraging low long-term interest rates? Apparently not. Secretary Connally has stated that there are not any plans at present to issue any long-term bonds at an interest rate in excess of 4¼ percent. We should not give up this minimal congressional control just because the Treasury wants us to.

The Treasury Department has not made a case for removal of the limitation but even if it had, now is simply not the time to do so. Long-term interest rates are now high while short-term rates are considerably below the present 4¼-percent limitation. Thus, for the foreseeable future it appears prudent for the Federal Government to continue to fund the national debt from the short-term market. This also appears consistent with present economic policies. A look at the newspaper shows that a note maturing in February 1972, currently provides a maximum effective yield of 3.51 percent. A bill maturing June 17 yields 3.68 percent. If the Treasury currently issued bonds it would have to pay more than 6 percent annually for the same money. This would hardly seem to be prudent debt management.

If it would be unwise for Treasury to issue bonds paying more than 4¼ percent because it can get the same money for less interest in the short-term market. It would be even more unwise to do so because of the effect it might well have on other parts of the economy. We all know of the crisis in housing yet the authority the Treasury seeks would, if bonds were issued, compete with money available for housing.

The Federal Government would also be competing with State and local governments for long-term financing if it issued high interest bonds. Many States and localities have statutory limitations on the interest they can pay. The long-term market rate of interest has now fallen to the point where these governments can now issue bonds for needed improvements especially sewage facilities encouraged by the Federal Government. Long-term Federal bonds would compete for the same money and more than likely drive States and localities out of the market.

Finally, at a time when unemployment is soaring and we need to stimulate private capital investment the last thing we should do is to have the Government compete in the long-term market for scarce funds. A year ago many corporations faced a liquidity crisis because of pressure on the short-term market. Short-term funds are now relatively ample but funds in the long-term market are still limited. It would not make sense for the Government to compete with industries which are attempting to do what the Government wants them to do.

I hope we will retain the 4¼-percent limitation. It makes long-term sense both from the standpoint of the economy and good government. It makes even more sense in view of the present state of the economy and the financial market.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Chairman, I shall vote against H.R. 4690, the bill to increase the existing limitation on the public debt to $430 billion. For 8 years I have seen this body make a mockery of the term "debt ceiling." No longer does it serve as a warning to halt and to reappraise our position. Our objective seems to be one of crashing through regardless of the ultimate consequences. As much as I regret finding myself in opposition to the administration and its fiscal experts, I simply cannot countenance by my vote the continual increases in debt limits without at the same time witnessing at least the semblance of an effort made to reduce expenditures.

Frankly, I do not expect to see a dimunition in the debt in my lifetime, but if we are ever to have 1 year of balanced budgets, 1 year when outgo is no greater than income, a beginning must be made in reducing the outgo. The income has about reached its theoretical limit; the tax burden is enormous in most cases for the great mass of middle income taxpayers who are the principal support of this Government. There are, of course, tax inequities. The wealthy and those with special types of income continue to enjoy loopholes—perhaps tunnels through which huge tax wagons can be driven—would be a more apt description. And the poor also, in escaping any taxation at all, are not sufficiently conscious of the tax burden to realize that the more they ask from Government the more that Government must eventually demand from them.

Mr. Chairman, what troubles me is the carefree, unself-conscious manner in which the Congress has, year after year, blithely said "yes", "yes" each time a debt increase was requested. It is regarded, apparently, as one of those inevitable things on which we have no choice.

Of course, we ourselves are in large part responsible. We are the money raisers, the appropriation source. We, in the final analysis, should do the cutting back. Unfortunately as long as there are programs, domestic and international, the budget planners fund them. And we go along. My quarter century working around Capitol Hill tells me that there is fat, a lot of fat, in any budget. I think, for example, of the tremendous cost of our NATO support forces scattered all over Europe 25 years after the end of the war. I think of vast sums for space exploration. There must be several billions of dollars of potential savings in these operations alone that could be shifted to more essential domestic programs that are now being funded with more and more borrowed dollars.

I cannot help pointing out, Mr. Chairman, the legerdemain we go through in legislating the debt limit increase. We assure ourselves by emphasizing that the existing permanent debt limit is $380 billion. Of course, that is not the real figure since 2 years ago we passed legislation that temporarily increased the limit by $15 billion, so that the real and actual debt limit now and until June 30 of this year is $395 billion. Now, in this bill before us, we propose to increase the permanent debt limit to $400 billion, a jump of only $20 billion. But at the same time we propose to increase that old temporary limitation from $15 billion to $30 billion, but running only until June 30, 1972. So when it is all added up, we come out with a $430 billion debt limit, good until June 30 of next year.

Does anyone in this House really believe that in June of 1972 when by law the debt limit falls back to $400 billion we are not going to again fall into line and like sheep do what seems to be necessary to be done? I only hope the proposed $430 billion limitation will be high enough then.

Mr. Chairman, in 20 years the public debt has gone up $129 billion—a sum so astronomical even in these days of moon flights and interplanetary explorations, that it boggles the mind. If we reach this now legislated debt limit by the end of June of 1972, the debt increase since June of 1950 will have been $262 billion.

I include as part of my remarks, two editorials on the public debt that appeared in the February 6 and 22 issues of the El Dorado Times of El Dorado, Kans. The editor, Rolla Clymer, is perhaps the most influential and widely quoted newspaper man in all of Kansas. The people of Kansas, by and large, feel as he does about the public debt.

The editorials follow:

[From the El Dorado (Kans.) Times, Feb. 6, 1971]

A RECKLESS DECISION

President Nixon is now going "to spend the United States into prosperity." He has announced this course with a great flaring of trumpets. For the next two years, he proposes deliberately to run the nation's budgets into huge deficits. The borrowed money, in his book, will help to lift the country into a state of well being, even affluence, and will not feed the fires of inflation. So he says.

For almost forty years—ever since Franklin D. Roosevelt learned about the Keynes doctrine—the attempt has been made to spend the country into prosperity. It has abjectly failed—and one need to look for proof no farther than the national debt nor the morass of difficulties in which the federal government finds itself. Mr. Nixon will share generously with the states the revenues that flow into the national treasury, he says. The goose will hang high and Mr. Nixon, as the architect of this new scheme to play tiddledywinks with the nation's money will be re-elected President—and he and everybody else will overflow with happiness.

We think that Mr. Nixon tried, in a half-hearted sort of way, to hold down the budget deficit of the past two years. His chief stumbling block was the Democrat-controlled Congress which would not let him gain the

reputation of being a prudent spender. So he has thrown off all the restraints of the Eisenhower conservatism in which he was suckled as Vice President, and has swung to the other extreme. It is a strange and unlovely performance by a man who is in the public eye as completely as is Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon dearly loves to be President. His fondness for the high office is often remarked by discerning reporters. He likes the sense of power so much that he is willing to barter the nation's precarious finances in an effort to keep him there. And now we have the spectacle before us of a Congress, whose majority is thoroughly saturated with the spend-more policy, trying—in the sacred name of politics—to defeat Mr. Nixon's reckless intentions.

If any reader can gain a sense of gratification and repose out of this present gaudy toe dance in Washington, he is welcome to it.

[From the Eldorado (Kans.) Times, Feb. 22, 1971]

DOES ANYBODY CARE?

One of the mysteries to this observer is the abysmal calm with which the public takes the steady escalation of the public debt.

One day last week, the Nixon administration through its Treasury secretary John B. Connally asked Congress for a $40 billion increase in the limit on the national debt to $435 billion. It would be the highest single hike in the debt ceiling since World War II.

The news dispatch explained that Congress asked for the big increase on the ground that deficits already are exceeding predictions and also that it would be wise to provide a debt limit that would hold up through fiscal year 1972, which ends June 22, 1972.

While Congress never fails to provide enough borrowing authority to keep the government operating normally, the dispatch said it appears unlikely that the House Ways and Means committee (to which the request was addressed) would grant enough of a rise over the present $395 billion to take care of a 16-month period. Instead Congress would probably grant a part of the request now and then require the administration to come back for another fiscal accounting within six months to a year.

Among other details in this piece of government business was the statement that while original estimates were for a $1.3 billion deficit, the government will be short more than $18 billion by next June 30.

The reader should be well aware that what we are talking about in this article is Billions—accumulations of dollars that no man can visualize or explain adequately. The plea for a $40 billion lift in the national debt limit is for a sum so vast that none can comprehend its magnitude.

Does anybody in government care about the steady rise in this debt? Does the President ever express any concern about it? Do august senators—who are want to agonize freely over the evils of the Vietnam war—ever indicate any qualms over the rapidly increasing size of that debt? Do our top editorial writers ever give it a thought in the masterly articles they turn out? Do politicians, scrambling for a place in the sun, ever refer to it? Do our candidates for high office ever present any plans by which the trend may be halted and the nation start to pay off some little part of the gigantic sum it owes?

Perhaps this newspaper is gripped by provincialism for ever deploring the steady increase of the debt. In recent years, it recalls no particular outcry against what is to us a tragic error in our government's business practices. Is the business of the government so utterly different from the business principles that men employ? Or do we keep going headlong in our present manner until a huge, unwieldy national debt devours us?

Most honestly, we would like to have a rational answer to some of these questions which so painfully beset us.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Chairman, I note that the hearing record contains support for removal of the 4¼-percent ceiling from various bankers and other financial types.

There are some other groups in the country and the information that has come to my office indicates that the consumer, labor, and major rural organizations are opposed to the removal of this ceiling. All of them want section 3 deleted from the bill. Mr. Chairman, these groups include: the AFL–CIO, the UAW, the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the Consumer Federation of America, the National Rural Housing Coalition, the National Farmers Union, and the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Mr. Chairman, these organizations represent millions of American workers and consumers and I think it would be well for the Congress to pay attention to their opinions about this attempted interest rate increase.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I find it tragically fitting that the first recorded teller vote in House history will be taken today on an issue that relates directly to our overexpenditure of funds in Southeastern Asia and the inflation which has resulted from our involvement in that sad area of the world.

The House has never examined as deeply as it should the polarization of the country caused by this terrible war, the resulting disgust and frustration felt by so many, many citizens and the fear that the power of the Presidency has gotten out of hand. But today is not the time for that very necessary prolonged discussion.

Rather, I would prefer to concentrate on just one aspect of the Vietnam war—the billions of dollars we have spent so fruitlessly and the resulting budget deficit. The President has requested that the temporary public debt ceiling be increased by $35 billion and that the permanent debt ceiling be increased by $20 billion.

The President has also requested that the Treasury Department be allowed to sell up to $10 billion of long-term securities without regard to the 4¼-percent interest rate ceiling.

If this bill is approved, the temporary debt limit will have been increased by $65 billion and the permanent debt limit will have increased $42 billion under the Nixon administration. The administration states that it needs this increase because the Federal funds deficit for fiscal 1972 is projected to be $23.1 billion.

I commend the President for finally acknowledging and using the Keynesian theory of economics in asking for the debt limit increase. Nevertheless, I cannot in good conscience vote for this increase because I believe that the primary reason for the increase lies in our huge "defense" expenditures in Southeast Asia.

When President Nixon came into office, he promised to do three things: stop the war, curb inflation, and unify the country. He has failed on all three counts.

The debt limit is being increased because Mr. Nixon cannot afford to take care of the country here at home while he wages a war that 73 percent of the American people would like to see ended on a specific date. He has spent too much money in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos and has allowed inflation to seriously deplete the consumer's buying power.

The President has gone much too far, however, in his request that the 4¼-percent ceiling on long-term securities be lifted for up to $10 billion worth of securities issued. It is the Treasury Department's view that this ceiling interferes with prudent debt management, impedes Treasury financing and has an adverse impact on financial markets.

However much the Treasury Department may not like this kind of interference, it has overlooked the fact that lifting the ceiling would drive up interest rates, lock the entire Government into high interest rates on long-term Government bonds of 30 to 50 years and allow the Treasury to enter the long-term market in competition with local and State governments. It should be noted that these governments are only now entering the bond market after high interest and tight money prevented them from doing so.

Another danger lies in the fact that lifting the ceiling would allow the Treasury Department to compete for long-term money with the home buyer seeking mortgages as well as discourage businesses from financing long-term projects.

It is beyond me how the President of the United States can display such a lack of elementary economic logic in this case. Clearly, the administration has no idea how to control inflation when it can propose such a preposterous method of bailing itself out of its overseas expenditures.

The Defense Department's budget will be increased by $3.1 billion for fiscal 1972. To lift the interest ceiling would be to support more defense expenditures. I will not do this and I therefore join Representative PATMAN in his effort to strike section 3 of H.R. 4960, thereby prohibiting an increase in the interest ceiling.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Chairman, it is strange that Secretary Connally—and his battery of Treasury experts—did not discuss with the Ways and Means Committee the serious impact of long-term Government borrowings—at high interest rates—on local and State governments. Local and State governments, including school districts, are entering the bond markets in growing volume after a long drought created by high interest rates and tight money. Now, the administration proposes that the Federal Government enter this same long-term market, pushing out local governments and stopping thousands of badly needed projects.

If this proposal to eliminate the 4¼-

percent ceiling goes through, there will be hundreds of schoolhouses, water and sewer plants, and urban renewal projects canceled. It is ironical that the Nixon administration—which is proposing revenue sharing with the States—would turn around and suggest something which would sop up the available funds for local and State entities.

The homebuyer—who has suffered mightily in this high interest period—is similarly hurt by the 4¼-percent proposal. The homebuyer is seeking long-term money—25- and 30-year mortgages—and the Federal Government is threatening to siphon off this credit. Certainly, the Congress owes the long-suffering homebuyer more.

Mr. Chairman, long-term borrowings by the Federal Government tend to sop up credit and to dampen economic development. We already have well in excess of 6-percent unemployed and this current proposal, if successful, will drive more people into the unemployment ranks.

Members of the House should realize that long-term savings are in short supply and that the long-term market has a very limited liquidity. When the Federal Government enters the long-term market—particularly in periods of high interest rates—it becomes a vicious competitor with long-term investments which create jobs and which provide funding for schools, jobs, urban renewal, water and sewer plants, and similar projects.

Mr. RUNNELS. Mr. Chairman, I support the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) in his plea to defeat the $10 billion exemption from the long-term debt interest rate in effect for these many years.

Questions affecting the entire economy of this Nation deserve the most careful scrutiny. There is all too much wastefulness in the expenditure of the people's money, and certain amount of it is unavoidable. I am sure none of us is entirely free from wastefulness in our own personal finances on occasion. But neither personally, nor as custodians of the public treasury, do any of us want intentionally simply to throw money down a rathole.

That, it seems to me, is very probably what we will be doing if we vote to sustain the committee recommendation. Secretary Connally, in his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, estimated that interest rates on long-term obligations would be "somewhere in the ballpark of I would guess 6 percent, 6½ percent, in this general range." That is realistic. The long-term bond market is up and rising. High grade corporate bonds are now bringing a full point more than they did a month ago, and the long-term market is, to use an expression, where the action is. By contrast, only yesterday the Washington Post reported that rates on short-term financing are at the lowest point in 7½ years, just over 3⅓ percent on 91-day Treasury bills. In the low-interest short-term market the argument of "better debt management" is not valid. When the Treasury can sell nearly $2 billion in 91-day bills in one offering this week, no one can logically claim that going into the long-term market for locked-in rates of the magnitude cited by Secretary Connally is "better" debt management. Easier, perhaps—rolling over the financing time after time as short-term obligations expire is an onerous task for Treasury people. But that is their job, and that is what we pay them for. In the astronomical amounts required for public debt financing, a tenth, a hundredth, even a thousandth of a percentage point multiples into vast numbers of dollars. In the current 91-day bill placement of $1.9 billion, the rate drop from last week was only five-hundredths of 1 percent. Yet this tiny fraction resulted in a saving to the Treasury of more than $23,000; if carried forward to an entire year, this would be $95,000.

Or suppose you apply that same tiny five-hundredths of 1 percent to the $10 billion exempted in this proposal, and to a 20-year issue of long-term obligations. The saving would then be half a million dollars a year, or $10 million in a 20-year period, all on just five-hundredths of 1 percent. But if we should get locked in for that same length of time to an interest rate on $10 billion a full percentage point above the short-term rate, the Treasury loss would total $200 million. This is not pocket change, even for these United States. It is taxpayer money. We do not need to add more than we can help to the public debt.

Under the Constitution it is this body, the U.S. House of Representatives, which is entrusted with initiating the taxing process. We have an obligation to preserve that trust by doing what we can to maintain those taxes for useful, not for unnecessary, expenditure. Further, we in the Congress ought to maintain so far as possible, the control of the public purse by maintaining proper checks over the action of the executive branch. When authority needs to be delegated to them, it should be done. But where the authority already delegated is sufficient, where any further delegation would have a potential for abuse that would run counter to the public interest, it should be retained.

The 53-year-old 4¼ percent long-term interest ceiling is indeed a symbol of the demand of Congress for a low-interest policy by this Government. But it is more than a symbol. It is a sufficient grant of authority to the Department of the Treasury, on which there are no restrictions for financing of obligations carrying maturity dates as long as 7 years. Let them manage the public debt in the public interest. If long-term rates drop below 4¼ percent, let them use the long-term market. But if they remain above that figure, let them continue as they have done since 1965 to rely on the short-term market. It is worth noting that Secretary Connally admitted to the committee that in this period the Treasury would not have gone to the long-term market even if the ceiling had been lifted. Further, he expressed the judgment that "within the next several months" rates may decline enough so that "we could issue some long-term bonds at a very favorable rate of interest."

In short, I agree—and having been chairman of the New Mexico State Finance Committee for the past few years and very active in fiscal matters, I have a strong concern or I would not speak out—I agree that the exemption asked by Treasury is unnecessary and unwise. I shall vote against it, and I hope that the majority of this body will agree with me.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, it has been many times said that when Congress comes to the question of raising the national debt limit, it is a question of facing up to what Congress has done with regard to spending beyond the country's means in the past; and that any negative vote, if thoughtfully made on such an issue, can be only a protest.

This is a complicated subject indeed, but it is my present intention to cast a negative vote against this particular rise in the debt limit. Not only because, with the conservative voting pattern that I have cast with regard to Federal expenditures, I feel justified in casting a negative vote against this result of the extravagance of our Government as a whole; but also because the administration, in asking at this time for this tremendous increase in the debt limit, is simultaneously asking that Congress appropriate billions of dollars in a Federal revenue sharing plan that makes little fiscal sense in the present form.

This is not to say that I would not endorse some types of Federal revenue sharing, but I understand that the present administration proposal in this field is simply to appropriate money and turn it over to the local government while at the same time borrowing it at high rates of interest to accomplish this objective.

It would seem to be more logical to approach Federal revenue sharing on the basis of the Federal Government removing itself from certain fields of taxation; or, on the basis of cooperation with local governments with income tax joint operation, as suggested by Chairman MILLS in the recent past.

In any event, I feel that I should cast a negative vote on this measure before us today even if it is nothing more than a protest against the extravagant spending which our country has been experiencing in the immediate past. In saying what I have said on revenue sharing. I say this with an open mind. I am willing to be persuaded; but, as it is now before us, it seems a fiscal mistake.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, this could be as significant a decision as we shall make in this session of the Congress.

For the last 40 years, the health chart of the Nation's economy has moved graphically and unerringly in inverse ratio to the movement in interest rates throughout the country.

When interest rates have gone up, the economy has contracted and declined. When interest rates have lowered, the economy has expanded.

Certainly this is not the time—now that we have seen a salutary, if inade-

quate, beginning in the reversal of high interest rates in the private market—to start another round of upward leapfrogging by increasing the interest on the public debt.

It assuredly would be a signal to private lenders throughout the land to increase their interest rates on debts and loans of all types. This would fatally foredoom any effort we might make at stimulating economic revival.

We hear a great deal these days about consumer protection legislation. How anyone can pretend to be fighting for the rights of the consumer and at the same time move in the direction of higher interest rates is utterly beyond my ability to comprehend.

Consumers are also taxpayers. This year they are paying approximately $20 billion in interest on the national debt. This is the second largest item in the entire Federal budget, and it buys us absolutely nothing. That $20 billion does not pave a single mile of road or buy a single brick for a single schoolhouse.

The bill before us would authorize an increase in interest on $10 billion worth of long-term obligations of the Government. An increase of 1 percent in this interest rate would automatically add $100 million annually to the cost of operating the Government, and if we were to assume that the average one of these bonds would be a 30-year bond, it would add $3 billion to the cost of debt service.

But the most devastating effect it could have would be to set the pace for another round of interest rate increases throughout the economy.

Consumers today are inundated by the extortionate price of borrowed money. It is a suffocating burden. It is the cruelest tax of all, because it falls heaviest upon the very people who are least able to afford it—those who absolutely have to borrow money and buy goods on time in order to live.

Last year American consumers paid $17.2 billion in consumer interest payments. This does not count approximately $21 billion additional that they paid in interest on home mortgages.

Thirty-seven billion dollars in interest out of the hard-earned paychecks of American consumers. This alone is considerably more than the total annual cost of the war in Vietnam. It siphons off the buying power of the American public in the most nonproductive way imaginable and brutally reduces the amount of money the public otherwise would have to purchase consumer goods produced by American laborers.

American business—and particularly small business—is suffocated by high interest payments today. Last year American businesses paid some $49 billion in interest payments on debts. To start another round of ever higher interest charges would be like blocking the windpipe through which America's business community must breathe.

In all, the American Nation was burdened last year by a total of some $120 billion of today's excessively high interest charges. If the failing economy is to make it way up the hill to economic revival, this is far too heavy a weight to bear on its back.

If there is to be any economic revival in the country, the movement in interest charges must be down and not up.

Congress has a chance today to exert a profound effect for good or for ill. I urge that we defeat this iniquitous provision and give a clear and resounding message to the President and to the Federal Reserve Board that we will play no further part in the skyrocketing of interest rates in this Nation and that we fully expect both leadership and action from them to bring interest rates back down to a livable level.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, voting to increase the debt ceiling is always a painful responsibility.

It is politically painful because the majority of the taxpayers of this country conclude that support of legislation to give any administration additional borrowing authority represents support of a policy of deficit spending.

Those of us who understand the fiscal operations of Government know better.

We know that the Congress itself, by appropriating funds in excess of tax revenues, has created the need to increase Federal borrowing in the past.

In that regard many of us have been far less prone to support excessive spending bills than others so that the responsibility for deficit spending becomes both a singular and collective responsibility of the legislature.

The real issue facing us today, as has been true 18 times in the past 16 years when we have increased the national debt, is whether or not the additional borrowing authority is necessary in the amount requested.

I cannot believe that any knowledgeable Member of this body does not understand the chaos that would result if we arbitrarily refused to increase the debt ceiling.

We must understand that we must meet good-faith obligations of the Federal Government once they are incurred even though many of us may not have supported the policy of deficit spending in our past actions on the floor of this House.

There are many of us who can say that if every Member of Congress had voted as we have voted over the years we would not be saddled with the astronomical national debt which stood at $278 billion in 1957 when I became a Member of this body.

We all know that it took years of indulging in fiscal imprudence to create the major portion of our present national indebtedness.

And it seriously raises the question as to whether or not statutory debt limitations serve any good purpose in light of the present situation.

For example, our total indebtedness was $49 billion in 1941.

By 1952 it had reached $275 billion and by 1962—$300 billion.

It rose to $358 billion by 1968 when the present administration took office.

The fact of the matter is that we must decide today what is necessary to meet those obligations which the Federal Government has incurred and which must be paid.

And if we are going to do anything about reducing or even maintaining the present level of our national debt, it obviously is going to have to be done by cutting future spending.

Therein lies the answer to fiscal responsibility even though there is the misunderstanding in many quarters that a solution to problems created by fiscal imprudence can be found by the oversimplified act of merely voting against increasing the debt ceiling when we know that we must meet the fiscal obligations which have been incurred solely by the action of this Congress in the past.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, no one who is truly concerned about economy in Government can approach another increase in the national debt ceiling with great enthusiasm. But such a step is absolutely necessary at this time, and I am taking it with that understanding, and with the strong belief that fiscal policies of the present administration will diminish the need for moves such as this in the future.

In a positive sense, of course, the debt ceiling can be viewed as an extremely valuable tool for congressional scrutiny of executive branch spending. By providing a limit on indebtedness, the ceiling acts as a restraint on this spending. However, the tool must be a realistic one. Unless this is the case, it becomes destructive and leads to costly makeshift procedures and serious operating difficulties. And this is the primary reason why the Ways and Means Committee set the temporary debt limit for fiscal year 1972 at $430 billion. We did so because we believed that Treasury estimates justified such action, but we also felt it was desirable to maintain an adequate restraint on spending. It is noteworthy that although the Treasury Department originally requested a temporary limit of $435 billion, it subsequently indicated it could live with the lower figure established by the committee.

Without this increase, the present temporary limit of $395 billion would drop on July 1 to $380 billion. Treasury estimates at that time the debt will be $16.5 billion above that figure. Further, by mid-June of this year the debt will reach a temporary peak of approximately $430 billion. Failure to raise this ceiling would result in serious consequences for this Government. Savings bonds could not be issued and payroll savings plans would be disrupted. And the Treasury cash balance would dissipate quickly. Expiring Treasury bills could not be replaced and the cash balance of the Treasury would soon be exhausted. Once this happens the Government would be compelled to delay full payment of contract obligations—salaries, various loan and benefit programs, and grants to State and local governments. The resulting economic hardship would fall most severely upon areas—such as my district—where there are large concentrations of Federal employees or employees engaged in production under large Government contracts.

In regard to the interest-rate ceiling,

it is important to note that for the past 5 years, because of this unrealistic limitation, the Treasury has been unable to sell securities maturing in more than 7 years. The result has been a concentration of debt financing in a limited sector of the market—short-term securities. Thus, Treasury has been faced quarterly with refunding problems.

Furthermore, the savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks—the backbone of the housing industry—have been hurt because as people realized they could get high interest rates for a short-term maximum security Federal obligation, they withdrew their savings from these institutions. And this has been one of the major factors in skyrocketing interest costs in this field.

It is clear, then, that the interest ceiling should be lifted to the extent recommended by the committee. Otherwise, the Treasury will not have the maneuverability it requires for sound debt management.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, today the Congress is again faced with the perennial problem of whether to increase or not to increase the public debt limit. Some people regard the debt limit as meaningless because Congress is always granting increases in the public debt limit when requested by the President. They say that the executive branch has no regard for the present debt limit when requesting new budget authority in its budget. The Congress grants this authority in the form of appropriations and the executive branch then proceeds to obligate the Government. As Government expenditures increase, more and more they are exceeding revenues. The President must then ask Congress to raise the public debt limit so that the Government can borrow the necessary funds to meet its obligations. This has been the pattern in recent years. The time has come to break this pattern. This legislation can only be meaningful if we agree that we shall not authorize more deficit financing at this time.

Since 1961, the Congress has extended or increased the public debt limit 14 times, from a level of $293 billion to the present level of $395 billion, an increase of 35 percent in the past decade. Again, we are being asked to raise the debt limit by an additional $35 billion bringing the proposed debt limit to $430 billion. This amounts to an increase of $127 billion, 47 percent in just 10 years, from 1961 to the present.

The period of the 1960's is characterized by an accelerating and aggravating inflation coupled with deficit spending; having the Federal Government spend more money than it receives in revenues. This extensive period of deficit financing has served only to intensify the inflation that has crawled into our economy. It is time to bring this inflation under control. It is time for the Federal Government to stop spending more money than it takes in. We cannot continue to let the public debt limit rise year after year.

As I mentioned, the decade of the 1960's has shown a series of Federal Government budget deficits. These deficits are reflected in annual increases in the public debt outstanding. At the end of fiscal year 1960, our total public debt subject to limitation amounted to $286 billion. Presently, as of February 22, 1971, the total public debt subject to limitation was $392.5 billion. This is an increase of $106.5 billion in our public debt outstanding since June 30, 1960. Our debt limit during this period of time has increased by $102 billion. Right now our public debt outstanding is only $2.5 billion below the public debt limit. By March 15, 1971, the public debt subject to limitation is expected to hit $398 billion, $3 billion over the public debt limit. Let us compare this with the end of fiscal year 1960 when our public debt was $7 billion below the public debt limit. Over this period of time the cumulative Federal funds budget deficits have totaled over $100 billion. This is clearly the reason that our public debt keeps rising.

Mr. Chairman, we have not realized a Federal funds budget surplus since fiscal year 1960. In fiscal year 1970, we had a Federal funds budget deficit of $13.1 billion. Revised budget estimates show an estimated Federal funds deficit of $25.5 billion for the end of this fiscal year and an estimated Federal funds deficit of $23.1 billion for the upcoming fiscal year. This totals an estimated deficit of $161.7 billion in just 3 years. It is time to put a halt to this excessive spending. Interest charges alone on the public debt are reaching almost $20 billion annually. This is more than we spent in any 1 fiscal year until World War II. Mr. Speaker, inflation continues to plague the economy. We must bring the economy back into balance. We must bring our budget matters back into balance. It is time to examine Federal Government functions far more critically.

Mr. Chairman, it is time to take a look at our programs. We must start asking ourselves—which programs are necessary, which programs should be terminated, which programs should be initiated, which programs should be postponed, and most importantly, how can we pay for the programs that we deem necessary. We cannot continue spending more money than we take in. This is, of course, the cause of huge budget deficits in recent years. These deficits which continue to aggravate the inflationary pressures in the economy must be halted. We cannot afford to delay any longer. We must critically review all Government programs so that we can fit them within the budgetary resources that are available to our Government.

A recent study by the Tax Foundation, entitled, "Growth Trends of New Federal Programs: 1955–1968" shows the need for a complete examination of all Government programs. The study covers a period of 13 years from fiscal year 1956 to fiscal year 1968. During this time, the total administrative budget doubled and we accumulated a deficit of more than $70 billion, with our national debt increasing by a similar amount.

Let me sketch for you very briefly some of the findings of this study:

Over the 13-year span, there were 112 new Federal programs started. Further, as the report states:

> Of all the programs examined in this study, only one—the accelerated public works program initiated in 1963—has been terminated. However, any "savings" which might have been achieved through termination of that program have been more than offset by the institution of new programs providing increased aids for the same types of public facilities as were financed under the accelerated public works program.

An examination of the report shows that new programs have been started at an accelerating rate. For example, over the most recent 4-year period of the study, fiscal years 1965 to 1968, the total of new programs initiated amounted to 62; this is an average of more than 15 new programs per year. For the preceding 4-year period, fiscal years 1961 to 1964, there were 32 new programs initiated, an average of eight new programs per year. And for the earlier 4-year period, fiscal years 1957 to 1960, there were 15 new programs initiated, an average of almost 4 per year. Thus, we have new Federal programs being started on a progressive basis of 4, 8, 15, for the last three 4-year periods. We cannot afford to continue this pattern.

All of these programs may have had very good and justifiable reasons for supporting them, and under certain conditions could individually have been justified. But, we must look at the total picture and not at individual fragments. With our current fiscal situation, it is imperative that we establish an order of priorities so that we gain the most effective utilization for the overall public good from the limited resources available. I think that it is urgent that we examine each one of the present Federal programs now in existence and reevaluate the goals and objectives for which each program was authorized, determine if the original goals are still valid, ascertain how much and to what degree we have solved the problem for which the program was initiated, try to determine if there is a better alternative approach to solving the problem, weight the value and urgency of one program against all others, and thereby improve the basis for allocating Federal resources.

The task before us as a nation is to evaluate critically all of our programs, strengthen those that are producing the most desirable results, reduce or replace those that are less effective, and eliminate those that are ineffective.

Mr. Chairman, we must find another way to finance new Government programs, I am deeply troubled by our rapidly increasing public debt. I feel that we must evaluate the Federal Government functions. We cannot continue to increase our public debt limit until our economy is brought back into balance. Therefore, I feel that I must vote against the public debt limit and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear that I am not unalterably opposed to deficit spending as a matter of principle. There are times when the interests of the country can best be served by a deficit budget. And, while it will not offer the President much comfort, I think he is right in his judgment that the present state of the economy is such as to re-

quire a deficit budget. However, we must make some firm, long-range plans for dealing with the imbalance between expenditures and revenues. If we approved the increase in the debt limit today, I am afraid we will lose much of the incentive to take that long hard look at our revenues and expenditures. If we just more or less automatically continue to raise the debt limit, we are defeating the very purpose of the debt limit. The limit was established to force us to take those long hard looks at the gap between income and outgo. The increases in the limit have become so regular and so routine that we have completely forgotten and subverted the original purpose of the limit. Incidentally, I plan to do some further research on the original purpose of the debt limit, and will insert the results in the RECORD.

In short, I would be willing to vote for the increase requested by the President if I felt confident that the Congress would in fact, review the programs we have authorized to see if they are all in fact necessary, and likewise to look at our revenues to see if there are other sources available. For example, we may have to seriously consider the value-added tax. Another potential source of income is to be found in our numerous tax loopholes.

We have a long way to go in order to get the Congress in a position to realistically take this "long hard look." Under our present organizational setup it is virtually assured that the Congress will not be forced to deal directly with the problem of the imbalance between revenues and expenditures. We may have to assign one committee jurisdiction and authority to handle the overall budget. That committee would be responsible for reporting legislation to the Congress setting the grand total for the budget and the amounts to be allocated to broad areas. Then the Appropriations Committee would fill in the details within the broad guidelines established by the budget committee. The Ways and Means Committee would be charged with coming up with sufficient revenue to "pay the bill," even if it meant raising taxes.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman—

> The people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; . . . a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the sympathetic plunder of the public treasury. (Republican National Convention, 1860.)

To the drafters of the party platform quoted in part above, then President Abraham Lincoln wrote:

> This declaration of principles and sentiments . . . meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it in any part.

The birthday of this illustrious President, which we recently celebrated, should serve to remind us of the relevance of the principles he endorsed so wholeheartedly. The soundness of his reasoning still obtains, but apparently it does not convince the economic advisers of Mr. Lincoln's successor in both capacities, the present head of the Republican Party and occupant of the White House.

In an effort to reverse the rising tide of unemployment by giving the economy a boost, they have chosen the risky course of massive deficit spending. The new budget is roughly $30 billion—or 15 percent—higher than the old. A deficit of $11.6 billion is now anticipated by the administration for fiscal year 1972, but the economic assumptions used to arrive at that figure are, to say the least, optimistic. More conservative estimates of Federal revenues in the coming fiscal year would lead to a more pessimistic conclusion.

That the Treasury itself secretly doubts the accuracy of its official predictions of a drastic upswing in the economy could be argued from the recent request to the Congress for the biggest single increase in the national debt ceiling since World War II. The upper limit on the national debt is apparently an ever-expanding ceiling without a roof. The current restriction now stands at the heady height of $395 billion. The administration's latest request would push it over the $400 billion mark for the first time, to an eye-popping $435 billion. This figure almost equals the total gross national product as recently as 1957. The interest charge for this staggering sum will be $21.2 billion next year. The average net income from a U.S. farm in 1970 was $5,563. On this basis, it would take all the income from more than 3.5 million farms just to pay the interest on the public debt. I intend to vote against this bill.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, because I was unable to participate in the debate on H.R. 4690, I would like to take this time to discuss my views on the legislation to increase the public debt limit and to remove the 4¼-percent interest rate on long-term Government obligations.

While there has been much discussion concerning the effect on the economy that the removal of the 4¼-percent ceiling on interest rates would have, I think it is essential to point out that the elimination of this ceiling would only apply to $10 billion of the Federal debt. It is consistent with good debt management to increase that portion of the debt placed in long-term bonds. By doing this, we obviate the need for the Federal Government constantly going into money markets to finance short-term obligations and thereby constantly disturbing money markets. In addition, the removal of this ceiling is consistent with my belief that the money market interest rates should be decided on a competitive basis. While several individuals and groups have expressed their opposition to removing this ceiling because of the possible adverse effect on the economy, I am not convinced that retaining the 4¼-percent ceiling would keep interest rates down. In the last year, when the 4¼-ceiling was in effect, interest rates rose to their highest point in a hundred years and destroyed the ability for people to obtain home mortgages and consumer loans.

A far greater impact would be felt on the economy by increasing the debt limitation. It appears to me that the Federal budget will experience a $25 to $30 billion deficit in fiscal year 1972 and that a vote for raising the debt limit in fiscal 1971 will, in essence, result in a $65 billion increase in the debt limit. At this time, I oppose increasing the debt limit because of the consequences it will have on the financial money markets which assuredly will result in increases in interest rates.

In addition, I am opposing the increase in the public debt limit to indicate further that I disapprove strongly with the administration's economic policies which are obviously taking their toll in human as well as economic terms. I question the wisdom of a policy that is causing a high unemployment rate and a stagnated GNP.

And finally, I oppose a $77.8 billion defense budget which goes to finance the ravaging of entire countries in Southeast Asia and the deployment of the ABM system. I feel that it is wrong for the American taxpayer to be saddled with an increased debt when the Government elects to spend its dollars for such imprudent policies.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Chairman, when the roll is called, I will reluctantly support the increase in the public debt limit as provided in H.R. 4690. At the beginning I should make it clear I am not a proponent of raising the debt ceiling and I certainly do not relish voting for it. At this time, or perhaps I should clarify these words to say at this point in time about the only responsible course is to be in favor of raising the limit enough to pay the bills we have already created.

One applicable parallel to our present situation would be to say to the merchants in downtown Washington or in our home districts to permit our wives to have merchandise that they wish to purchase on credit and then say to those same merchants when the bills come due—in effect, do not rush me right now. I will pay if I have the money right now and if I do not have you will just have to wait. Such a course might work for a while in our own personal affairs but it will not work with the Federal Government.

I shudder to think what would happen if we say to our deserving veterans who expect their checks the first of every month or to the Federal employees or the millions of social security recipients that they will have to wait to another time to receive their checks. Even if we had to tell the veterans or Government employees and our elderly pensioners there is no money for them this would not be nearly as bad as for the word to go out across the world that the U.S. Treasury is broke and cannot meet any of its bills in the ordinary course of events as they accrue. The truth is that central bankers of other countries all over the world would immediately lose confidence in the United States and immediately demand the gold which is theirs but which has not been called for out of Fort Knox, Ky. In less than 30 days all of our gold would be gone. In short, the United States would be following the course closely akin to suicide.

Now, everyone agrees that sometime before long there must be a showdown on this course of continually increasing the limits on the public debt, or put differently, raising the debt ceiling. But the

best way to do that is when we consider authorizations and appropriations. There is probably no better way to describe it than to say a vote against a debt ceiling may appear to be an economy vote but it is not necessarily an economy vote.

It is my considerate opinion we cannot escape by lavish remarks and a lot of oratory. The fact is the money has been voted and has been spent and bills are now coming due and must be paid. If one looks at the report on page 5 it will be found that this increase should be enough to take care of any Treasury obligations or contingencies through March 15, 1972. It may never be wise for a Member of Congress to state without reservation or qualification a course which he will pursue at a future date because matters that come before us are so complex and so constantly subject to change that almost anything can happen in the course of a year. Notwithstanding, it is my present conviction that if the President returns to the Congress in March 1972, and asks for a further increase in the debt limit, my support of the increase at that time will be dependent upon whether or not I can show by recorded rollcall votes that I have opposed authorizations and or appropriations in an amount as great or greater than the debt increase then being sought by the administration.

Put simply, if there has been a series of instances which when totaled up equals or exceeds the increase asked for, then it would seem reasonable that as a Member who had voted against spending he would be justified in also voting against increasing the debt limit.

The above observations are made in the firm conviction that we cannot go on in perpetuity borrowing more then we take in. Some day there must be a day of reckoning. As long as we put off the problem, the worse it may become. But when money has been spent it becomes a fact of life that we must pay the bill. There has been some restraint exercised. The administration asked for $40 billion and it was cut by our committee to $35 billion. Mr. Chairman, I have not had members of my staff total up the dollar amount of authorizations and appropriations I have opposed since the last increase but I shall begin now to keep a careful accounting. No one can say my course is partisan for I have voted to increase debt limits under previous administration. The fact is that I supported raising the debt ceiling last year under the present administration. No, this is not a partisan matter but it may well appear to be the next time the administration asks for another increase.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot support section 3 of H.R. 4690 which provides bonds may be issued at a rate of interest exceeding 4½ percent because our control over the interest rate is one of the few means we have to exercise restraint. It is one check that Congress can use. As I read section 3 in H.R. 4690, if it is adopted, there is nothing to prevent the interest rate from going one, two or three points higher than the ceiling now provided for. I suppose it is conceivable it could go up to 7 or 8 percent and if we do not hold the rate down to 4½ percent as now provided by law, how do we expect to get any measure of restraint across to the people downtown.

Perhaps those voting against this interest increase will be called populists. The facts are if we increase this interest rate we increase the cost of our debt by an untold amount.

I suppose there may exist a belief that people do not understand economics and they do not understand the difference between high- and low-interest cost to the Government. But I am sure that they do recognize the second highest item in the Federal budget today is the interest the Government must pay on its accumulated debt second only to the expenditures for defense. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I shall oppose section 3.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Chairman, on March 19, 1969, the Congress, at the President's request, increased the permanent debt ceiling to $365 billion and the temporary ceiling to $377 billion.

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

The debt rose last month to within $1 billion of the $395 billion ceiling. Now we are asked that the ceiling be increased to $435 billion before the end of this month and for the elimination of the 4½ percent ceiling on interest which the Government—that is, the American taxpayer—can pay on long-term borrowing.

In a truly progressive nation the cost of living goes down, not up. In a truly progressive nation, there are not millions on welfare who make a living by exploiting the millions of employed. In a truly progressive nation there is a labor shortage, not millions of unemployed.

The ever spiraling cost of living, the millions on welfare rolls and millions of unemployed caused by huge debts, budget deficits and confiscatory taxes are irrefutable evidence that America is going backward. Initiative is being stifled, the free enterprise system which made America the most prosperous nation on earth is being destroyed, and business, seeking lower taxes and lower costs of production, is being driven to foreign countries.

A nation with the natural resources and the productive capacity of America has never gone financially bankrupt without first suffering moral bankruptcy at the top. The lamebrains, weak sisters, and Keynesians already have plunged the U.S. Government into almost hopeless insolvency. Continued deficits will result in total bankruptcy. Can there be any doubt about the end of the road backward? The deficit financing road is the freeway to total state socialism, known by some as communism.

The answer to the financial morass that our Nation is in is to restore fiscal responsibility, which traditionally has meant a balanced budget, and for the Congress to reassume the constitutional power, which it relinquished in 1913 to the Federal Reserve banking system, "to coin money, regulate the value thereof."

In spite of the fact that a solution to our money system and the national debt is the key to the solution to many ills in our society, there remains widespread apathy and general unconcern regarding the public debt as a national issue.

Because of the complexity of the budget, the machinations of the Federal Reserve banking system, and the staggering size of the debt as well as the publicity and overemphasis given to pollution, sex, pornography, and other problems by the mass media, the average man in the street pays little attention to something made to seem as complicated as the national debt.

Why our Government leaders do not consider the national debt to be one of our most pressing problems to be solved by means other than annually increasing the legal debt limit is open to speculation.

An indication of the administration's cut and dried attitude toward the debt problem is revealed by the fact that only 1 day was set aside for public hearings on something as crucial to the American people and their money as this. It has become a routine matter to spend recklessly in excess of income and simply increase the debt ceiling each year. But it is also inflationary, irresponsible, and immoral.

Still another explanation for this indifference toward the ever-rising national debt is the concept that has been drummed into the consciousness of the American people that the size of the debt does not matter since we owe it to ourselves.

I cannot subscribe to such alien and upside thinking, nor would the people back home if they were given an opportunity to understand what is taking place and how it would affect them. This body at this time has a chance to give notice of its independence by expressing the will of the people to curtail further reckless spending of tax money.

Since it is irrational for me to understand how we can have lower interest rates by removing the interest ceiling from U.S. bonds, I plan to cast my people's vote to retain the interest ceiling and against any increase in the debt limit on final passage of this measure.

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4690, the administration's ill-conceived request to increase the public debt limit.

These who would argue that the debt ceiling increase is necessary in order to provide as much money as is needed to run the Government are mistaken. The fact is that the Government today and for a long time has been incapable of representing the American people. The reason the debt ceiling has increased each year is because of a callous unconcern on the part of the Government to the needs of the people. The increase in public debt has come about as a result of an increase in the policy of destruction and the weapons of destruction by this administration and administrations before it. The spending of almost $80 billion of our tax money in a military program each year has created a constant requirement that this President and the Presidents before him come to Congress each year to request an increase in the debt ceiling.

I think it is high time that the Congress of the United States act in opposi-

tion to these constant requests by exercising its power over appropriations to make the administration recognize that its policies have got to be changed. I think it is time to prevent the President of the United States from utilizing the Federal tax dollar, in addition to the lives of the people, in an illegal and immoral war in Indochina. I think it is time that we stop spending billions of dollars for missiles, for antiballistic missiles, and MIRV's at a time when the people of this country need housing, health, and education.

There is no guarantee in H.R. 4690 that because we increase the debt ceiling that the people in the cities will, in fact, get any benefit from this fiscal policy in terms of what their human needs really are. They need housing; they need schools; they need a fight against drug addiction; they need mass transit systems; they need universal child-care systems. And all we see is that the largest amount of our tax dollars is constantly poured into a bottomless military drain. H.R. 4690 is not the legislation that will insure any reemphasis of administration money on the needs of the people.

The suggestion that we should remove the 4¼-percent interest rate ceiling on U.S. Government bonds further illustrates the realities of existing priorities in this country, for it is only those in the banks and financial institutions of our country who will benefit from the increased interest. The American people and the Government as a whole can only be further impoverished.

I oppose both the power to increase the interest paid on Government bonds, as well as the increase in the public debt ceiling which the administration seeks in H.R. 4690. I think the time has come for Congress, the men and women on both sides of the aisle, to make clear to the executive branch of this Government that we are going to utilize our power, our power over appropriations and our power over legislation, to prevent and to change the unconstitutional and unauthorized acts of the executive, and I urge this body today to recommit H.R. 4690 for further consideration.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I understand there is only one more speaker on the other side of the aisle; so I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan, the minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I think there are two very simple issues involved in the votes that will be taken this afternoon. The first and most important issue, of course, is whether or not the Government of the United States is going to be in a position where it can pay its bills.

The question is whether the bills that it owes for the procurement of services or of products can be paid. The question is whether the Government can pay its bills for the compensation of those who work for the Government, whether they are in civilian life or in the military, and whether or not the Federal Government can meet its other obligations. The issue is quite simple: Whether the Government will have sufficient funds on hand as of the end of this month to pay the commitments that we have made to those on social security, those who are receiving benefits in one or another form, one Government program or the other.

If we do not pass a debt increase limitation as recommended by the committee, then our Government will not be able to meet its obligations.

Those who are on the committee, the 25 committee members, 15 Democrats and 10 Republicans, heard the testimony of the various witnesses before that committee, and those members are the best judges of whether or not this legislation ought to be approved.

As I understand it, on that committee only three out of the 25 voted against reporting the legislation. Twenty-two out of the 25 voted for the legislation. They listened to the Secretary of the Treasury, and they had the benefit of the advice and counsel of others who testified.

It bothered me a bit, if I may say—and I am glad the gentleman from Wyoming is here—that he said this debt limitation increase was recommended by entrenched bureaucrats. If the members of the committee will turn to page 11 of the committee report, they will find the following statement cited by six former Secretaries of the Treasury. The statement reads as follows:

> As men who have served as Secretary of the Treasury over a period of more than twenty years and in widely varing economic and financial circumstances, we join in supporting the request of Secretary Connally that the 4¼ percent interest rate ceiling on Treasury bonds be removed. This action is essential to continue orderly management of the Government debt. Failure to remove this outmoded ceiling, with the consequence of forcing disproportionate short-term financing, can become a disruptive influence in credit markets.

I urge the Members to look at the men who have signed that statement. The most recent Secretary of the Treasury, David Kennedy, certainly is no entrenched bureaucrat.

Joseph W. Barr is no entrenched bureaucrat. He formerly served as a Member of this body, and he is presently president or chairman of the board of one of the largest financial institutions in the city of Washington, incidentally a Democrat.

Henry H. Fowler is certainly no entrenched bureaucrat.

Douglas Dillon is about as far as one can get from an entrenched bureaucrat.

Robert B. Anderson is certainly no entrenched bureaucrat.

John W. Snyder is no bureaucrat by any standards.

These men who came from private life have requested and recommended that the committee and this body raise for a limited amount the ceiling of 4¼ percent on the sale of Government obligations and also they favored the increase in the debt limitation. They in one way or another during their terms of office as Secretary of the Treasury recommended debt increases for the very same reason that we have today: to pay our bills.

The other question is whether or not the Federal Government will save the taxpayers money. The committee recommended in section 3 a $10 billion sale of Government securities over and above an interest rate of 4¼ percent in the long-term market.

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

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, the committee did not make it mandatory that the Secretary of the Treasury sell these securities. The committee in effect has given the Secretary the option to do it. If the bill is approved as it was recommended by the committee, the Secretary will have the opportunity of looking at the money market and making a determination as to whether or not it is better to go in the long-term market or whether it is better to finance our financial needs in the short-term market.

The gentleman from Wisconsin made an argument a minute ago, and in effect he said that if the Patman amendment is approved and this provision is stricken from the bill the Government will stay in the short-term market and therefore save taxpayers money, the inference being if Uncle Sam could go in the long-term market he would crowd out the home buyer. And I believe the gentleman also said it would make it difficult for the automobile purchaser.

In my judgment, if the committee's bill is recommended it will give the Secretary of the Treasury the option to go into either market, but if the amendment is approved and the right to go in the long-term market is precluded then Uncle Sam will have to stay in the short-term market. Who is hurt in the short-term market? It is the individuals who have revolving credit with department stores and with other such organizations, those people who in effect are borrowing from a department store in the short-term area, who will be paying higher interest rates.

The individuals who buy automobiles today are in the short-term money market. If the gentleman's point of view prevails it will cost automobile buyers more to finance their acquisition of automobiles today.

Let me say that it makes far more sense to give to the U.S. Government an option to go where it can best distribute its needs, whether that be long term or short term. If we force the Government to go in one or the other in a mandatory way, I believe we disrupt the money markets very substantially.

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

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

Mr. REUSS. I have been listening attentively to the words of the gentleman from Michigan.

I said before and I say again that I would favor a lifting of the ceiling tailored with appropriate language so that Congress preserves its authority and prevents the Treasury from going into the long-term, high-interest market just for the sake of fixing up high-interest, long-term bond programs. If you draft

a provision which requires the Secretary of the Treasury in his debt management policies to have some concern for the poor old taxpayer who pays $20 billion of interest on that debt every year I will be a leading spear bearer for that kind of amendment, but that is not what we have before us. That is why I am against the Ways and Means provision.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. It seems to me, in response to the comment of the gentleman from Wisconsin, that we must have some faith in the Secretary of the Treasury, a man for whom I personally have tremendous admiration. He is not a member of my political party. He is serving the United States as well as the President of the United States in a most difficult job. I am convinced, as I think the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Texas ought to be, that John Connally, if given this authority, will do what is in the best interest of the Government and of the taxpayers generally.

I do not understand why the gentleman from Wisconsin wants to hamstring him, why he wants to tie him down to a single area in the short-term interest market. By his comments and the way he is going to vote, in effect, I guess that is what he is going to do.

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CAREY of New York. I agree with the statement being made by the minority leader in the well.

I want to point out one more fact as to who is hurt by the Treasury's constant reentry at inopportune times in the short-term market. In that market more and more of the localities and the major cities are not allowed to accumulate long-term debt obligations, but they must borrow in order to meet their day-to-day needs in the major cities. When they are in the short-term market trying to borrow and Uncle Sam has to come in order to finance his short-term obligations, that puts an additional burden on the local municipalities and they suffer very heavily in trying to meet their needs in these major centers. There is just no question about that.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

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

Mr. REUSS. If the Patman amendment does not prevail, would not the gentleman from Michigan agree that there is nothing in the world to stop the Secretary of the Treasury from tomorrow seeking to issue an issue of Federal 30-year bonds at 6¾ percent?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. If the Patman amendment does not prevail, the Secretary of the Treasury, when the bill becomes law and if it is in this form, could go into the market, either short term or long term.

He could finance the way the gentleman from Wisconsin indicated. However, I do not think he will do what the gentleman from Wisconsin says he might do, because it does not appear that that is the best deal for the Government of the United States or for the taxpayers of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, in reading the committee report I notice on page 2 that since I have been a Member of the House I think the House has voted on a debt limitation increase 28 times. With two or three exceptions I have supported a debt increase whether it was a Democratic or a Republican President, whether it was one administration or another. The reason is very simple. We get ourselves in the position where because we have voted for appropriations forcing expenditures, the Federal Government has to have leeway to borrow money to pay its bills. If we do not do this today, as we ought to do, then we could have and we undoubtedly will have chaos and confusion at a time when I do not believe it would be in the best interest of the country to have a disruption of financial markets or of the economy as a whole.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge Members on both sides of the aisle to oppose the Patman amendment and to vote for the committee bill recommended by 22 out of the 25 members on that committee.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, to close the debate I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONNER).

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to begin by reading a portion of just one sentence of the statement made by my distinguished friend from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) when he appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to the lifting of the 4¼-percent ceiling which is restrictive and which has a devastating effect on financing the national debt.

When he appeared before the committee Mr. PATMAN had this to say:

> As this committee has recognized in the past and as the Congress has stated time and again, the 4¼ percent ceiling is the principal low-interest symbol—

And the key word there is "symbol"—of our Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to point out to my colleagues in the House today that the economy having come to this point in time that this 4¼-percent ceiling is in fact nothing but a symbol because it is impossible now and will be impossible for the future, as it has been since 1965, to sell long-term bonds at a rate of 4¼ percent or less.

What we are doing now almost every Member of this House has voted in principle to do on other legislation. I do not think that there are many Members in this House who voted against raising the interest rate ceiling for FHA and for VA-insured homes when they could not get the money under the prescribed interest rate limitation. The interest rate went up and now it is coming back down.

If you believe, as I believe, that in financing the debt of the Federal Government long-term money often is cheaper than short-term money, then you can vote to lift this ceiling to the extent this legislation recommends.

If you have a copy of the hearings and will turn to page 5 when Secretary Connally was talking with the committee, he pointed out—and these are actual facts—that the average maturity has declined since 1965, when we were no longer able to sell long-term bonds because of the 4¼-percent ceiling, from an average maturity of 5 years and 9 months in June 1965, to 3 years and 4 months now. The amount of those long-term bonds outstanding has decreased from $43.5 billion to $17.5 billion.

Mr. Chairman, there is not anything at work here but supply and demand. Most of you people are old enough to have gone through some of the depression and you know that no depression that ever follows another depression ever gets as low as its predecessor. In other words, you never quite drop back as far following a depression in the preceding years.

The same thing is also true with reference to interest rates. How far in the forseeable future will it be before we are able to sell any long-term bonds under the 4¼-percent ceiling?

So, the only thing that the Secretary and the administration have asked for is the authority, when and if a favorable interest rate for the marketing of long-term bonds becomes available, so that they in their discretion will be allowed to experiment, so to speak, and to sell those bonds to the extent of $10 billion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues of the House, I know that those of you who are on my side of the aisle, the Democratic side of the aisle, have a vested interest in low interest rates, and I share that with you, but let me point out to you that the man who occupies the White House now has in his wisdom chosen an outstanding Democrat as his Secretary of the Treasury. It is not the President's neck that is out, if the marketing of long-term bonds is not accomplished under this authorization, but it is going to be Secretary Connally who is going to have to account for the failure if, indeed, there is a failure on his part. And the Secretary has assured the committee that only if favorable conditions come into being will he market any portion of this $10 billion of bonds that will be made available to him. He is not going to dump $10 billion worth of bonds on the market at any one time. It is only if favorable rates come into play that he will market any of these bonds, and he is going to have to be accountable for his stewardship.

My friends, managing the national debt is not the business of the U.S. Congress. This requires technical professionals to accomplish. There are people in the Treasury charged with this and I think we ought to let them shoulder this responsibility.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman field?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I am happy to yield to my chairman.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my friend, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONNER) yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I think there is one other important fact we should bear in mind about this whole matter, and that is, in addition to what the gentleman from Louisiana has said about assurances given us by the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no doubt in the minds of the members of the committee, insofar as I know, but what the Secretary of the Treasury and other spokesmen of the administration will be back before the Committee on Ways and Means not later than this time next year looking for a further increase in the debt ceiling for the remainder of fiscal year 1972, and perhaps for all of fiscal year 1973.

Therefore not only will our committee have a chance to look at the particular proposition involved in section 3 at that time, but I can assure all of the Members that I am going to stay in constant contact with the people in the Treasury to see to it that they do not make use of the authority granted by section 3 except when it would be completely and totally in the public interest to do it.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, what the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has said is exactly right. Let us give the Treasury some discretionary authority, and only a limited amount of discretionary authority, requiring them to account for their stewardship. If they can market long-term bonds at a more favorable interest rate than we are presently marketing short-term bonds, then we will have accomplished our purpose. We will have saved the taxpayers dollars and interest on the public debt, and the taxpayers will be ahead.

So I think there is something to gain by letting the Treasury see whether or not they can prove their point. I believe they deserve this opportunity.

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

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

Mr. VANIK. Will the gentleman agree that past experience indicates that when there is high-interest paper issued by the Government, that it usually finds its way into the commercial banks, and is unavailable to the public? The high-interest-bearing certificates have found their way generally into the commercial banks.

Now, this was done by the predecessor Secretary of the Treasury.

I would disagree with the gentleman that he has the history to back up this type of hope.

When it came to the trust funds, the trust funds seem to have carried an average interest yield of 4⅓ percent. He does not mean that these high interest securities would find their way into the trust fund instead of finding their way into the commercial banks?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I believe the gentleman is mistaken about the interest rate paid on moneys borrowed from the trust funds; that interest is at the rate of short-term borrowing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana.

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

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, the last time I checked, I think it was last week or the week before, I will say to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio, the average rate of interest being paid by the Treasury was around 5¾ percent—and if there were any borrowings from the trust funds at that time—and I do not know whether there were or not—but had there been, the law would have required that the Treasury pay 5¾ percent on those issues from the trust funds.

Mr. WAGGONNER. That is my understanding, also. The law requires that money borrowed from the trust funds be paid an interest rate which is equal to that paid on short-term borrowings. So what the gentleman said is correct.

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

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. VANIK. I agree that a higher rate of interest is being paid on the borrowings today, but the average rate is still around 4⅓ percent because during the time when the 8-percent certificates were issued, they did not get them to the public.

Mr. WAGGONNER. In years gone by, the average rate was considerably lower than at present but not under today's marketing conditions—the rate being paid on new trust fund issues is well over 5 percent.

Mr. VANIK. But the average rate is still about 4⅓ percent.

Mr. MILLS. The average rate of interest on the amount of long-term bonds outstanding now, $17.5 billion, is somewhat more than 3 percent. But the interest rate that must be paid on new issues of Government securities is generally higher than that today because interest rates generally are much higher.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, while we are on this, I think it might be helpful for the gentleman from Ohio and other Members who are interested in this to look at the summary of the public debt and guaranteed debt outstanding as of January 31, 1971, which is on page 5 of the daily statement of the U.S. Treasury, and you will find there the various issues and the amounts held by the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Just as an example, there are $2 billion of 7½'s, $4 billion of 6⅛'s, $5 billion of 7⅝'s, $3 billion of 6½'s, and so on.

So there may be some of the high-interest rate certificates—there is no question about that.

Mr. VANIK. When the 8-percent notes went on the market, they went to the commercial banks and not to the trust funds. That is the very point I am making.

Mr. MILLS. That is not the fault of the Treasury. The rate is not fixed by law—except that the Treasury in borrowing from trust funds has to pay a rate of interest equal to the average rate then being paid by the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further requests for time?

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the bill is considered as having been read for amendment.

The bill is as follows:

H.R. 4690

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act (31 U.S.C. 757b) is amended by striking out "$380,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$400,000,000,000".

SEC. 2. (a) During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on June 30, 1972, the public debt limit set forth in the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act shall be temporarily increased by $30,000,000,000.

(b) Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, section 2 of Public Law 91-301 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The first section of the Second Liberty Bond Act (31 U.S.C. 752) is amended by adding at the end of the second paragraph the following new sentence: "Bonds herein authorized may be issued from time to time at a rate or rates of interest exceeding 4¼ per centum per annum, but the aggregate face amount of bonds issued pursuant to this sentence shall not exceed $10,000,000,000.".

The CHAIRMAN. No amendments are in order to the bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, or an amendment to strike out section 3 of the bill.

Are there committee amendments?

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, after line 9, insert:

"SEC. 4. (a) Effective with respect to obligations issued after March 3, 1971, the following provisions of law are hereby repealed:

"(1) Section 14 of the Second Liberty Bond Act (31 U.S.C. 765); and

"(2) Section 6312 of the Interior Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to payment by United States notes and certificates of indebtedness), and the item relating to such section 6312 in the table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 64 of such Code.

"(b) The Second Liberty Bond Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

" 'SEC. 27. In the case of obligations issued after March 3, 1971, under this Act or under any other provision of law, the terms and conditions of issue shall not permit the redemption before maturity of such obligation in payment of any tax imposed by the United States in any amount above the fair market value of such obligation at the time of such redemption. This section shall not apply to any Treasury bill which is issued under the authority of section 5' ".

Mr. MILLS. (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the amendment and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I point out to the Committee that this amendment is considered with provisions of present law which permit the payment of taxes for Federal obligations based upon the par or face value of obligations, even though the obligations have not yet matured. The effect of this is to permit the payment of taxes, not just estate taxes, but taxes generally, with an obligation which has a current market value of less than the par value.

Mr. Chairman, the committee decided, after discussion with others, including the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS), that now is the time to change this situation, not merely with respect to estate taxes, but generally.

Therefore, the committee amendment provides that, in the case of obligations issued after today, the terms and conditions of the issue are not to permit the redemption before maturity of the obligation in payment of any tax imposed by the United States in an amount above the fair market value of the obligation at the time of the redemption.

This applies across the board with one minor exception. It does not apply to Treasury bills which are issued for periods of less than a year. The discount here is very minor and the advantage made available is not for more than 6 days of interest. If we did not allow the payment before maturity in these cases it would present difficult financing problems for the Treasury since they allow Treasury bills to be used as payment of taxes in order to even out the flow of cash in the Treasury. As you know, the Treasury receives large payments after the 15th of March, April and June in the period between the 15th and the 22d of these months. This simply permits the issuance of Treasury bills which mature on the 22d of these months to be used as payment of tax on the 15th. In any event, since these are auctioned off in the market and since about one-quarter of them are used for payment of tax, it would appear that this 6-day shorter maturity period undoubtedly is a factor in arriving at the price at which the bonds sell in any case.

In any event, even though I wanted to spell out this minor exception clearly, it does not go to the problem raised in connection with this bill. In fact, it does not even go to the payment of estate taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PATMAN

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PATMAN: Strike out section 3 of the bill (page 2, lines 3 through 9).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, removal of this ceiling—under the guise of this $10 billion back door scheme—would reverse the trend toward lower interest rates and saddle the American public with another round of tight money and high interest rates. The trend toward lower rates is just beginning to trickle down to the consumers. Now, the administration—through its Secretary of the Treasury, John Connally—proposes that the Congress go along with an ill-timed scheme to wipe out the 4¼-percent ceiling.

The administration's move stems from the belief that the people have a short memory. The administration believes that the American people—now that interest rates have begun to decline—will forget about the hardships of 1969 and 1970 when interest rates rose and hung at the very highest levels ever recorded in the history of this Nation. The administration believes it can sneak this legislation through the Congress while the people are deceived into thinking that we are headed toward a low-interest policy.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are not so easily deluded. The people well remember the disastrous effects of the high-interest charges of 1969, and millions are still suffering from the consequences of these high-interest policies. The American people know that the 4¼-percent ceiling is a congressional mandate for low interest and they will not be fooled with high-sounding phrases about debt management. This House should overwhelmingly reject the effort to remove the 4¼ percent from the statute books and thereby vote against high interest. The people are demanding we vote this way. They are tired of high interest and tight money.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

In response to the argument made by my long time and dear friend, the gentleman from Texas, for whom I have a very warm feeling of respect and admiration, let me point out what the facts are. Contrary to what the gentleman says, we are not proposing in this bill to repeal the 4¼-percent interest rate. That was the recommendation of the administration. The Ways and Means Committee members declined to go along with that recommendation. But the members of the committee—22 to 3, in fact—felt that there were sufficient grounds to create an experimental laboratory to the extent of $10 billion out of $430 billion of Government obligations, to determine just what would happen in there could be bonds issued now by the Government without regard to the 4¼-percent level. But anyone who says that this is the administration's proposal is just not aware of what has taken place. This is a Ways and Means Committee proposal—not the administration's.

What we want to do is to get some facts. I do not know, and I do not think anybody else knows, what would be the effect upon the total situation if the Government would borrow some money at, say, 5 or 5½ percent for a long period—more than 7 years. If there is anybody who knows, he knows far more about it than I am able to find out—but let us look to see just what the situation is.

Perhaps the best thing that I can do now is to take up the charges which have been made and try and show you that there really is no basis for them.

First, it is said that the removal of the 4¼-percent ceiling will drive up all interest rates in the economy and signify the end of the trend toward lower interest rates. This ignores completely the fact that whatever the interest rate ceiling may be the amount of borrowing by the Federal Government is going to be the same. The only question is whether we borrow on a short-term basis or a longer term basis the same amount of money. As a result, whatever the pressure is of the public borrowing on the money market, it will be the same in either case—it just has to be.

The only question is shall all of that pressure be on the short-term debt which has no interest ceiling or shall we achieve some balance by spreading the pressure of the public debt between long-term and short-term interest rates. I should also say at this time that the Secretary of the Treasury has indicated that he will not use the additional authority given him under this act in any way which will slow up the decline which has occurred in long-term interest rates. The Secretary has specifically promised your committee that he would not do so. In fact, he said that had he had the authority to issue long-term securities in the past several months and had he then been Secretary of the Treasury, he would not have done so because of his concern for interest rate levels. I am sure that we can depend upon him to exercise sound judgment in this regard.

Second, the interest rates that you do obtain in the long-term area relieve pressure on short-term interest rates. As a result, even though the long-term rates that must be paid are somewhat higher than the short-term rates, it is important on occasion to take pressure off the short-term rates and often taking this pressure off and permitting the short-term rate to go down in this manner is very significant to the Federal interest costs. Since we have so much more invested in short-term obligations than in long-term obligations, a slight decline in interest costs here in terms of total interest costs is much more significant than a larger interest cost for the long-term debt. After all, of the approximately $400 billion of debt at the present time all but about $17½ billion of it is invested in short-term obligations. You can see from this that a somewhat lower rate is far more significant to us in term of short-term obligations than in the case of long-term obligations when we are looking at interest costs. These interest costs presently amount to about $20 billion a year so they are no insignificant item for our consideration.

Third, it is suggested that removal of the 4¼-percent interest ceiling on long-term Government bonds will allow the Treasury Department to enter the long-term market in competition with State and local governments. Any charge of this type simply is based upon a mis-

understanding of the money market. The market for tax-exempt State and municipals is entirely different from the market for taxable Federal bonds.

Still another charge made is that the interest rate ceiling will allow the Treasury Department to compete for long-term money with the homebuyer seeking 25- and 30-year mortgages. Again, there is a misunderstanding of the money market. Even though the mortgages of the homebuyer may be for 25 or 30 years, in no small part they are financed from deposits of institutions like the savings and loan associations or the mutual savings banks. The deposits in these associations or banks, although technically not withdrawable on demand, in practice are and their main competition, therefore, is in the interest rate paid on short-term Government obligations. If there is any doubt in your minds as to the truth of this I refer you to the fact that these savings institutions have urged the committee to remove the interest rate ceiling on Federal bonds.

Let me again point out to you that the committee bill does not take off the 4¼-percent ceiling on long-term obligations. Instead it provides a very limited amount to test the Treasury statements that more flexibility in debt management by permitting some investment in long-term obligations will actually lower interest costs to the Federal Government. If the Treasury is right, and all six living former Secretaries of the Treasury, of both parties, think the Treasury is correct, then a vote against the experiment that the committee action would allow is actually a vote for higher interest costs.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. We all will recall the story of King Canute, who went down to the water's edge and ordered the waves to stand back. Is it any more possible to keep interest rates down by law than it is to order the waves to stand back?

Mr. MILLS. It is utterly impossible to do, and we have been trying to do it for years by preserving the 4¼-percent rate. It has been a total failure, as my friend from Maryland knows.

I would hope the committee would see fit to go along with the Ways and Means Committee and vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MADDEN) rise?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The rules does not provide for longer than 5 minutes of debate for the amendment and 5 minutes of debate against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's point of order is sustained.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN).

TELLER VOTE WITH CLERKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers with clerks.

Tellers with clerks were ordered.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman will withhold his parliamentary inquiry for a moment the Chair believes this matter will be cleared up to his satisfaction.

The Chair desires to make an announcement. The Clerk will proceed to read the announcement which was made last week by the Speaker of the House (Mr. ALBERT).

The Clerk read as follows:

RECORDED TELLER VOTES

As Members are aware, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and H. Res. 5 of this Congress, agreed to on January 22nd, added an amendment to Clause 5, Rule 1 of the Rules of the House. This amendment provides for a *Recorded Teller Vote.*

The Chair has given careful consideration to the new rule and has discussed the procedure to implement it with other Leadership Members. Until electronic voting becomes a reality the method thought best for taking a recorded teller vote is as follows:

First, tellers must be ordered on a question by at least one-fifth of a quorum, or by the Chair, if he remains in doubt after a division vote.

Second, after tellers have been ordered, *but before they are named by the Chair,* a separate demand for tellers with clerks is in order. When such a demand is made, the Chair will put the question by asking those in favor of taking the vote by tellers with clerks to rise and remain standing until counted. At least one-fifth of a quorum must support this proposition to order a recorded teller vote.

If tellers with clerks are ordered, the Chair will name four member tellers, two from each side of the question. The Chair will designate the aisle adjacent to the center aisle and to the Chair's left as the aisle for "aye" votes, and the corresponding aisle adjacent to the center aisle to the Chair's right as the aisle for the "no" votes.

Two member tellers, one from each side of the question, will take their places in the "aye" aisle toward the rear of the Chamber, and the other two member tellers will take their places in the "no" aisle toward the rear of the Chamber.

Two ballot boxes will be used. One marked "yea", with green trimming: the other marked "no", with red trimming. These boxes will be placed on seats along the "aye" and "no" aisles, respectively, immediately adjacent to the two member tellers who have positioned themselves along those aisles. One Tally Clerk will stand behind each of the boxes.

Green "aye" and red "no" cards will be available in the cloakrooms and in the well of the House. These cards will have spaces for the Member to fill in his name, State and District.

The Chair will state: "Members will pass between the tellers, be counted, and recorded." Members desiring to vote in the affirmative will proceed from the well up the "aye" aisle and, as counted by the Member tellers, will give their green "aye" card, properly filled in, to the "aye" Tally Clerk, who will, after examination, place it in the green ballot box.

Members who wish to be counted against the proposition will at the same time proceed from the well up the "no" aisle between the member tellers and, as they are counted, will hand the filled-in red "no" card to the second Tally Clerk who will, after examination, place it in the red "no" box. The member tellers will report to the Chair when all Members have been counted and have handed in their ballots.

To avoid confusion in the well, the Chair asks that Members obtain and fill in the appropriate green or red card in advance of the recorded teller vote, if possible.

After the "no" vote is reported, Members who arrive within the allotted time—which under the rule must be at least 12 minutes from the naming of tellers with clerks—will be permitted to fill in the card, be counted and recorded. No Member will be counted unless, at the time he passes between the member tellers, he hands a filled-in card to one of the two Tally Clerks.

The Chair will then announce the vote, but not before the expiration of at least twelve minutes from the naming of tellers with clerks, nor until the Chair ascertains that no further Members are present who desire to be recorded.

Immediately after the Chair has announced the vote and before any further business is conducted, Members wishing to be recorded as "present" will announce their presence to the Chair.

The names of Members voting in the affirmative, in the negative, those recorded as "present", and those not voting will be printed in the Journal and in the Congressional Record.

One bell and light will signal that tellers have been ordered.

Two bells and lights will indicate that a recorded teller vote has been ordered and is in progress. This second signal should be distinguishable from a two bell and light roll call vote because it will come very shortly after the one bell and light teller vote call.

The first signal—for tellers—(one bell and light) will be repeated at the end of five minutes. And, after a brief pause, the second signal—for recorded tellers—(two bells and lights) will also be repeated. At this point Members will be on notice that the recorded teller vote could be closed in seven minutes.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, utilizing the procedure just set forth in the Chair's announcement, am I correct in assuming that if a Member wishes to support the amendment of the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. PATMAN), he will utilize the green card marked "aye"?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Likewise, if he wishes to support the position of the gentleman from Arkansas, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he will vote "no", utilizing the red card marked "no"?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PATMAN. It is my understanding that those voting the green card will vote on the other side of the aisle, and those voting the red card on this side of the aisle?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would

like to inform the gentleman that that announcement will now be made.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. PATMAN), and the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. BYRNES), as tellers to count the "aye" votes, and the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. WATTS), and the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. REUSS), as tellers to count the "no" votes.

Tellers and clerks will take their places.

The Members will use the aisle to the left of the center aisle and the aisle to the right of the center aisle. Those in favor of the amendment will proceed up the aisle to the Chair's left and pass between the tellers to be counted and recorded. Those opposed to the amendment will pass up the aisle to the Chair's right side and pass between the tellers, and be counted and recorded.

The committee divided.

The CHAIRMAN. The 12 minutes provided under the rule has expired.

The Chair votes "no" and sends his ballot to the tellers to be counted.

The tellers reported that there were—ayes 181, noes 212, not voting 39, as follows:

[Recorded Teller Vote No. 1]

AYES—181

Abourezk	Gallagher	Perkins
Abzug	Gaydos	Pickle
Adams	Giaimo	Pike
Addabbo	Gibbons	Podell
Albert	Goldwater	Price, Ill.
Anderson, Calif.	Gonzalez	Pucinski
	Grasso	Randall
Anderson, Tenn.	Gray	Rangel
	Green, Oreg.	Rarick
Annunzio	Gross	Rees
Aspin	Haley	Reuss
Badillo	Hall	Rodino
Baring	Halpern	Roe
Barrett	Hamilton	Rogers
Begich	Hanley	Roncalio
Bennett	Hansen, Wash.	Rooney, Pa.
Bergland	Harrington	Rosenthal
Biaggi	Hawkins	Roush
Blanton	Hechler, W. Va.	Roy
Blatnik	Helstoski	Roybal
Bogg	Henderson	Runnels
Brademas	Hicks, Mass.	Ryan
Brasco	Holifield	Sandman
Brinkley	Howard	Sarbanes
Brooks	Hungate	Scheuer
Burke, Mass.	Ichord	Schmitz
Burlison, Mo.	Jacobs	Schwengel
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Scott
Byrne, Pa.	Jones, Ala.	Seiberling
Caffery	Karth	Shipley
Carney	Kastenmeier	Sikes
Casey, Tex.	Kazen	Sisk
Chappell	Kluczynski	Smith, Iowa
Chisholm	Koch	Snyder
Collins, Ill.	Kyros	Staggers
Collins, Tex.	Leggett	Stanton, James V.
Conyers	Link	
Cotter	Lujan	Steed
Crane	McCormack	Stratton
Culver	McFall	Stubblefield
Daniels, N.J.	McKay	Sullivan
Danielson	McMillan	Symington
Dellums	Macdonald, Mass.	Taylor
Denholm		Thompson, Ga.
Dent	Madden	Thompson, N.J.
Derwinski	Mann	Tiernan
Dingell	Matsunaga	Udall
Donohue	Mazzoli	Ullman
Dow	Meeds	Van Deerlin
Drinan	Melcher	Vanik
Dulski	Mikva	Vigorito
Eckhardt	Miller, Calif.	Waldie
Edmondson	Minish	White
Eilberg	Mink	Wilson, Charles H.
Evins, Tenn.	Mitchell	
Fascell	Morgan	Wolff
Flood	Moss	Wright
Ford, William D.	Nedzi	Yates
	Nix	Yatron
Fountain	Obey	Zablocki
Fulton, Tenn.	O'Hara	Zwach
Fuqua	O'Neill	
Galifianakis	Patman	

NOES—212

Abbitt	Ford, Gerald R.	Murphy, N.Y.
Abernethy	Forsythe	Natcher
Alexander	Frelinghuysen	Nelsen
Anderson, Ill.	Frenzel	Nichols
Andrews, Ala.	Frey	O'Konski
Andrews, N. Dak.	Fulton, Pa.	Passman
	Garmatz	Patten
Archer	Goodling	Pelly
Arends	Griffiths	Pepper
Ashbrook	Grover	Pettis
Ashley	Gubser	Peyser
Aspinall	Gude	Pirnie
Baker	Hagan	Poage
Belcher	Hammer-schmidt	Poff
Bell		Preyer, N.C.
Betts	Hansen, Idaho	Price, Tex.
Biester	Harsha	Quie
Boland	Harvey	Quillen
Bolling	Hastings	Railsback
Bow	Hébert	Reid, Ill.
Bray	Heckler, Mass.	Reid, N.Y.
Broomfield	Hicks, Wash.	Rhodes
Brotzman	Hillis	Roberts
Brown, Mich.	Hogan	Robinson, Va.
Brown, Ohio	Horton	Robison, N.Y.
Broyhill, N.C.	Hosmer	Rooney, N.Y.
Broyhill, Va.	Hull	Rousselot
Buchanan	Hunt	Ruppe
Burke, Fla.	Hutchinson	Ruth
Burleson, Tex.	Jarman	Satterfield
Byrnes, Wis.	Jonas	Scherle
Byron	Jones, N.C.	Schneebeli
Cabell	Keating	Sebelius
Camp	Kee	Shoup
Carey, N.Y.	Keith	Shriver
Carter	Kemp	Skubitz
Cederberg	King	Slack
Celler	Kuykendall	Smith, Calif.
Chamberlain	Kyl	Smith, N.Y.
Clancy	Landgrebe	Spence
Clausen, Don H.	Landrum	Springer
	Latta	Stafford
Cleveland	Lennon	Steele
Collier	Lent	Steiger, Ariz.
Conable	Lloyd	Steiger, Wis.
Conte	Long, La.	Stuckey
Corbett	Long, Md.	Teague, Calif.
Corman	McClory	Teague, Tex.
Coughlin	McCloskey	Terry
Daniel, Va.	McClure	Thomson, Wis.
Davis, Ga.	McCollister	Thone
Davis, Wis.	McDade	Vander Jagt
de la Garza	McDonald, Mich.	Veysey
Dellenback		Waggonner
Dennis	McEwen	Wampler
Devine	McKevitt	Ware
Dickinson	McKinney	Watts
Dorn	Mahon	Whalen
Downing	Mailliard	Whalley
Duncan	Martin	Whitehurst
duPont	Mathis, Ga.	Whitten
Dwyer	Mayne	Widnall
Edwards, Ala.	Michel	Wiggins
Erlenborn	Miller, Ohio	Williams
Esch	Mills	Winn
Eshleman	Minshall	Wyatt
Evans, Colo.	Mizell	Wydler
Findley	Monagan	Wylie
Fish	Montgomery	Wyman
Fisher	Moorhead	Young, Fla.
Flowers	Morse	Young, Tex.
Flynt	Mosher	Zion

NOT VOTING—39

Bevill	Gettys	Powell
Bingham	Green, Pa.	Pryor, Ark.
Blackburn	Griffin	Purcell
Clark	Hanna	Riegle
Clawson, Del	Hathaway	Rostenkowski
Clay	Hays	St Germain
Colmer	Johnson, Pa.	Saylor
Delaney	Jones, Tenn.	Stanton, J. William
Diggs	McCulloch	
Dowdy	Mathias, Calif.	Stephens
Edwards, Calif.	Metcalfe	Stokes
Edwards, La.	Mollohan	Talcott
Foley	Murphy, Ill.	Wilson, Bob
Fraser	Myers	

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. NATCHER, 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. 4690) to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes; pursuant to House Resolution 259, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 228, nays 162, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]

YEAS—228

Adams	Flood	Monagan
Alexander	Flynt	Moorhead
Anderson, Ill.	Ford, Gerald R.	Morgan
Anderson, Tenn.	Ford, William D.	Morse
		Murphy, N.Y.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Forsythe	Natcher
	Frelinghuysen	Nedzi
Annunzio	Frenzel	Nelsen
Arends	Fulton, Tenn.	Obey
Ashley	Gallagher	O'Hara
Aspin	Garmatz	O'Konski
Aspinall	Gray	O'Neill
Baker	Green, Oreg.	Patten
Barrett	Griffiths	Pelly
Belcher	Grover	Pepper
Bell	Gubser	Perkins
Bergland	Gude	Pettis
Betts	Halpern	Peyser
Biester	Hamilton	Pickle
Blatnik	Hammer-schmidt	Pike
Boggs		Pirnie
Boland	Hanley	Poage
Bolling	Hansen, Idaho	Podell
Bow	Hansen, Wash.	Poff
Brademas	Harvey	Preyer, N.C.
Brasco	Hébert	Price, Ill.
Bray	Helstoski	Pucinski
Brooks	Hicks, Mass.	Purcell
Broomfield	Hicks, Wash.	Quie
Brotzman	Hillis	Quillen
Brown, Mich.	Horton	Railsback
Brown, Ohio	Hosmer	Randall
Broyhill, Va.	Howard	Rees
Burke, Mass.	Hull	Reid, Ill.
Burleson, Tex.	Hungate	Reid, N.Y.
Byrne, Pa.	Jarman	Reuss
Byrnes, Wis.	Johnson, Calif.	Rhodes
Byron	Jones, Ala.	Roberts
Cabell	Karth	Robison, N.Y.
Camp	Kazen	Rodino
Carey, N.Y.	Keating	Rooney, N.Y.
Carter	Kee	Rooney, Pa.
Casey, Tex.	Keith	Roush
Cederberg	Kemp	Roy
Celler	Kluczynski	Ruppe
Chamberlain	Kuykendall	Schneebeli
Collier	Kyl	Sebelius
Collins, Ill.	Kyros	Shoup
Conable	Landrum	Shriver
Conte	Latta	Sisk
Corbett	Lent	Slack
Corman	Lloyd	Smith, N.Y.
Cotter	Long, Md.	Springer
Coughlin	McClory	Stafford
Culver	McCloskey	Staggers
Daniels, N.J.	McCollister	Stanton, James V.
Davis, Ga.	McDade	
Davis, Wis.	McDonald, Mich.	Steele
de la Garza		Steiger, Wis.
Dellenback	McEwen	Stratton
Dennis	McFall	Stubblefield
Donohue	McKay	Stuckey
Dorn	McKevitt	Teague, Calif.
Downing	McKinney	Teague, Tex.
Duncan	McMillan	Thomson, Wis.
duPont	Mahon	Thone
Dwyer	Mailliard	Tiernan
Eckhardt	Mayne	Udall
Edwards, Ala.	Mazzoli	Vander Jagt
Eilberg	Mikva	Veysey
Erlenborn	Miller, Calif.	Vigorito
Esch	Mills	Waggonner
Evans, Colo.	Minish	Ware
Findley	Mink	Watts
Fish	Minshall	Whalen

Widnall	Wright	Young, Tex.
Wiggins	Wyatt	Zablocki
Wilson, Charles H.	Wydler	
	Yates	

NAYS—162

Abbitt	Gaydos	Patman
Abernethy	Giaimo	Price, Tex.
Abourezk	Gibbons	Rangel
Abzug	Goldwater	Rarick
Addabbo	Gonzalez	Robinson, Va.
Anderson, Calif.	Goodling	Roe
	Grasso	Rogers
Andrews, Ala.	Gross	Roncalio
Archer	Hagan	Rosenthal
Ashbrook	Haley	Rousselot
Badillo	Hall	Roybal
Baring	Harrington	Runnels
Begich	Harsha	Ruth
Bennett	Hastings	Ryan
Blaggi	Hawkins	Sandman
Blanton	Hechler, W. Va.	Sarbanes
Brinkley	Heckler, Mass.	Satterfield
Broyhill, N.C.	Henderson	Scherle
Buchanan	Hogan	Scheuer
Burke, Fla.	Holifield	Schmitz
Burlison, Mo.	Hunt	Schwengel
Burton	Hutchinson	Scott
Caffery	Ichord	Seiberling
Carney	Jacobs	Shipley
Chappell	Jonas	Sikes
Chisholm	Jones, N.C.	Skubitz
Clancy	Kastenmeier	Smith, Calif.
Clausen, Don H.	King	Smith, Iowa
	Koch	Snyder
Cleveland	Landgrebe	Spence
Collins, Tex.	Leggett	Steed
Conyers	Lennon	Steiger, Ariz.
Crane	Link	Sullivan
Daniel, Va.	Long, La.	Symington
Danielson	Lujan	Taylor
Dellums	McClure	Terry
Denholm	McCormack	Thompson, Ga.
Dent	Macdonald, Mass.	Ullman
Derwinski		Van Deerlin
Devine	Madden	Vanik
Dickinson	Mann	Waldie
Dingell	Martin	Wampler
Dow	Mathis, Ga.	Whalley
Drinan	Matsunaga	White
Dulski	Meeds	Whitehurst
Edmondson	Michel	Whitten
Eshleman	Miller, Ohio	Williams
Evins, Tenn.	Mitchell	Winn
Fascell	Mizell	Wolff
Fisher	Montgomery	Wylie
Flowers	Mosher	Wyman
Fountain	Moss	Yatron
Frey	Nichols	Young, Fla.
Fulton, Pa.	Nix	Zion
Galifianakis	Passman	Zwach

NOT VOTING—42

Bevill	Gettys	Powell
Bingham	Green, Pa.	Pryor, Ark.
Blackburn	Griffin	Riegle
Clark	Hanna	Rostenkowski
Clawson, Del	Hathaway	St Germain
Clay	Hays	Saylor
Colmer	Johnson, Pa.	Stanton, J. William
Delaney	Jones, Tenn.	
Diggs	McCulloch	Stephens
Dowdy	Mathias, Calif.	Stokes
Edwards, Calif.	Melcher	Talcott
Edwards, La.	Metcalfe	Thompson, N.J.
Foley	Mollohan	Wilson, Bob
Fraser	Murphy, Ill.	
Fuqua	Myers	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs.

On this vote:

Mr. Mollohan for, with Mr. Dowdy against.

Mr. Gettys for, with Mr. Edwards of California against.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee for, with Mr. Green of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. St Germain for, with Mr. Stokes against.

Mr. Murphy of Illinois for, with Mr. Foley against.

Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Clay against.

Mr. Bob Wilson for, with Mr. Bevill against.

Mr. Hays for, with Mr. Bingham against.

Mr. Rostenkowski for, with Mr. Powell against.

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey for, with Mr. Myers against.

Mr. McCulloch for, with Mr. Saylor against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Clark with Mr. Mathias of California.

Mr. Hathaway with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fraser with Mr. Talcott.

Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Riegle.

Mr. Pryor of Arkansas with Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Melcher with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mr. Stephens with Mr. William J. Stanton.

Mr. Metcalfe with Mr. Diggs.

Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Hanna.

Mr. DOWNING changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. YATRON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

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 a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 70. An act to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had made the following appointments:

The Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 91–213, appointed Mr. CRANSTON as a member, on the part of the Senate, of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

The Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 89–81, appointed Mr. HANSEN as a member, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Commission on the Coinage.

Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, pursuant to section 712(a) (1) of the Defense Production Act, appointed Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. TOWER as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBERS TO INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members participating in the debate on the bill just passed may be permitted to include extraneous material with their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER SP4C. GEORGE C. LANG

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

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1971, I had the privilege of attending the Medal of Honor ceremonies at the White House and witnessed the awarding of this high honor to Sp4c. George C. Lang, of Rockaway Park, N.Y.

This young man demonstrated courage and dedication to his country and to his men which should make every American proud. In particular his mother, my constituents, his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Damsell, of Rockaway Park, N.Y., and his friends, relatives and all have much to be grateful for and reason to take pride in his actions.

The heroic deeds of Specialist Fourth Class Lang are described in the citation presented to him by the President and I ask permission to insert the text of that citation at this point in the RECORD:

CITATION

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, March 3, 1863, has awarded in the name of the Congress the Medal of Honor to Specialist Four George C. Lang, United States Army, for conspicuous gallantry, and intrepidity in action at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty.

Specialist Four George C. Lang, Company A, 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, was serving as a squad leader on 22 February 1969, in Kien Hoa Province in the Republic of Vietnam, when his unit, on a reconnaissance-in-force mission, encountered intense fire from a well-fortified enemy bunker complex. Specialist Lang observed an emplacement from which heavy fire was coming. Unhesitatingly, he assaulted the position and destroyed it with hand grenades and rifle fire. Observing another emplacement approximately 15 meters to his front, Specialist Lang jumped across a canal, moved through heavy enemy fire to within a few feet of the position, and eliminated it, again using hand grenades and rifle fire. Nearby, he discovered a large cache of enemy ammunition. As he maneuvered his squad forward to secure the cache, they came under fire from yet a third bunker. Specialist Lang immediately reacted, assaulted this position, and destroyed it with the remainder of his grenades. After returning to the area of the arms cache, his squad again came under heavy enemy rocket and automatic weapons fire from three sides and suffered six casualties. Specialist Lang was one of those seriously wounded. Although immobilized and in great pain, he continued to direct his men until his evacuation was ordered over his protests. The sustained extraordinary courage and selflessness exhibited by this soldier over an extended period of time were an inspiration to his comrades and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

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

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, former President Kennedy's report to Congress in 1963 said:

For the individual the doors to the school house, to the library and the college lead to the richest treasures of our open society—

He went on to explain what these "riches" included—

the power of knowledge . . . the training and skills necessary for productive employment . . . the wisdom, the ideals, and the culture which enrich life . . . the creative, self-disciplined understanding of society needed for good citizenship in today's changing and challenging world.

Well, one of these doors, at least, is about to be shut, the one admitting students to a higher education. For these students there will be no open door to the knowledge and training, wisdom and cultural enrichment which their families have sacrificed to provide and they have grown to expect and need. That door is being shut by the inability of most Americans to bear the rising costs of higher education.

The costs of higher education have become prohibitive at the same time that specialization, advanced education, and training have become essential in a technologically oriented society.

Neither our society nor individual students can afford not to expand the boundaries of knowledge if our Nation and its people are to continue to prosper and progress, economically, materially, culturally, artistically, and spiritually.

The plight of higher education today, financially, is at least twofold. Undoubtedly, continued assistance must be provided for educational institutions themselves. But today, this is not enough. Of what value are these institutions if, increasingly, students cannot afford to attend them?

The Scientific Manpower Commission figures that a bachelor's degree at a first rank university such as Stanford, costs about $22,000. And the public schools are not far behind.

The College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board assists over 2,000 colleges and universities in setting guidelines for financial assistance. They have drawn up a chart indicating how much families with no unusual problems—an unusual occurrence itself—should be able to provide per child for each year of college, according to income level and size of family.

For those with three children, making $18,000 a year, they estimated about $2,420 could be spent, yet the average tuition, room and board for a public school higher education is $1,197 for 1971–72. What if more than one child is of college age? Private schools are more expensive. And this figure does not include books or transportation or clothes or other incidentals.

In order to alleviate this situation, I am today introducing a bill which provides a tax credit for money spent on higher education. The bill provides a tax credit of 100 percent for the first $200 spent on higher education; 25 percent of expenses from $200 to $500; and 5 percent of expenses from $500, but not to exceed $1,500. These credits would apply to persons whose adjusted gross income is $15,000 or less. For those with higher incomes, the tax credits are reduced.

This bill is directly addressed to alleviating the financial burden of middle-class families. Today, schools are faced with a financial crisis which in turn will require them to raise the charges borne by students. Increasingly, students and their families are turning to loans as a way out; either federally guaranteed loans or other means of support. Often this means mortgaging their future. Sometimes present needs of the family, as well as future, must be sacrificed to this demand for funds for higher education.

Unless something is done, colleges will end up with two kinds of students; the very wealthy and the very poor, those whose families can afford to pay and those who merit a scholarship on the basis of need. Children of the middle class, by far the largest percentage of our population, will be left out. For all economic classes, this is an undesirable condition, particularly in all educational institution.

The bill I propose would provide a tax credit for higher education, including fees, books, supplies, and equipment that are required. This bill specifically states that the term "higher education" includes business or trade schools, technical institutions, or vocational schools which offer a postsecondary education designed to fit individuals for useful employment. Thus the proposed bill allows an important choice for students in the kind of education they will pursue. In addition, this bill avoids controversy over Government determination as to the institutional beneficiaries of Federal support. On both accounts, a pluralistic society is encouraged.

A tax credit for higher education costs is one way of showing that our society has not forgotten and will not ignore the special financial needs of the vast majority of Americans in the middle class. A similar bill has been proposed before and I have sponsored such legislation in previous Congresses. But at no time were the needs as blatant as now.

THREAT OF COMMUNIST CHINA ENTERING THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I have on several occasions drawn attention to the threat of Communist China entering the war in Southeast Asia. I feel that it is necessary to do so once again.

The administration has practically ignored the presence of China and President Nixon has said that the actions in Southern Laos present no threat to Communist China. But it is ridiculous and naive for us to assume that the Chinese do not view our actions in Southeast Asia in a different light. As the statements from China become increasingly more bellicose, I think it incumbent upon us to very carefully examine what they are saying.

On February 8, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of China said:

The large-scale invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism is a grave provocation not only against the three peoples of Indochina but against the Chinese people and the peoples of the whole world as well.

Most of us, I am sure, remember 1950 when the Chinese threatened to enter the Korean conflict if American troops crossed the Yalu River. We did not believe her then and it seems this administration, as it has in so many instances, intends to repeat the mistakes of the past. I have read several articles and seen several justifications for "this time being different." One reason given is that the Chinese electrical works were endangered by U.N. forces during the Korean war and that this is not the case now. Another is that China now has the Russian front to worry about and would not commit large numbers of troops to a different border. However, it seems to me very unlikely that China would have to worry about a Russian attack while she was aiding another Communist nation. Russia could not afford to hinder China while she was aiding the beleaguered Communist forces of Southeast Asia.

There are presently in Northern Laos approximately 20,000 Chinese, primarily engineers and construction workers, building a segment of the road from China to North Vietnam. There are, of course, support troops to protect these civilian workers. It seems highly unlikely that China would ignore an attack on her citizens, just as it seems highly unlikely that she would consider an extension of the war into Laos as not increasing the threat to her borders.

The North Vietnamese, for the first time in the history of this war, publicly indicate that China would not ignore an invasion of Laos or a threatened invasion of North Vietnam. She could not afford to do this, just as we have not ignored or would not ignore similar provocations.

In the summer of 1961, the late President Kennedy and former Premier Khrushchev confronted each other over the Berlin crisis. When Khrushchev realized that the President's troop buildup meant that he would not tolerate a Russian invasion of Berlin, the Soviet Premier did nothing to endanger Berlin. He realized that America, if she wished to remain a world power, would not tolerate a Russian invasion of Berlin. In October 1962, a similar situation developed. President John F. Kennedy, having learned that there were missiles in Cuba, demanded their removal. Of course, the Russians at first refused until they realized that the United States was willing to risk war by blockading Cuba in order to have the missiles removed. The lesson that we must learn from these crises, as well as others, is that there are certain limitations to peaceful accommodation. Major powers must correctly gage the demands and interests of other powers and reasonably limit their actions.

That is the present situation in Southeast Asia. We have expanded the war to another front, a front that threatens China more than she has been threatened any time since 1950. It is futile to assume that the President's denial of a threat would convince China. She does not consider us a friend or an ally, and certainly will not base her actions on reassurances from the President of this country. We can push the Chinese and Russians to a certain point, but beyond that they must resist or relinquish any influence they have and resign themselves to being second- and third-rate powers. If we considered missiles in an island country separated from us by 90

miles of sea to be a threat to our security, then why should the Chinese not consider the presence of American troops or American air power in a contiguous country to be equally as threatening?

The President is using a technique of describing something and, therefore, expecting it to be true. By calling the invasion of Cambodia and Laos part and parcel of the Vietnam war, he contends that the war has not expanded but merely developed. The war has expanded. There is now a war in Vietnam, a war in Cambodia, and a war in Laos. The setbacks we are receiving in the Laotian invasion are frightful. We have probably done more damage to the cause of neutralists and Democrats in Cambodia and Laos than the Communists accomplished in the past 20 years.

We cannot act as though we were in a vacuum. There are other nations in the world and there are even other major powers in the world. The United States cannot use unbridled force and expect no reaction in kind. The United States cannot continue to wreak destruction unmindful of the need for war to end. The President seems to still be searching for the illusive victory in Vietnam. He and his advisers still speak about breaking the morale of the North Vietnamese. A people that thinks it is fighting for its survival does not give in regardless of the number of bombs dropped or the number of body counts reported.

We cannot taunt the other major powers of this world and not expect to endanger ourselves as well as our allies. The Nixon administration has adopted a perilous and foolish course. It must end the war by withdrawal and not by expansion—through peace and not by continued war.

CONGRESSIONAL OBSERVER TEAM FOR VIETNAM ELECTIONS

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

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with a bipartisan group of my colleagues, a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a study team to observe the presidential election to be held in Vietnam in October 1971.

Whether or not one supports our involvement in Southeast Asia, one of the avowed purposes of that involvement has always been to provide the people of Vietnam with basic freedoms, including the freedom to choose their leaders in open elections. The forthcoming election should provide a fair test of that freedom, and I feel that the Members of Congress and the American people are entitled to know whether free elections are an actuality in Vietnam.

Prior to the last presidential election in Vietnam, in September 1967, I proposed that Members of the Congress be appointed to go to Vietnam to observe the election. Ultimately, President Johnson accepted my suggestion and appointed such an observation team, but he did so at the last minute, and because of this there was not time for adequate study by the team members during the preelection period. I myself went to Vietnam in 1967 as an independent observer. I therefore propose that we begin now to prepare for an American observation team to be present during the Vietnamese election in October 1971.

Under the terms of the resolution being introduced today, the study team to go to Vietnam to observe the October election would consist of 15 Members—4 Members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, appointed by the Speaker; 4 Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, appointed by the President of the Senate; and 7 other public officials and or private citizens, appointed by the President.

The study team would be present in Vietnam for the week preceding the election and as long thereafter as necessary to complete its investigations. To insure adequate briefing and background information for the team members when they arrive in Vietnam, the resolution provides that the team be preceded by a group of staff members who will observe the last 4 weeks of the campaign. Judging from my own experience, this provision of a staff for the observation team is vitally important, for I found my lack of staff a great handicap as far as gathering adequate information was concerned in 1967.

Following their return to the United States, the study team and its staff shall make a report on the conduct of the election to the Congress and the American people as soon as is practicable. For purposes of their observation and report, the team will be authorized to look into all facets of the election, including the degree of citizen participation; procedures for determining candidates' and voters' eligibility; procedures for preventing election irregularities and insuring the secrecy of balloting, the role of the media, procedures for investigating election irregularities, and validation procedures.

Already, there have been indications that questionable political practices—including misuse of U.S.-financed surveys, the linking of peace candidates with Communists, and limitations on the number of candidates—are occurring in the campaign. I believe that the American people have a right to learn of these occurrences directly, and not just through occasional press reports.

It is therefore vital that the Congress and the American people have representatives on hand to observe, as we did in 1967, the election this fall. If our observation team is to achieve its purpose of being more effective than the 1967 official team, and more effective than were my own individual efforts, the team members should be appointed and begin briefings soon. I therefore hope there will be prompt action on this resolution by the House and the other body, and that those responsible for appointing the team members will do so at an early date. Both the Congress and the American people deserve a more thorough job of observation and reporting than was possible in 1967.

Here follows a list of the cosponsors of the resolution and a copy of the text:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the avowed purpose of current United States involvement in Southeast Asia is to provide the people of Vietnam and other countries in the region with freedom of choice; and

Whereas the election in South Vietnam in October 1971 will provide a test of that freedom of choice; and

Whereas the American people are entitled to know whether our involvement in Southeast Asia has produced the desired effect: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that:

1. There shall be appointed a study team to go to South Vietnam to observe the forthcoming election, such team to consist of fifteen members, including four members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, appointed by the Speaker; four members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, appointed by the President of the Senate; and seven other public servants and private citizens, appointed by the President as he may deem fit.

2. The study team, which shall be present in Vietnam for the week preceding the election and as long thereafter as necessary, shall be preceded by a group of staff members, appointed by the team, who shall observe the last four weeks of the campaign.

3. The study team and its staff shall make a report on the conduct of such election to the Congress and the American people as soon as is practicable. Such report shall include, but not be limited to, an analysis of (a) the degree of citizen participation in the election, including freedom to run for office and freedom to vote; (b) procedures for determining candidates' and voters' eligibility; (c) procedures for preventing election irregularities and ensuring the secrecy of balloting in the election; (d) the role of the media; (e) procedures for investigating election irregularities; and (f) validation procedures.

4. The expenses incurred by Members of the House of Representatives appointed under this resolution, in carrying out their duties under this resolution, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives; the expenses incurred by the Senators so appointed, in carrying out their duties under this resolution, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and the expenses of the public servants, private citizens, and staff members to the study team appointed under the resolution, in carrying out their duties, shall be paid out of the Emergency Fund of the President.

COSPONSORS OF VIETNAM ELECTION RESOLUTION

Brad Morse, John Moss, Edwin B. Forsythe, William D. Ford, Matsunaga, Harrington, Badillo, Gibbons and Hawkins.

Dellenback, Abzug, Addabbo, Biaggi, Louis Stokes, Melvin Price, Riegle, Pike and Schwengel.

Rosenthal, Scheuer, Dellums, John Dent, Buchanan, Hugh Carey, Wm. Alexander, Seymour Halpern and Robert Roe.

James Abourezk, Claude Pepper, Joshua Eilberg, Parren J. Mitchell, Frank J. Brasco, Sam Stratton, Peter Kyros, Robert Giaimo and James Byrne.

Emanuel Celler, Joe Minish, Abner J. Mikva, Martha Griffiths, Frank Annunzio, Larry Winn, Jr., Podell, Roush, Rangel, Hamilton, Murphy (N.Y.) and Burke (Fla.).

OBEY WANTS ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR FARMERS

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing in the House of Representatives today, with Congressmen MELCHER, CULVER and others, legislation which would make mandatory advance payments to farmers under the wheat and feed grain programs.

Under this legislation, payments to farmers who sign up for either of these programs would have to be made within 60 days following sign-up, and such payments would have to be equal to no less than 50 percent of the total payments to be made.

Mr. Speaker, in the past years farmers had used the advance payments they received shortly after signing up for the wheat and feed grains programs to pay for seed and fertilizer and for other expenses which they must meet in the spring. When advance payments were ended, as they were in 1970, and payments were withheld until after the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1, many of us predicted that farmers would be forced into borrowing untold millions of dollars at record high interest rates in order to pay for their seed and fertilizer and general operating expenses.

These predictions, unfortunately, were true.

In 1970 the total interest charges in short- and immediate-term farm loans totaled $2 billion, a total reached from a combination of higher rates on new loans and a substantial increase in the amount of credit used.

Certainly we cannot say that the 18-percent increase in interest charges between 1969 and 1970 was due totally to the end of advance payments. Interest charges in 1969, when advance payments were available, were 15 percent over those for 1968. But the ending of these payments did contribute to a credit squeeze which has been and which will continue to plague rural America.

If farmers have to borrow money this year they are still likely, says the USDA, to find interest rates in the 7 to 8.5 percent range. And there is little doubt that their costs of production will increase, just as they did—$2 billion worth—last year. In fact, the USDA predicts that the cost of producing an acre of corn will increase from $43 in 1970 to $45.55 in 1971. The cost of producing 1 acre of wheat will increase from $15.88 this year to $16.49 next year.

So, what this all means, Mr. Speaker, is that farmers are in a financial bind which we can ease—even if only to a small extent—by putting in their pockets in the spring months money which they will rightfully and legitimately get anyway just a few months later.

This is the reason of our legislation. Its effect would be to once again make advance payments available to our farmers in the spring months, when they need them most.

Mr. Speaker, last year there were over 1.6 million farms participating in the feed grains program, including 55,308 in Wisconsin. Almost 1 million participated in the wheat program, including over 4,200 in Wisconsin.

Signups for this year's program have just begun and we do not know how many farmers will enroll. We do know that problems have already arisen with these programs as they passed the Congress late last year in the Agriculture Act of 1970.

Farmers who had in the past planted acreage to grass and conserving crops are being forced to plow them up in order to protect their bases and qualify for price support payments. Older farmers who are living on the land they farmed for years are being forced to either plow again—and new tractors are rather expensive—or lose part of their already meager incomes.

It is quite clear then that all is not well in rural America. Farm incomes fell last year, while wages, taxes, and interest rates rose. The farm economy is shaky, and this has more than just casual implications for the troubled national economy as well.

We have heard talk about bolstering that economy with payments to railroad and airlines. We already give advance payments—called progress payments—to defense contractors who are paid before their work is completed.

Surely if we can afford progress payments to those who are involved in the construction of our national defense, we can also afford them for those who grow the food which sustains us.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation we are presenting today would do much to help millions of farmers throughout America. I urge all my colleagues to give it careful consideration.

I include a copy of the final 1970 enrollment reports for feed grains and wheat, on a State-by-State basis at the end of my remarks. Also included is a complete list of cosponsors of this legislation:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Obey, David R., (D-Wis.).
Melcher, John, (D-Mont.).
Culver, John C., (D-Iowa).
O'Konski, Alvin, (R-Wis.).
Thone, Charles, (R-Nebr.).
Abourezk, James, (D-S.D.).
Anderson, William, (D-Tenn.).
Hamilton, Lee, (D-Ind.).
Ichord, Richard, (D-Mo.).
Jones, Walter, (D-N.C.).
Randall, William, (D-Mo.).
Link, Arthur, (D-N.D.).
Aspin, Lee, (D-Wis.).
Fountain, L. H., (D-N.C.).
Riegle, D. W., (R-Mich.).
Esch, Marvin, (R-Mich.).
Andrews, Mark, (R-N.D.).
Roy, William, (D-Kans.).
Collins, George, (D-Ill.).
Vander Jagt, Guy, (R-Mich.).
Pickle, J. J. (D-Tex.).
Berglund, Bob, (D-Minn.).
Hansen, Orval, (R-Idaho).

1970 FEED GRAIN, AND WHEAT ENROLLMENT REPORT; FEED GRAIN, CORN, GRAIN SORGHUMS, AND BARLEY

Item	Unit (acres)	1969	1970	1970 as a percent of 1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Counties in this report	None	2,998	2,999	100
(2) Enrolled farms	None	1,661,770	1,613,961	97
(3) Corn base on enrolled farms	1,000	61,293	59,888	98
(4) Grain sorghum base on enrolled farms	1,000	19,536	19,439	100
(5) Barley base on enrolled farms	1,000	13,176	13,201	100
(6) Total intended diversion	1,000	[1] 41,342	[2] 39,483	96
WHEAT				
(7) Counties in this report	None	2,731	2,729	100
(8) Enrolled farms	None	981,153	949,151	97
(9) Allotment on enrolled farms	1,000	[3] 40,236	40,227	100
(10) Total intended diversion	1,000	4,961	4,193	85

[1] Excludes 2,202,811 acres on farms reducing base to 25 acres.
[2] Excludes 1,597,171 acres on farms reducing base to 25 acres.
[3] 1969 allotment reduced 12 percent to make it comparable to 1970.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE, 1970 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

[Enrollment report cumulative through Apr. 17, 1970, final report]

State	Total feed grain farms (number)	Enrolled feed grain farms (number)	Percent total farms	Total feed grain base (acres)	Enrolled feed grain base (acres)	Percent feed grain base enrolled
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Alabama	114,784	53,869	47	2,251,079	1,329,433	59
Arizona	2,905	677	23	373,487	166,218	45
Arkansas	44,971	10,364	23	592,745	190,806	32
California	14,386	3,382	24	2,248,829	990,894	44
Colorado	28,257	16,929	60	2,443,053	1,929,425	79
Connecticut	2,240	372	17	32,723	5,029	15
Delaware	5,105	1,081	21	181,409	48,523	27
Florida	17,666	8,174	46	720,326	434,039	60
Georgia	97,133	45,979	47	3,193,500	1,914,006	60
Idaho	20,053	4,618	23	826,352	365,587	44
Illinois	201,060	92,806	46	11,006,815	6,083,800	55
Indiana	157,580	76,731	49	5,755,725	3,334,701	58
Iowa	180,682	120,880	67	13,604,934	10,271,600	75
Kansas	132,237	92,203	70	9,439,954	7,675,736	81
Kentucky	127,120	64,535	51	2,002,775	1,229,696	61
Louisiana	36,319	8,441	23	501,698	171,485	34
Maine	1,017	583	57	9,726	5,604	58
Maryland	22,115	5,536	25	618,245	190,713	31
Massachusetts	1,412	180	13	21,015	2,482	12
Michigan	104,954	56,971	54	2,346,065	1,467,070	63

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE, 1970 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM—Continued

[Enrollment report cumulative through Apr. 17, 1970, final report]

State	Total feed grain farms (number)	Enrolled feed grain farms (number)	Percent total farms	Total feed grain base (acres)	Enrolled feed grain base (acres)	Percent feed grain base enrolled
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Minnesota	137,848	96,512	70	8,676,513	7,174,162	83
Mississippi	91,371	37,866	41	1,400,753	762,978	54
Missouri	147,668	88,783	60	5,917,024	4,429,687	75
Montana	20,406	12,058	59	2,221,376	1,768,811	80
Nebraska	101,161	78,405	78	9,934,401	8,523,061	86
Nevada	577	70	12	21,101	3,956	19
New Hampshire	708	138	19	9,732	1,593	16
New Jersey	7,041	3,606	51	199,632	111,220	56
New Mexico	7,035	3,810	54	878,704	654,677	75
New York	46,503	20,504	44	755,088	359,868	48
North Carolina	174,836	74,456	43	2,278,604	1,203,992	53
North Dakota	61,542	54,538	89	6,187,266	5,833,461	94
Ohio	155,248	75,675	49	3,977,464	2,401,537	60
Oklahoma	72,338	35,329	49	3,128,788	1,879,627	60
Oregon	12,522	4,144	33	637,431	326,575	51
Pennsylvania	89,910	28,053	31	1,493,587	512,714	34
Rhode Island	184	8	4	3,507	118	3
South Carolina	71,548	35,545	50	1,093,019	683,931	63
South Dakota	60,335	42,794	71	5,864,541	4,750,619	81
ennessee	119,332	58,269	49	1,796,372	1,126,095	63
Texas	194,966	103,116	53	12,572,831	9,373,637	75
Utah	11,120	3,102	28	250,067	102,039	41
Vermont	3,667	455	12	49,222	5,929	12
Virginia	75,267	24,330	32	927,783	376,021	41
Washington	12,285	5,586	45	908,113	621,778	68
West Virginia	16,223	5,726	35	119,101	49,625	42
Wisconsin	122,450	55,308	45	3,204,287	1,571,585	49
Wyoming	4,664	1,464	31	228,773	111,406	49
Total	3,130,751	1,613,961	52	132,905,535	92,527,549	70

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE, 1970 WHEAT PROGRAM—ENROLLMENT REPORT, CUMULATIVE THROUGH APRIL 17, 1970, FINAL REPORT

State	Total wheat farms	Enrolled wheat farms	Percent total farms
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Alabama	7,092	2,826	40
Arizonia	1,100	349	32
Arkansas	13,894	3,040	22
California	6,541	2,273	35
Colorado	22,560	16,924	75
Connecticut	75	6	8
Delaware	1,486	500	34
Florida	1,293	512	40
Georgia	21,166	11,604	55
Idaho	25,299	16,530	65
Illinois	126,556	59,065	47
Indiana	115,683	49,352	43
Iowa	12,792	2,932	23
Kansas	137,767	109,354	79
Kentucky	23,283	9,563	41
Louisiana	1,309	274	21
Maine	28	20	71
Maryland	13,021	4,104	32
Massachusetts	23	1	4
Michigan	106,385	62,843	59
Minnesota	60,859	37,084	61
Mississippi	3,218	702	22
Missouri	119,804	65,092	54
Montana	21,881	17,506	80
Nebraska	71,796	56,757	79
Nevada	460	145	32
New Jersey	4,178	1,929	46
New Mexico	4,549	2,477	54
New York	31,823	17,497	55
North Carolina	83,778	39,343	47
North Dakota	65,207	60,795	93
Ohio	129,722	69,009	53
Oklahoma	72,231	54,553	76
Oregon	14,440	6,647	46
Pennsylvania	71,020	26,920	38
Rhode Island	12		
South Carolina	35,401	19,190	54
South Dakota	39,364	29,980	76
Tennessee	30,075	10,676	35
Texas	67,416	43,080	64
Utah	10,037	4,757	47
Vermont	82	1	1
Virginia	42,372	15,354	36
Washington	15,903	9,895	62
West Virginia	4,597	1,455	32
Wisconsin	10,575	4,264	40
Wyoming	3,281	1,971	60
Total	1,651,434	949,151	57

A THOUGHTFUL AND VERY CURRENT MESSAGE

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

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this past Christmas our good friend and colleague from the Seventh District of Ohio, Congressman CLARENCE J. BROWN, and his lovely wife, Joyce, sent his holiday column to many constituents and other friends as part of their holiday greeting. I have had the good fortune of reading a copy of this holiday message, and found it to be a very interesting introspective study regarding our society and the direction our colleague hopes it will follow in the future.

This essay is worthy of widest possible circulation and serious study by all seeking true perspective upon the past, present, and future of these United States.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this thoughtful and very current message from our Ohio colleague, Mr. BROWN, in the RECORD:

CLARENCE J. BROWN'S MESSAGE

The holiday season is a time of introspection because of its religious significance and because the calendar change encourages us to look back on past failures and successes and ahead to new opportunities. The impact of the season is essentially personal. But I wish that there were some way to encourage us as a nation to be introspective about our society and the direction it should take in the years ahead.

During the past generation, America has leaned heavily on the collective means of government to cure the ills with which it has become afflicted. In recent years we have reacted to problems by passing laws or appropriating public money. In the case of the persistent problems, where we already have the law but have ignored it by common consent, we have either tried more law, more money, or non-violent or violent pressures. But still the problems persist.

The list of national afflictions (or "priorities" for solution) are different for each American because we are a nation of varied backgrounds and interests. But earlier this year, the poll I took of residents of the Seventh Ohio Congressional District listed inflation, crime, pollution, racism, drugs and social unrest as the major domestic problems.

As one assesses that list, one must come to the inescapable conclusion that more money, more law or another demonstration (violent or non-violent) will not solve the problem alone.

If inflation is the premier national problem, the spending of more federal money may be akin to pouring gasoline on the fire. But passing law against raising prices or demanding more wages seems to make little sense when one considers the prospect of enforcement in an unwilling society. Indeed, strong laws against crime have failed to end crime. These personal sins of public consequence are increasing at a rate faster than the population grows—an indication of spreading willingness to do privately what we are opposed to in public collectively.

Pollution falls into much the same category. The polluting autos carrying the anti-pollution bumper stickers are often the ones from which the trash gets thrown on the freeway. And the most aggressively integrationist are often the limousine liberals who make their money in the ghetto so they can afford to live in the segregated suburb.

The list of these demands for public solution to personal problems is endless—and so are the contradictions. Concern about the youthful drug culture is a very popular conversational topic whenever adults get together for a drink. Does that make any more sense than the violent demonstrations for peace or the head-banging sprees of hardhats who disapprove of student violence?

Young people, in transition between a world of moral teaching of what should be and the harsh reality of what is, have been the most deeply disturbed by the contradic-

tions of modern American society. They see the contradictions between moralistic admonition to "do as I say" and the moral reality of "do as I do."

Could it be that the national problems about which we are all so concerned continue to be unresolved because we are individually unwilling to do anything about them? It is much easier to salve a personal conscience by demanding that in impersonal government solve the problem of poverty than it is to personally feed the poor from our individual affluence. We know that one person cannot change the world—unless he is a national leader, a general or some economic magnate of national or international proportion. We desperately seek the heroic figure who will do the things we will not do ourselves. And yet we are too cynical to have confidence in others.

But the message of this season is that Christ came—not as a palace-born king, a military conqueror or a wielder of vast economic power—but born to a carpenter's wife in a stable. And he came to reaffirm the Old "Testament truth that salvation comes through individual righteousness, that "the Kingdom of God is within you."

In a day when we want to correct all our neighbor's faults by federal law or minister to his ills with federal taxes (preferably not on ourselves), the admonition to "Love thy neighbor, as thyself" deserves more introspective study. We might find that what is wrong with America (and the many things that are right about it) can be cured within ourselves.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

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

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conducts a "Voice of Democracy Contest" with contestants from each State invited to participate.

The winning contestant from each State is brought to Washington, D.C., for final judging as a guest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

This year the winner from the State of Tennessee was Mr. John S. Morgan of 455 Oakley Drive, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Morgan is 17 years old and a senior at Overton High School in Nashville.

Upon graduation, he hopes to attend Boston University and study law.

While in high school he has been very active as president of the Forensic Club at Overton High School. He has been a columnist for the school paper and has served as a member of the mayor's Youth Advisory Council and a member of the Council on Drug Abuse.

Mr. Morgan's winning essay on "Freedom—Our Heritage" is a very appropriate work, and I include it in the RECORD at this point, recommending to the consideration of my colleagues:

FREEDOM—OUR HERITAGE

(By John S. Morgan)

"All we have of freedom—all we use or know—This our fathers bought for us, long and long ago."

These words, penned by Rudyard Kipling, were not written specifically about the United States, but, nevertheless, they represent well the American heritage of freedom.

The heritage of the American people has been one of liberty. Over the last 200 years Americans have been the freest people who have ever lived anywhere in the world. There have been periods of less than complete freedom, to be sure, but the freedom of man has never been perfect. In the long run, Americans have managed to achieve and maintain the heights of human liberty.

Man has struggled for freedom since the dawn of civilization. The fruits of that struggle culminated in the American heritage that was born on that sultry July day in 1776. A few years later the experience of thousands of years of trial and error at governing communities of men produced, through the genius of our founding fathers, the Constitution of the United States.

Since those years of birth and childhood, freedom in America has suffered many trying times; many assaults have been mounted against it. But it can truly be said that these difficulties have been met, and almost without exception, conquered. Especially since the elimination of slavery over a hundred years ago has America truly been a land of "liberty and justice for all."

Our freedoms are simple—but invaluable: the right to think and speak as we please; the freedom of the press; the right to the pursuit of happiness; the freedom of worship.

Our heritage is indeed an illustrious one, and it provides an interesting insight into the paradox of liberty.

Freedom is not self-perpetuating. Our forefathers gave us—not freedom—but the means by which to make ourselves free. The Constitution is not an edict that makes you and me free. It is, rather, a tool that, properly used, protects our liberty. Each generation, indeed, each person, must learn anew that he is given only the tools, the effort of their use—the responsibilities and obligations of wielding freedom—must be his alone.

It is not easy to be free. It requires courage and maturity to accept the burdens and responsibilities of liberty. To remain a free people we must recognize and accept this, the price of liberty.

Unfortunately, too many Americans have neither realized nor accepted this fact. Through immaturity or a misguided concept of liberty, some have abdicated their responsibility. On one hand, there are left wing radicals; on the other, right wing reactionaries; in the middle, the confused.

Americans are no less virtuous, goodhearted, or freedom loving than in the past. They are simply more confused. They cannot see just where their responsibility lies. To overcome this confusion and begin a return to those principles of freedom upon which our nation was founded, we must first begin to moderate our voices and our actions. Then we must, if liberty is to continue in America, recognize that freedom is not a gift but a responsibility; a job—and a hard one—that must be accepted if we are to continue as a free nation.

America's heritage of freedom is ours. It was, as Kipling said, bought for us, but only we, you and I and every American, can keep it for ourselves and for our children and for our grandchildren so that America's heritage of freedom that is ours today may tomorrow be theirs.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS CONTINUES INTO ITS SECOND HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE

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

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, now in its 51st year of service, the Disabled American Veterans has truly earned its place as America's conscience in its provisions for our wartime disabled, their widows, and dependents. Certainly every American citizen would do well to reflect on the sacrifices, loyalty, and devotion of the men who still suffer disabilities from their hazardous service to our Nation.

The people of the United States today are more secure to enjoy their freedom because of the determination of our servicemen. The DAV's exemplary patriotism has inspired millions.

The American people have recently been aware of DAV activity through a national publicity campaign conducted by the DAV in behalf of our captured servicemen in Southeast Asia. Wisconsin can be proud of its participating DAV members and the overwhelming response which their appeal generated. Hundreds of thousands of petitions and letters of concern have been sent from the Badger State to the leaders of North Vietnam.

Timely and responsible, the DAV continues in its second half-century of service, providing support for our needy disabled veterans.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS' DAY IN CONGRESS: A TRIBUTE TO QUIET COURAGE

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago the DAV was founded and held its first national convention. In recognition of this golden anniversary, the service the DAV has provided its members, and the service its members have given our Nation, I think it is appropriate that the House take this occasion to pay tribute to this dedicated and patriotic organization.

The distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) and I are today cosponsoring the House "Disabled American Veterans' Day in Congress: A Tribute to Quiet Courage." On the Senate side, our colleagues, Senator ROBERT DOLE of Kansas and Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY of Minnesota are cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to speak about the DAV's illustrious history, how it serves the disabled veterans and their dependents, its noble purposes, its exemplary leadership, and its impact on the constituency I have the honor to represent. Thereafter, I look forward to recognizing many of our colleagues who have expressed the wish to join in this tribute and to speak of their fond feelings and respect for the DAV.

The DAV was founded initially on Christmas Day in 1919, at a gathering of wounded World War I veterans at the home of Judge Robert S. Marx in Cincinnati, Ohio. The result of that meeting was a plan to form a veterans' organization with the single purpose of providing creative programs which would give disabled veterans the opportunity to help themselves in solving their various problems, and in acquiring a productive and prosperous place in society.

By 1921, the small group had grown large enough to hold its first national convention. What proved to be a successful convention was culminated by the

election of Judge Marx as the first national commander. His guiding efforts in the early years have brought Judge Marx the honor of being remembered as the "Father of the DAV."

The impact of the DAV's efforts and service on veterans' affairs cannot be underestimated. I think it is important to note that since 1921, nearly all legislation beneficial to disabled veterans has been sponsored and activitly promoted by the DAV. Certainly we in Congress fully appreciate the assistance and contribution the DAV has made in our efforts to prepare legislation which meets the needs of disabled veterans.

It would, however, be inaccurate to assume that the DAV's primary efforts are directed toward enacting new legislative proposals; the DAV remains a totally nonpartisan organization with the sole purpose of providing service and assistance to the wartime disabled veteran, his widow, orphans, and dependents.

To lend emphasis to this role, I would like to quote the DAV's purpose as stated in the organization's constitution:

> To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans . . . to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, injured, or disabled veterans.

As the official voice of all wartime disabled, the Disabled American Veterans acts as a go-between for the veteran and his family in relations with various public agencies. The DAV employs 148 professionally trained national service officers at offices around the country, each one of whom is himself a disabled veteran.

These national service officers assist the disabled and their dependents in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment. By working through local organizations and agencies and by also utilizing higher authorities, the DAV has been highly effective in providing those in need with the highest quality service available in the shortest amount of time. In an age of massive bureaucracy, the DAV continually proves that its reputation for efficiency and effectiveness is unmatched.

Today, the DAV has a total membership of nearly 300,000 members in its approximately 2,000 local chapters throughout the United States and its possessions. The members are dawn from veterans of both world wars, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war.

In a sense, it is especially appropriate that we honor the disabled Americans today. Each day, more of our young men are wounded in Vietnam and many return to the United States crippled and disabled. The trumpets and cheers for this war ceased long ago, Mr. Speaker, and the ensuing silence is probably most oppressive in the wards of our veterans' hospitals. There is courage, however. A quiet kind of courage. This quiet courage is seen in the countless examples of old-fashioned gumption which enable disabled young men to overcome their handicaps and their despair to lead productive lives. Many such young men are here on Capitol Hill today and I have been highly impressed in my conversations with some of them. I cannot help but think that this enthusiasm has, in large part, been a product of the service the DAV has given them, helping make possible many full and rewarding years after they have recovered and returned to civilian life. I am sure that my colleagues who had the opportunity to meet and talk with these men came away with similar thoughts.

Mr. Speaker, we are honored today to have in Washington, as observers to this tribute, the national commander of the DAV and many of his national officers. This group of patriotic Americans, including the many young men who accompanied them to Washington, is the 1971 witness to the quality of leadership which has been sustained since the inception of the DAV.

Comdr. Cecil W. Stevenson is a disabled veteran of World War II. While serving in the U.S. Navy, he suffered severe powder burns to his face and eyes, but continued to serve with distinction until 1946.

Commander Stevenson is the official spokesman for the nearly 300,000 members of the Disabled American Veterans throughout the United States. He has served the DAV in many regional and national roles and was elected national commander during the organization's 1970 convention in Los Angeles.

Commander Stevenson is married with three children. They reside in Jonesboro, Ark., where Commander Stevenson has served in the U.S. Post Office Department. Despite his many responsibilities, he still finds time for many civic activities and raising of cattle.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize the fine work done in helping achieve "DAV Day in the House" by Mr. George C. Washington, executive director for National Public Relations. George is an old friend and a close personal friend and one of the most dedicated men I know in veterans work. I also want to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Mr. Charles L. "Chet" Huber, DAV national director of legislation, Mr. John Keller, DAV national service director, and Mr. Denvel D. Adams, national adjutant.

Mr. Speaker, much of my personal appreciation of the DAV is an outgrowth of the important and inspiring programs conducted in my home community by the 572 members of the DAV's Monroe County Powers Chapter No. 15.

This chapter, named in honor of Leo and Robert Powers, who died in World War II, is active in providing for the comfort of disabled veterans in a number of ways.

Our DAV chapter regularly arranges outings for the patients at VA hospitals in Western New York State, those at Bath, Batavia, and Canandaigua. These outings include bringing the patients to Rochester Red Wing baseball games, Rochester Americans hockey games, and different stage presentations that come to our community. Our DAV chapter also holds parties at the VA hospitals to take entertainment directly to the patients.

The present officers of the Powers Chapter No. 15 are:

Commander, Robert L. Freeman.

Senior vice commander, Raymond Vosper.

Junior vice commander, Milton Duffie.

Junior vice commander, Leo Foley.

Junior vice commander, Christopher Amoroso.

Chaplain, William Neff.

Treasurer, Dominic Lanza.

Judge advocate, Sam Russo.

Trustee, George Reiss.

Trustee, Ed Roberts.

Trustee, Paul Bellanca.

Sergeant at arms, Frank Collinge.

Adjutant, Frank J. Fantanza.

Our hospital program for the three VA hospitals in this area is carried on 12 months a year and thanks are in order to people like Bob Turner and Carl Steinfeldt of the Rochester Red Wings, Jim Ball of the Rochester Americans, Joe Rapone of Manson News, John and Tony Bolo of Bolo's Restaurant, Joe Lusardi of the War Memorial and many others.

Of course, as do all DAV chapters, the Monroe County Powers Chapter No. 15 actively and constantly helps protect the rights of veterans and their families. Its members are ready at a moment's notice to take up the cause of a fellow disabled veteran, and their record of assistance is impressive.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with my colleagues in commemorating the 50 years of service the DAV has given its members and this Nation. The record of the DAV has enriched American life in a manner which has made the lives of all disabled Americans much fuller and more rewarding.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasant privilege to yield in recognition to those colleagues who wish to add their sentiments in this salute to the Disabled American Veterans.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject of my special order, "Disabled American Veterans' Day in Congress: A Tribute to Quiet Courage," and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, first I should like to yield to the cosponsor of DAV Day on the Hill, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN).

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague from New York for yielding.

This is a great day on Capitol Hill, commemorating the golden anniversary of one of the greatest, most dedicated and devoted groups of American servicemen in the history of this Nation or of any other nation.

This organization was formed 50 years ago, and it was dedicated with ideas and principles dedicated to the veteran, his widow, and his orphans.

Not only that, but throughout the years they have advocated a strong national defense as the best means for preserving the peace. I want to emphasize that here today. Had Washington

listened to the DAV and to our other great veteran organizations in the 1920's and the 1930's, perhaps we could have avoided World War II. However, we lost millions of lives and billions of dollars in property because we did not.

So, Mr. Speaker, I say this organization is not only devoted to preserving veterans' rights, to hospitalization benefits, to compensation for them, pensions, and widows and orphans benefits, but it is also dedicated to the defense of this country and to a strong America.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored today to join my colleagues in paying my respects to this great organization.

National Commander Stevenson appeared before the Veterans' Affairs Committee this morning in a packed room, the Caucus Room in the Old Cannon Building, where we were delighted to hear his outstanding, concise, and reasonable statement to the committee and to the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, today is a very special day in the 92d Congress, for we are today paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans organization on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, war has always been cruel and harsh. No group of men recognize this fact more than those brave men who quietly live with the scars of battle, and who form the membership of the Disabled American Veterans.

We often talk of making sacrifices for our Nation, but few of us are called upon to carry the burden carried by some of the men we salute today.

Fifty years ago, in the aftermath of the First World War, the DAV was formed by a group of concerned veterans. At that time, the Nation simply was not equipped to care for many of the sick and wounded veterans returning from the battlefields of Europe. The quality of medical care and other treatment extended to veterans has since then greatly improved, thanks in part to the dedicated advocacy of the DAV. The main objective of the DAV has over their 50 years remained the same, and that is to work with the Government and all interested parties for the benefit of our wounded veterans. Through their outstanding national service program the DAV today provides free service to all disabled veterans and their dependents—whether or not they are members of the DAV—in contacting governmental bodies with respect to veterans programs. All of us in the Congress work with these cases, and we are all aware of the outstanding service being rendered by the national service program.

As a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs—serving under the great and dynamic leadership of our Chairman "TIGER" TEAGUE of Texas—I can testify to the outstanding cooperation we have always received from the national staff of the DAV. There is hardly a bill benefiting veterans that has come from our committee that has not been promoted by the DAV. We know and respect the DAV, and we enjoy working with them.

Mr. HORTON. I want to thank the gentleman from South Carolina for his leadership in cosponsoring this day. I know that the DAV and Members of the House appreciate his efforts and leadership in this cause.

I am now happy to yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HILLIS).

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have the opportunity to participate in this special order.

It is pleasing to me that Congress can spend part of its day to honor a great organization's 50 years of outstanding work.

The Disabled American Veterans is an organization which we can all be proud.

First of all, we can be proud of the membership.

These men served their country and served it well.

They not only served their country in time of war, but they continue to serve it in time of peace.

These men gave great sacrifices for this Nation.

Now they are actively engaged in programs which will not only help their fellow disabled veterans, but will help our Nation.

And I say to all Members of Congress—let us help these men help our country.

Let us listen to their testimony before our committees.

Let us recognize their desires.

Let our actions tell them—you are doing a good job, and we are proud of you and will help you.

These men know what war means.

These men have seen violence.

But they carry no picket signs.

They do not downgrade our leadership.

They just quietly go about their work trying to make life easier for their fellow veterans who sacrificed so much for our Nation.

I sincerely salute these men and want to congratulate them on their 50th anniversary.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I, too, rise in salute to the DAV on this 50th anniversary of this splendid service organization. For 50 years this great organization has devoted its energies, manpower, and resources to seeking and achieving justice and productive lives for the war wounded and the widows and orphans of the members of the armed services of the United States who have made the supreme sacrifice in the defense of this country. May the DAV always continue its magnificent service to American veterans as long as there shall be a need for this service, and until that day we all pray for the moment when war shall no longer cast its shadow across this world.

Mr. HORTON. I thank the gentleman from New York.

I now yield to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. MELCHER).

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. Speaker, as a lifetime member of DAV and legislative cochairman of the Montana department, I call attention of the House to a slur on the necessity of one of our veterans' hospitals in the West.

Vultures circle many times, high in the air above the carrion, before they land. They only feed on dead meat, and I assume their circling is a cautious appraisal of the scene to make sure there is no danger present for them on the land. Once on the ground, with an awkward walk, they wobble up to the carrion and expertly strip the flesh from the bones.

Opening attacks on providing hospital beds for our veterans in the Western States are carried on first from great altitudes just as the vultures circle before they get down to the business of feeding themselves.

This month's Reader's Digest contains a six-page article on VA hospitals with a mixture of praise, concern, and both constructive and destructive recommendations. In the latter category is an attack on the Miles City Veterans' Administration Hospital because it only contains a hundred beds, and the inference that its only reason for existence is the political influence of the late Senator Murray, "and powerful Members of Congress," who kept it from being closed in 1965, of course, refers to Senator MANSFIELD, Senator METCALF, and former Representative James Battin, my predecessor, who successfully beat off the vultures that year.

The article refers to Miles City as a cowboy town of 9,000, and since Miles City claims, with some justification to be the cow capital of the West, the Reader's Digest comment, while intended to be derogatory, will still be acceptable to the residents of Miles City. Sure, it is only a hundred beds, but it is a hundred beds that are needed by the veterans in the eastern half of our large State and in the nearby adjoining areas of the Dakotas and Wyoming.

Part of good therapy for any sick patient, recognized by members of the healing arts, is that the hospital bed should not be too far distant from the patient. The Miles City VA, facility provides those beds for veterans within a radius of 250 miles or more. Distance may not be significant to the author of the Reader's Digest article in his mapping of veterans' hospitals. But I can assure him and the editors of his publication that distance is of great importance to the veteran patients and to their families who wish to maintain contact with them and have opportunity to visit them during incapacitation.

I and the rest of the people of Montana, and, indeed, our adjoining sister States, are proud of the fine and excellent service that has become the living legend of the Miles City veterans' hospital. I recently received a petition signed by more than fourscore of veterans calling to my attention the appreciation of these veterans for the excellent care they had recently received as patients in the Miles City veterans' hospital. We hope to continue and broaden this care as part of

Montana's hospital facilities for veterans. Along with the other excellent veterans facility in Montana, Fort Harrison, with 160 beds, we will continue to improve and expand hospital care for the men who served our country in the Armed Forces.

So any of the circling vultures, such as the article in the March Reader's Digest, may know that we are not carrion, vulnerable to their attack, I want to serve notice that our Montana veterans hospitals are living institutions serving large areas and we intend to keep it that way as was done in 1965. They are very much needed.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. HORTON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor to join with many of my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans today. This distinguished group, founded on the principle of service, has worked diligently and unselfishly to achieve the highest level of benefits for this Nation's disabled veterans and their dependents.

In the 50-year history of DAV, its members have struggled with many problems, and they have worked ceaselessly to fulfill their purpose. This spirit of determination and commitment throughout the years has produced an ever expanding and more extensive program for helping disabled veterans and their families.

The challenge of DAV to secure the rehabilitation of disabled veterans for a competitive position in civilian life is in the best tradition of our country. The outstanding accomplishments of this group deserve our thanks for the first 50 years and our best wishes during the next 50 years.

I congratulate the DAV on the 50th anniversary of its founding and wish for this great service organization many happy returns and many more years of service.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very fine remarks.

I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. EDMONDSON).

Mr. EDMONSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the able gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON), and the able gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) for leading this well-deserved tribute to a great organization.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to join my colleagues here today in extending congratulations to the 300,000 members of the Disabled American Veterans on the 50th anniversary of the founding of this fine organization.

To say that our Government, and the people of this Nation, owe these men a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid, is only to underscore the tremendous courage and dedication with which they have served our country in its hours of greatest peril.

Over the years, members of the DAV have contributed countless numbers of hours to assisting staffs of our veterans' hospitals, and have been tireless workers on varied civic and community projects. The DAV has been a foremost leader in efforts to secure legislative programs from the Congress to rehabilitate fellow disabled veterans, and to provide benefits which these brave and dedicated men so richly deserve. In addition, the DAV has devoted its great energies to the effort to obtain humane treatment of American POW's, now held captive by the North Vietnamese.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to salute this outstanding organization, and want to extend my most sincere congratulations particularly to the eight DAV chapters in my own district, which have worked so hard for the betterment of their own communities and in behalf of their fellow veterans.

The DAV in Oklahoma has been instrumental in securing benefits or care for thousands of our veterans, and many children and widows of veterans have also been helped by DAV service officers.

It is a great service organization, and fully deserving of the Nation's gratitude.

Mr. HORTON. I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. LENNON).

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful indeed for the initiative shown by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON), and our colleague and friend, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), for securing this time for their special orders.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged and honored to have the opportunity to congratulate the organization of Disabled American Veterans upon the 50th year of service to America's veterans.

The DAV is an organization dedicated to improving the life of those Americans who have given of themselves in the protection of this mighty land, its peoples, and its principles of freedom.

The DAV is an organization which has never been satisfied with its membership's individual service to our country on the battlefields in many foreign lands. These men know what a helping hand can mean in situations of dire circumstance. They continue to serve their fellow veterans in processing legitimate claims for disabilities incurred while in service to this country.

I am convinced, too, that there are many other services rendered to our veterans which are never mentioned. Perhaps one of the greatest services of the DAV organization is their outstanding example of refusing to accept their disablement and things as they are. This organization is committed to service to veterans of America, and I believe, too, to all mankind for a better world in which to live.

To the over 300,000 men who make up the membership of the DAV, I salute you for your outstanding acts of service to the veterans of this land.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON).

"Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his orphan.

With these words Abraham Lincoln eloquently described the duty a nation owes to its veterans. But, as we all know, it is much more difficult to implement an ideal than it is to articulate it. That is why it is appropriate that we take this opportunity to congratulate the Disabled American Veterans on the 50th anniversary of their founding. Probably no organized group of Americans has done more to make President Lincoln's words a reality than the Disabled American Veterans. They organized to be a service group in the truest sense, and they have remained so. To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents—to cooperate with all Federal agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health and interest of wounded, injured or disabled veterans. These are the goals they set for themselves and great strides have been made. We need only compare the paucity of benefits available to disabled veterans and their families 50 years ago with the panoply available today.

Mr. Speaker, great numbers of veterans live in the 10th Missouri Congressional District, and I have had the opportunity to observe firsthand the many ways these veterans are aided by the DAV whether in proposing legislation to benefit all veterans or assisting an individual veteran prepare his claim for compensation, the DAV is serving the best interests of the Nation. I am sure we all join in wishing them continued success and prosperity on this 50th anniversary of their birth.

Mr. HORTON. I now yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER).

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from New York (Mr. HORTON) for yielding to me and add my congratulations to the Disabled American Veterans as this outstanding patriotic organization celebrates its 50th anniversary.

I say that it is time the Congress of the United States stood up to defend these brave men who have served the country so well. I call upon Congress to not only refuse to go along with the administrations scheme, but to forthrightly increase the appropriation for veterans' hospitals and uphold a decent respect for our veterans.

I am certainly pleased that the Disabled American Veterans has played such an important role in bringing this problem forcefully to the attention of the American people.

Recently, a situation has come to my attention which should shock the consciences of all Americans who recognize and honor the heroic sacrifices of our fighting men of five wars. At a time when thousands of our soldiers and sailors are returning to this country from the Indochina war, and at a time when many of our older veterans from other wars are beginning to experience the physical impairments which accompany the passage of time, the President of the United States and the Veterans' Administration are planning to reduce medical services to those same brave men.

On this, the 50th anniversary of the founding of that great organization, the Disabled American Veterans, I call on all Americans to use all possible means to prevent this impending tragedy.

The facts of this situation are that the Veterans' Administration proposes to reduce by 20 percent the amount of food and medicine available to the non-service-connected patients in VA hospitals. This will in turn result in a 20-percent reduction in the number of patients who can be treated in the hospitals. The administration has tried to defend this outrageous policy by saying that the staff-patient ratio would be improved—this may be true—but the other side of the picture is that long waiting lists would become longer, and many veterans would be turned out of their hospital beds before they have recuperated. I am certain that Americans of every persuasion will join me when I say that this is morally unconscionable, this is administratively inexcusable, and this is definitely not in the best interest of this country.

Mr. C. S. Collier, Jr., Director of the Veterans' Administration in West Virginia, and Mr. C. W. Schamp, of the Disabled American Veterans in Parkersburg, W. Va., have recently impressed upon me the dire consequences in store for our veterans in West Virginia and the entire country. It is clear that no matter what artful dodging devices the administration may employ, and no matter how they may try to justify the cutback in food and medicine available to our veterans in the hospitals, this reduction is nothing but a cruel and heartless slap in the face to America's fighting men.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, Commander Stevenson, is from Arkansas, and is represented in Congress by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ALEXANDER), and I would like to recognize the gentleman at this time.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, a half century ago, when the sounds of battle of World War I faded away, the men of this Nation who had engaged in combat began to come home. As their numbers grew, so did the shock at the number—300,000—who were wounded, disabled, handicapped, or ill. The need for help was quickly recognized. But, this Nation—lacking experience in handling this kind of tragedy—floundered as it sought effective ways to attend to the needs of the men who had served their country so well.

The shock and the floundering could well be regarded as the labor pains which brought the Disabled Veterans Association into being. This is a nonprofit organization where the needs of the men and women served, are vividly familiar to the professionals who work with them. Because, the professionals are themselves disabled veterans.

DAV had a single purpose when it came into being. That was to see that the Nation's wartime disabled, and their families, are adequately cared for. Now, 50 years later, the purpose is the same.

Members and officials of DAV are vigilant in overseeing, protecting, and promoting the rights and interests of disabled American veterans. Their organization stretches a helping hand from the smallest towns to the Nation's Capital.

Most recently they have undertaken a program designed to train young, disabled veterans of the Vietnam conflict as DAV service officers. These young men will be able to communicate, in terms of their common experience, with their contemporaries who have come home maimed and ill and are beginning to try to rebuild their lives.

This kind of willingness to meet today's problems with today's solutions has unquestionably earned the DAV and its members the right of respect and honor from we who represent them in these Halls of Congress.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join with my colleagues in saluting a fine veterans organization on the occasion of its 50th anniversary—an organization with the single purpose of helping the wounded and disabled veteran solve his problems.

The 50-year history of the Disabled American Veterans is a proud one. I have great respect and admiration for the DAV. Perhaps at no time in our history has the DAV been more needed than today when are fighting a war in which so many men are maimed or crippled.

From its inception, the DAV has been an organization of men devoted to God and country. They came together in Detroit a half century ago with a great resolve—to champion equitable treatment for the disabled veteran and his family, his widow and his orphans. Members of the DAV are intensely patriotic. They have always dedicated themselves to America's best interests. They have always been united in opposing those forces which threaten our national security.

Members of the DAV can look at the 50-year history of their organization and proudly recite its accomplishments—promotion of legislation necessary for the care and rehabilitation of disabled veterans, a highly successful program of national service to disabled veterans, the furthering of disabled veterans' training under the GI bill, tremendous efforts on behalf of our Vietnam war prisoners and men missing in action, a scholarship program for the children of disabled veterans, the establishment of Boy Scout troops for handicapped youths led by disabled veterans, the invaluable "identotag" license plate program, and always an attitude of vigilance aimed at strengthening our national security.

It is with pride that I pay tribute to the DAV on its golden anniversary. Each DAV member can be proud of the emblem he wears as the DAV marks a half century of progress and of devotion to the finest ideals of man.

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today in Congress, we address ourselves to honoring the Disabled American Veterans. I would like to call attention to this organization as one of our finest examples of the constructive achievements that can be attained through unity in a common purpose. The Disabled American Veterans have united through a shared problem and concern—and have helped one another through their unity of purpose.

In the early days, following the First World War, the Disabled American Veterans provoked the public conscience by calling attention to the plight of the man incapacitated by war. Much of the legislation we now have to aid the veteran is directly attributable to the efforts of the DAV.

Once the groundwork was done—once the legislation was passed and the benefits made available—the DAV focused its attention on the problem of assuring each disabled veteran of receiving the compensation to which he was justly entitled.

And, this is where the DAV stands today—primarily as an agent acting on behalf of the veteran—to guide him through the often confusing quagmire of Government regulations so that he is able to receive those benefits to which he is legally entitled.

During the short time I have served in Congress, I have received a considerable volume of mail from disabled veterans who are having difficulty obtaining benefits. Through this mail I have come to better understand the often impassable gulf which exists between the disabled veteran and the agencies which exist to help him. And it is in bridging this gulf that the DAV performs its most valuable service.

We have made some real progress in establishing agencies to aid the disabled veteran. Decent medical care, counseling, and vocational rehabilitation are now available to him. But we have yet to adequately inform veterans of how they can take full advantage of the available services. Through the unified efforts of the DAV the veteran can make maximum use of all that the various Government agencies have to offer.

I join my colleagues in the Congress today in honoring the Disabled American Veterans. Through their work our permanently wounded are no longer the forgotten byproducts of a faraway conflict but are contributing members of society, with dignity and purpose to their lives. May the DAV continue its efforts to ease the tragedy of those who have been so unfortunately wounded in our wars.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans, an organization that for the past 50 years has had only one objective—to help our wounded and disabled war veterans. When we look at the massive complex in operation today to help our veterans it is hard to imagine what chaos in this regard existed shortly after the end of World War I. Insufficient and undermanned hospitals, nonexistent or woefully inadequate rehabilitation and training programs and a general air of indifference on the part of the public were just a few of the things facing our war veterans of those days. And so to help themselves and their fellow veterans they formed organizations like the DAV. Their road was not easy, nor were all the battles

won. But they had a monumental part in making all of us realize just what we owe these men and women and their families. Today the DAV is still battling, for the wounded are still coming. And the DAV and its past and present leaders have well earned our salute today.

Mr. BERGLAND. Mr. Speaker, too often, after a time of crisis has passed, our Nation forgets those who have served their country so unselfishly and who have given so much of themselves.

For 50 years, the Disabled American Veterans have kept Congress and the people of the United States ever mindful of the needs of those whose sacrifice has been so great.

Because of the services given by the Disabled American Veterans—to their members and to their Nation—it is only proper that we honor them on this their 50th anniversary. It is only proper that we continue to honor them.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a real honor for me to participate in commemorating the golden anniversary of great human service by the Disabled American Veterans.

This commemoration is being called, "DAV Day in Congress: A Tribute to Quiet Courage." I do not believe a more appropriate theme could have been selected, for the veterans of America—especially those who are disabled—are great examples of "quiet courage."

They do not shout, they do not boast, and they do not threaten. They live quietly, but effectively. What they did for America—and for freedom—can never be rewarded and can never be forgotten. They are respected, they are admired, and those who cherish freedom and all its blessings, even love these great patriots.

The extremists are only destroyers, but the veterans of this country are not only protectors of our freedoms, but are the builders of America. We are free because of their sacrifices and their courage. And I, for one, will always be grateful to them, and I believe that most Americans feel the same way.

Mr. Speaker, the Disabled American Veterans is a nationwide organization of wartime disabled veterans. Founded in 1920 in Cincinnati, Ohio, it is congressionally chartered to work for the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents.

With over 150 trained and accredited national service officers, the DAV has the largest free service programs for disabled veterans of all veterans organizations. These national service officers are fully paid by the DAV and are stationed in Veterans' Administration regional offices across the country.

During the history of DAV, these service officers have handled over 8 million cases and have obtained over $1,600,000,000 in benefits for the disabled veteran and his dependents. The DAV faces the future determined to render even greater service to our Nation's war disabled.

Mr. Speaker, I have the very great honor of having two really distinguished DAV leaders in the congressional district I represent—John and Ann Benyei, of South Amboy, N.J. These two wonderful people have dedicated—and are dedicating—their lives to serving the Disabled American Veterans. John is a former State department commander of New Jersey and so is his wife, Ann. Today, John is one of the national service officers in the New York-New Jersey region. The Benyeis have helped make the DAV the great organization it is today and I want to pay tribute to them—for their leadership, for their integrity, and for their dediction—to veterans and to the United States of America. I also salute them on their 25th wedding anniversary observed yesterday. How blessed this couple is.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, on this, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Disabled American Veterans, I am honored to have the opportunity to express my gratitude and pride for the outstanding services which this organization has provided.

For 50 continuous years the men of the DAV have never failed in their efforts to impart to America's war disabled the courage and hope necessary for these veterans to carry on. With services and programs ranging from employment training and education, to medical care and treatment, to adequate compensation for the disabled veterans and their dependents, the DAV has distinguished itself by its dedication and its pragmatic solutions to the problems of America's war disabled.

At many times when, after the parades and the celebrations were over, we as a society might have forgotten those who suffered injury and disease in order to secure freedom, the DAV pursued a relentless task of insuring that these disabled veterans were remembered. The significance of the adoption early in the life of the organization of the blue flower, the forget-me-not, thus becomes most clear.

The Disabled American Veterans have displayed the characteristics which exemplify the best of American traditions. Basing its programs on the principles of self-reliance and personal motivation, the organization has led the way in reorienting disabled veterans toward productive lives. Most important, the DAV personally understands the plight of an injured veteran and can help that veteran develop the self-discipline to overcome his handicap.

It is often difficult for the wounded and disabled veteran to see the reason for his sacrifice and he might readily become embittered were it not for this great organization's efforts to encourage the veteran to understand that his efforts were not in vain but have benefited all free men everywhere.

Were it not for the diligent work of this patriotic organization, many of our war veterans would be left with little hope for the future. Having given these soldiers the impetus to continue to live normal lives, the DAV has followed up with numerous programs of education, vocational rehabilitation, medical care, and many others. Without the efforts of these gallant men of the DAV, those who have given so much in defense of our country might have remained neglected and forgotten.

I congratulate the Disabled American Veterans and applaud their unceasing and honorable efforts to make life productive and hopeful for America's war disabled. I know I speak for all my fellow Vermonters in wishing the DAV many more decades of success in caring for America's disabled.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, it is a special honor to join my many colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans as they reach the golden anniversary of service devoted solely to the cause of our Nation's veterans and our country.

The outstanding activities relating to the well-being of the wartime disabled, their widows and orphans, is an inspiration to people everywhere.

I shall continue my efforts in the Congress on behalf of all our veterans and disabled war heroes—those courageous men whose lives have been altered that we may continue to enjoy our freedoms. Their sacrifices and their patriotism have earned the admiration and respect of us all, and will never be forgotten.

I salute the dedication of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States is a busy place. On its agenda are the most pressing problems of the Nation and the world. It is significant, therefore, that we pause today to honor the Disabled American Veterans—significant and entirely fitting. This body can consider no issue of greater importance than the welfare of our disabled American veterans. No national priority takes precedence over their interests. Those who have served their country in time of war, and have suffered grave disability to themselves in consequence, deserve our utmost consideration.

We may be thankful, therefore, for the very existence of an organization like the Disabled American Veterans. For 50 years, the DAV has provided aid and comfort to this Nation's wounded heroes, insuring that they receive all the benefits to which they are legally entitled. For this great service, the rest of the country owes them an incalculable debt of gratitude.

It is a debt we can repay in many ways, through public paeans and private prayers, but our most important contribution here in Congress is to remember our disabled veterans' service in positive, practical ways, to reward their valor and compensate for their sacrifices as best we can through constructive legislation on their behalf. Encouraged by such assurances of gratitude on the part of those in whose name they have fought, the Disabled American Veterans will be able to continue their noble work secure in the knowledge of our stanch support.

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to pay tribute to our former fighting men, the members of the Disabled American Veterans, on their 50th anniversary.

The bravery of the American fighting man is respected more than any other

quality by the great mass of the American people. And when, in the process of acting on the strength of that quality, an American is disabled in action, the fact is of primary concern to our national community.

So it has evolved that an organization—the Disabled American Veterans—has come to the fore, to protect the interests of the disabled, and in so doing has won the interest and approval of the American people at large.

All legislation enacted in this century by the Congress, to serve the interest of our disabled veterans, has been the result of proposals advanced by the Disabled American Veterans, who have come to assume an important place in the molding of veterans' legislation in Washington.

Those of us who have dealt with the officials in the DAV have been impressed by their knowledge of the issues and the strength of their presentation. Clearly, they are leaders of insight and ability, and their record of accomplishment attests to that, in every detail.

I would like at this time to commend the Disabled American Veterans, on the occasion of their 50th year of service to the heroes of our land.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join with my colleagues today to pay tribute to the 50 years of service the Disabled American Veterans organization has given to its members and to the Nation.

As a nation we owe no higher honor and appreciation than to the men who have unhesitatingly answered this country's call to arms to protect and preserve the principles of freedom and self-determination when oppressed peoples have called upon America for help.

More than 1 million American men have paid the highest price—death—in military service to guarantee life and liberty to others. Those dead we can never repay, except through our renewed dedication to a peaceful and free world.

But millions more have suffered wounds and disease during wartime military service. Today more than 2 million of the 27 million living American veterans have some form of disability recognized by the Veterans' Administration. Americans have willingly provided programs of care, rehabilitation, and compensation for these veterans, and we will continue to do so unhesitatingly so long as the need is there.

Just enacting programs, however, is not enough. The efforts we undertake for our veterans must be truly responsive to the changing problems and needs of the recipients within the framework of an increasingly complex modern society whose priorities have multiplied many times in recent years. We must tailor our programs to meet the needs of our veterans with full attention to the problems of society today. New problems take attention and funds that were previously devoted to old problems. The programs can be modified, but we cannot ignore our veterans' need as we alter the approaches to meet today's circumstances.

For 50 years the DAV has devoted its efforts to the betterment of the plight of those wounded and sick American veterans who gave so much without complaint. The DAV asks only that society be fair in helping its members rejoin the mainstream of life. While all of us hope the need for the DAV's efforts will someday no longer be needed—as men learn to live in peace—we enthusiastically support the DAV's goals today as American goals, and pledge that our disabled veterans will be kept at the top of our priority list as the effort is made to improve the quality of life for all Americans now and in the future years.

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, we are joining here today to pay tribute to the Disabled American Veterans—an organization which is celebrating 50 years of devoted service to those who have been disabled in our wars.

In 1920, the predecessor to what is now known as the Disabled American Veterans was formed to dramatize the plight of our disabled heroes and to press for humane legislation to help those whose lives were so severely disrupted in service to our country. Through the years, the DAV has grown by leaps and bounds, and, in growth, has become the conscience of America. Much of the Federal, State, and local legislation designed to help disabled veterans can be traced directly to this great organization.

But, in a broader sense, we are today paying tribute to those who are members of or are served by the DAV. All too often, we in America tend to forget that war brings in its wake thousands of men and women who, in varying degrees, have suffered both physically and mentally from the miseries of battle. We do not like to be reminded of unpleasant facts, and disabled veterans are constant reminders of the horrors of war and of the unfortunate fact that some are required by circumstances beyond their control to sacrifice more than others.

Therefore, I think that it is essential that we occasionally pause, as we are doing today, to reflect upon these sacrifices and to dedicate ourselves anew to provide meaningful programs to help our disabled veterans return quickly to the mainstream of American life. For the disabled veteran is not looking for charity—or a handout. To them we owe a debt which can never fully be repaid. But we can and should be sure that the best of rehabilitation programs are provided to help restore the human dignity which comes with being able to provide for one's own needs.

The Disabled American Veterans has long provided the cutting edge for the development of many of these programs. Formed because America seemingly ignored the wounded of World War I, the DAV has continued to expand its programs and activities through the three subsequent conflicts in which we have been engaged. I am sure that the men who originally established the DAV in 1920 assumed that theirs would be a temporary organization—that soon there would be no need for a DAV since hopefully the Great War was to be the last. We all know too painfully that this has not been the case. But fortunately, the foresight of a few in 1920 has been embodied in an organization which has beneficially touched the lives of millions and which has had sufficient courage and tenacity to insist that America not forget its disabled—regardless of politics or ideology.

So, my hat is off to the Disabled American Veterans—and my heart is with those who have been disabled. May we never forget what you have given to us.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay a special tribute to a number of DAV members from my congressional district, some of whom are with us in the Chamber today. These are men with whom I have enjoyed a close working relationship for many years. They are dedicated men who give unsparingly of their time and effort that our veteran community may continue to enjoy a measure of human dignity. Time does not permit me to single them all out, Mr. Speaker, But I feel a special note of thanks is due to Mr. Sam Danial, Mr. Angelo Palmisano, Mr. Joe Grecco, Mr. Joe Paone, Mr. Paul DeRossett, Mr. Nick Cacco. They are truly great Americans.

Mr. GUDE. I wish to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) for his admirable leadership in behalf of the Disabled American Veterans. The Disabled American Veterans organization is a part of the best in the American spirit. The members of the organization help themselves, and they help others—and inspire us all.

In Maryland, the State unit of DAV was organized in 1945 and has 5,000 members.

Volunteers from this organization work at five veterans and military hospitals in the State. They have spent more than $10,000 on their hospital work in the past year—and visited with about 23,000 patients.

The members also have a salvage program to provide clothing and furniture to any needy veteran.

And they have been very active in gathering signatures on petitions to be sent to Hanoi and its officials in Paris on behalf of Americans who are missing in action or are prisoners of war.

Nationally, the group was organized 50 years ago, just after World War I, to help wartime disabled veterans and veterans' widows, orphans, and other dependents. The organization was chartered by Congress in 1932.

Probably every owner of an automobile in the country is aware of the DAV's "idento-tag" program. Proceeds from the sale of these miniature license plates pay for the many worthwhile programs for disabled veterans and their dependents.

The DAV helps disabled veterans make their claims to the Veterans' Administration, and sometimes can even obtain service-connected disability compensation for a veteran although years have passed since his active service. As shown by testimony today before the House Veterans' Committee, the DAV's leaders and members are also very active in supporting veterans' legislation in Congress. In its activities in behalf of disabled veterans and their dependents, the DAV is aware of the guiding principle of its founding. This principle is that our Nation's first duty to her veterans is the rehabilitation of the wartime disabled. For that high purpose the DAV has la-

bored for half a century, and today Members of Congress take pride in saluting the DAV for its achievement in the pursuit of its objective.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 3, Congress salutes the heroism of our fighting men in a special "Disabled Veterans Day in Congress: A Tribute to Quiet Courage." The tribute is for the Disabled American Veterans organization for a half century of service to America's war disabled.

At the end of World War I, the DAV was organized with few funds and little influence. Since that time, the DAV has grown into a strong national organization that provides assistance to the many thousands of American fighting men disabled in World War II, Korea, and Southeast Asia. At present, nearly 300,000 members serve in the DAV.

The accomplishments and services that the organization has rendered to the Nation's disabled veterans certainly deserves our hearty congratulations and continuing full support. My best wishes to the DAV on this anniversary as it continues to provide adequate benefits for our Nation's veterans.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to honor the Disabled American Veterans organization which has given so many years of service to assisting those dutiful American soldiers who have been physically disabled in time of war.

The DAV deserves the thanks of millions of Americans both in and out of the military service for its continued effort to insure just and due compensation for the veterans of American wars who have fought for freedom and who have been disabled in fulfilling their moral and military obligation to the United States.

The obligation now is for the American Government to continue to fulfill its obligation to all veterans to assure proper benefits for the American veteran.

The role of the DAV will gain even greater importance, along with other veterans' organizations, as the seemingly unending number of wounded and disabled American soldiers come home from the Indochina war situation. These growing ranks of Americans will need the assisting hand from the DAV which has proven itself, after 50 years of service, to be a salvation for the wounded and disabled soldiers seeking help upon their return home.

As a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am happy to say that the support and assistance the committee and the U.S. Congress receive from such veterans' organizations as the DAV are valued and are important ingredients to see that veterans' needs are best served by a proud and thankful, free nation.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join in the tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on the golden anniversary of their service to our Nation's wartime disabled.

This is a particularly fitting time to remember the meaning of their service and their sacrifice in behalf of all Americans.

Their heroism and courage in danger and conflict have been reflected repeatedly through the years in the quiet way they have sought to put aside their disabilities and join in the full participation of our Nation's pursuits.

Through the organization of the Disabled American Veterans, they have come together for mutual support and assistance and for important contributions to the general improvement of their individual communities.

The men and women of Alabama have always been especially active in our Nation's military forces during times of crisis, and, consequently, the Alabama Department of Disabled American Veterans has an unusually large and active membership.

I take this opportunity, on the golden anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans, to salute them for their courage through the years.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with those who speak here today in praise of the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their 50th anniversary year.

The DAV program deals directly with the needs of those who are the foremost preservers of a grateful nation. In military action of any kind there are casualities and today's casualities are most often tomorrow's disabled veterans.

Of all the fine veterans' service organizations, the DAV has concentrated most on giving recognition to him who has borne the brunt of battle and carry with him the scars for a lifetime.

In this instance, recognition means more than just monetary or medical benefits. For the disabled there is a strong need of identification and a continuing reassurance that the sacrifice was justified by the destruction of an enemy to their country.

As long as the world remains influenced by conflicting sources, there will be differences among nations and challenges leading to human casualties. For this reason there will always be a need for the DAV. My congratulations on this 50th anniversary is joined with my convictions that all Americans take pride in this recognition of quiet courage.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to join in the program entitled "DAV Day in Congress—Tribute to Quiet Courage."

The Disabled American Veterans organization was established 50 years ago with little or no funds. This organization has grown to more than 300,000 members, who work for the benefits and consideration which disabled American veterans have earned by their service and courage.

There are presently 146 National Service offices located in the Veterans' Administration regional offices throughout the United States. The basic function of the National Service program is to assist disabled veterans, the dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all benefits to which they have legal entitlement.

The DAV has also established the POW/MIA program, which is an allout effort to procure the release of American prisoners of war in Vietnam. The program is using television and radio and has mailed over 5 million leaflets directly to persons' homes to encourage the American people to write the North Vietnamese at their Embassy in Paris.

It is a great honor for me to have the opportunity to pay tribute to this great organization which has worked so tirelessly over the years to insure that our brave fighting men who have given so much for their country will never be forgotten.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to insert in the RECORD the text of a letter I have received from Mr. Kelley Bitting, the service officer of the Disabled American Veterans Tulsa Chapter, Tulsa, Okla., in my congressional district. I thought it was such a good statement of what this fine post is doing that I think it should be included here.

The letter follows:

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
Tulsa, Okla., February 21, 1971.

Hon. PAGE BELCHER,
U.S. Representative,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELCHER: Time has been set aside in the House on Wednesday March 3, to commemorate the "Golden Anniversary" of service by the Disabled American Veterans to America's Wartime Disabled.

The day called "D.A.V. day in Congress: A Tribute to Quite Courage, is being co-sponsored in the House by Congressman William J. Bryan Dorn, and Congressman Frank Horton.

Our Chapter here in Tulsa was first organized in December 1929 with only eleven members we were known then as the "Disabled American Veterans of the World War, our Congressional Charter has since been amended to include disabled veterans of all wars and conflicts.

Our present membership is close to 500 and still growing, our community services are increasing everyday. We have spent close to $2000 for emergency assistance to hospitalized veterans.

Our emergency assistance consists of making house payments, or rent, buying groceries, and paying utilities for the families of veterans that are hospitalized for a long period of time and their families have no means of support other than the veteran's earnings.

We are also active as possible in the youth progams of Tulsa as it is our sincere belief that our future and our country's future lies in the hands of our youth. In fact our young people are our yesterday, our today and our tomorrow.

Our Service Program is of course a great concern to us, as the purpose for which we were organized was to work for the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for the disabled veterans, their wives, widows, and orphans.

We also represent many many veterans, widows and orphans that are not eligible for membership in either the D.A.V. or our Auxiliary. In fact many of the disabled veterans we represent are not members of the D.A.V.

Our service work is increasing by leaps and bounds because of the returning Vietnam veterans. I get many calls and several veterans that are being discharged thru the Reynold Army Hospital at Lawton come to me for advice especially the ones that are being considered for Medical Retirement or discharge, some I am able to help. We provide assistance to veterans, widows and orphans in processing their claims with the Veterans

Administration; the veteran is naturally included.

This part of our service program includes Tulsa and all surrounding towns, and I quite often get claims from as far west as Enid, Miami and surrounding towns to the northeast, McAlester to the south and towns along the Arkansas Border to the east. I only wish I were able to handle more but there is a limit to what I can do, as I myself am a 100% Service Connected disabled veteran as a result of my World War 2 service.

However I am presently training our Commander and Senior Vice Commander in Service Work and our long range plans (providing we can find the finances) call for purchasing a self contained travel home unfurnished and making a traveling service office so we can provide itinerary service to all of Northeast Okla.

The main idea of this program is to reach the veteran and his dependents that have no idea what benefits they are entitled to. The year that I served as Department Commander it was un-believable the number of War Orphans alone that I found that did not know they were entitled to educational benefits.

Another program we have is volunteer work at the Muskogee Hospital, we send one group down each week, and just last week we voted to increase our dues so we can send two groups each week.

We also help sponsor one bingo game per month for the patients at Muskogee. We also try to sponsor additional games in their entirety at least three times per year, plus helping to decorate the hospital at Christmas time, and helping to sponsor at least one Christmas party for all patients.

One other program that I personally have been pushing for several years is the showing of the film "Old Glory" (which you obtained for me) to as many school assemblies and civic groups as possible. I also pass out small booklets at these showings which explain proper respect for our Flag.

I will be showing this film to some 8 or 9 hundred school children in the Catoosa school tomorrow.

Mr. Belcher this is some of the activities of our Chapter, we urge you as our Congressman to participate in the activities concerning DAV Day in Congress on Wednesday March 3, 1971.

Very Sincerely,

KELLEY BITTING,
Service Officer.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the DAV is now celebrating its 50th year of service to our Nation's disabled warriors. Since its inception, this splendid organization has devoted its most unselfish energies toward channeling both its members, and nonmembers back into the mainstream of America.

Since it was organized, DAV has represented more than 4 million claimants, obtaining millions each year in monetary benefits due disabled veterans and their dependents. In addition to their scholarship program for the children of members, and their idento-tag program which provides employment for disabled veterans, their wives and widows, the DAV has sponsored most of the beneficial legislation affecting disabled veterans. It is indeed a service organization.

This golden anniversary presents a moment to pause for retrospection, an opportunity for the Nation to recognize and appreciate the meritorious 50 years of service of the DAV. But this is also a time for looking to the future. It is the everpresent hope of America that her sons will not be exposed to the danger of conflict. But if and when such circumstances do arise, we can be proud that so noble an organization as the DAV exists to do all that is in its power to alleviate the hardships borne by those who pay the personal sacrifices.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share this well-deserved tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on this their golden anniversary. This fine organization has achieved a membership of almost 300,000. Their personal records and organizational accomplishments serve as an inspiration to us all and recalls the words of our great President Abraham Lincoln. In closing his second inaugural address, Mr. Lincoln spoke of the task facing our young Nation at that most difficult time:

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The objectives of the President at the close of the Civil War are today the objectives of the DAV. These dedicated men have served their Nation well. Also they have carried the banner of service for their less fortunate comrades who have sustained physical disability on the battlefields around the world in defense of freedom.

Their patriotism does not ebb. These men have not forgotten. Today, working closely with the Veterans' Administration, they seek to assist all veterans in need. They are accomplishing this worthy objective as families across our land will attest. Their work continues beyond aiding their fellow disabled veterans and the widows and orphans. Witness their determined program directed toward securing the release of our missing servicemen held captive in North Vietnam.

This tribute is brief but is a grateful expression of the admiration we in the Congress have for the commendable achievements of the Disabled American Veterans. We thank the DAV for what it has accomplished and is doing. We wish for the organization and its members continued vitality in the critical years ahead.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, we in this great Nation know full well what the 50 years of service provided by the Disabled American Veterans have meant.

As a nation which has endured three major wars and is now involved in a fourth, we know well the hardships and suffering of those disabled during these conflicts.

After each of these wars, the picture for our returning injured could have been a bleak one, and no doubt would have, except for the unceasing efforts of the Disabled American Veterans organization.

With every passing year, the DAV has grown in size and stature, and with every passing year, the magnitude of its services has grown, benefiting an evergrowing number of veterans.

It now has a national membership of over 294,560. In my own State of Alabama, the DAV is over 2,900 strong and active in both veteran-related activities and general community service.

Through its National Service program, the DAV provides vital assistance to disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in getting all of the benefits legally due them.

This needed assistance may involve death indemnity compensation, hospitalization and out-patient treatment, disability compensation and pensions, life insurance, housing and employment assistance, and social security disability insurance benefits.

Through this program, the DAV represents our disabled servicemen in all military and naval hospitals where physical evaluation boards are held to insure that all wounded, or otherwise disabled, servicemen receive all benefits to which they are entitled.

It also provides legal counsel before all of the boards of correction of military records and discharge review boards.

When an injured veteran returns from the battle zone—and they have by the thousands during the Vietnam War—the DAV contacts each veteran to offer assistance.

This great organization is currently deeply involved in a campaign for the release of our servicemen held captive in North Vietnam. It hopes initially to get Americans to write 20 million letters to Hanoi urging better treatment for prisoners of war.

The DAV also promotes a scholarship program for children of disabled veterans, as well as the establishment of boy scout chapters for handicapped youths under the leadership of disabled veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Disabled American Veterans on this, its 50th anniversary. It has served well the Nation and humanity—an enviable record for anyone.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor to pay my respects to the members of the Disabled American Veterans, in tribute to their magnificent contribution to the democratic cause during their first half century.

The Disabled American Veterans represent in essence the spirit of a people who would risk everything in the name of democratic principle. They also represent the public spirit that enables our society to prevail on the basis of democratic principle.

As members of the Armed Forces, the DAV membership marched and sailed and flew against the enemies of freedom and justice. As veterans, they have seen fit to devote their time to fighting as hard for freedom and justice on the homefront as ever they did on the battlefield. They deserve the profound respect of everyone familiar with their performance.

The power and the glory of American tradition rests upon the combined efforts of American military might and American civilian enterprise. The Disabled American Veterans represent both these elements in American life.

Their service will never be forgotten and will serve to inspire mankind for generations to come.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, upon the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans organization I should like to express my personal commendation of the outstanding service they have rendered to our disabled veterans, their widows and dependents.

As a grateful nation we have an obligation to all who have worn the uniform of our country in the defense of our cherished heritage of freedom. We have a special obligation to the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice and to those who bear the scars of battle. We have sought to acknowledge this obligation in the various benefits made available through the Veterans' Administration.

A basic function of the National Service program carried out by the DAV is to extend assistance to our veterans and their dependents in obtaining the benefits to which they are entitled. Many do not even know to what benefits they are entitled, and many more experience difficulty in legally establishing their rights. All of us well know the extent that the DAV has been of assistance in this respect.

I deem it important to point out that the monthly benefits paid to a veteran suffering from a service-connected disability is not a pension. It is not a gratuity. It is compensation. We have made this distinction in the laws we have enacted. We have sought to emphasize that we are merely endeavoring to compensate the veteran and his dependents for injuries sustained in the military service that constitute a handicap in his normal civilian pursuits.

There is another service that the DAV has rendered our country over these 50 years. It has done much for the advancement of our American ideals and for our youth taking pride in the defense of those ideals.

The Disabled Veterans organization is one of the finest, and again I extend to all affiliated with it my heartiest congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of this 50th anniversary in the service of our country.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, this is a historic occasion for those dedicated men who have worked so hard to make the Disabled American Veterans a successful and dynamic public service organization. Today we in the House of Representatives join in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the DAV.

The theme for this special recognition captures the spirit of the DAV movement in America—a tribute to quiet courage. That theme is more appropriate today than at any previous time in our history for the courage of today's disabled veteran is truly quiet. The challenge to the DAV is also greater today than at any previous time because of the mood of the Nation, the state of the economy, high unemployment and increased demands for quality medical care.

The DAV policy is based on their stated belief that America's first duty to veterans is the rehabilitation of our wartime disabled. That policy includes proper medical care, adequate compensation for disabilities, training and education to restore employability and adequate compensation to widows and dependents. These four areas require continued legislative support and are consistent with basic principles of justice and compassion.

The DAV has a 50-year record of service to disabled veterans which should make every American proud. As hundreds of thousands of servicemen return from Vietnam, many of them disabled, the DAV serves as a ray of hope. I join my colleagues in praising the DAV for their record of achievement, in wishing them continued success in their legislative efforts and their work to assist disabled veterans in the months ahead.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is proper for us to set aside this day to pay tribute to the Disabled American Veterans. By their continuous courage and service, these men represent our Nation's highest ideals.

This anniversary marks 50 years of unselfish dedication by the members of DAV to the principle of rehabilitation of their fellow wartime disabled. Their basic purpose has been to assist all disabled veterans in obtaining the highest level of benefits to which they are legally and morally due. The DAV is devoted exclusively to the cause of wartime veterans. This is a cause that deserves our greatest respect.

The service rendered by DAV during the present war alone deserves the highest commendation. Not only have they done all they could to provide adequate medical care, compensation and employment for the disabled veterans, they have also directed their efforts toward securing better treatment for the prisoners of war and have pledged not to cease until the last prisoner has been released.

It is an honor for me to have this opportunity to salute the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary. Congress and all America has an obligation to its veterans. Now is the time for us to renew our pledge to fulfill this obligation.

Mr. McKAY. Mr. Speaker, I am happy at this time to join with the other gentlemen of the U.S. House of Representatives in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans organization.

In my own State of Utah, the letters "DAV" mean not only Disabled American Veterans but also symbolize dedication and valor. And surely no organization of disabled ex-fighting men was ever more appropriately named. Let their deeds speak for themselves.

Salt Lake City boasts the fifth largest DAV chapter in the world, the James R. Thomas, Jr., Chapter No. 6, with over 1,800 livewire members. Its commander is Donald R. Murray and, under his leadership, this chapter hit an all-time high in membership, and his year in office still has 4 months to go. Serving as his executive committee are Ralph Albiston, senior vice commander; Vito Abbato, junior vice commander; Terrell T. Jackson, treasurer; Ben Strohm, chaplain; Bibian Rendon, past commander; and George L. Carey as the chapter adjutant.

This chapter is now sponsoring two Scout troops of handicapped boys—a total of 21 growing boys who, heretofore, have been forced to watch from a distance as other, more fortunate boys participated in the great scouting program. These are boys to whom the DAV has brought hope, pride, and self-respect. Maybe they cannot get around like the other youngsters, but now they are Scouts and fiercely proud of it.

This chapter also wholeheartedly supports the State program: My favorite charity sponsored by the DAV's fundraising project, the veterans' thrift stores. Every Easter eve they present checks and inspire others to do likewise in support of needy charities, most of which involve care of handicapped children. Though this program has been in effect for only the past 6 years, it has resulted in over $60,000 being paid to those recognized charities.

Chapter adjutant George L. Carey, serves only part time as his working days, and many nights, are in the capacity of national service office. In this position he does an excellent job of representing Utah's disabled veterans and their widows. Last year alone, he presented over 1,100 claims to the Veterans' Administration and won and protected almost $2 million in benefits for them, and at no cost to those who were so represented.

This is the story of just one DAV chapter in my State of Utah. I am proud of their accomplishments. So remember, when you see the letters "D-A-V," they stand not only for "Disabled American Veterans" but also symbolize "Dedication and Valor."

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me today to participate in Disabled American Veterans Day in Congress: "A Tribute to Quiet Courage."

This day commemorates the golden anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans to America's disabled. It is always a pleasure for me to pay tribute to those who have served their country so well.

The objectives of the Disabled American Veterans have been to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents and to fully cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, injured, or disabled veterans. Disabled American Veterans also wished to stimulate a feeling of mutual devotion, happiness, and comradeship among all disabled veterans.

We live in an era that severely tests human endurance, but when one has the opportunity to publicly acknowledge a group whose total concern is the betterment of mankind, one should not hesitate to offer congratulations. Too often a man is called upon to defend the freedom of his country, and then return to a country that seemingly does not care.

Fortunately, there are those who care and even more importantly, act. Nothing could be more shattering to a wounded man than to return home and face oblivion. The efforts of the DAV has brought about dramatic changes in the fields of hospitalization and rehabilitation. While it does not totally solve the problem—for

nothing will except the end of all wars—it has certainly brought great hope to those who have been unfortunate enough to be disabled.

The greatest contribution of the Disabled American Veterans, however, is the high honor of their work in perpetuating the memory and deeds of those who have been called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in the defense of their country.

The comfort and assistance that this worthy organization has given to the grieving families of these heroes is a noteworthy example of dedication and achievement.

It is never an easy task to work with people who have just lost a loved one, but the DAV's ability at lessening the blow of death has been an inspiration in courage to the entire world. Our Nation is far stronger, both physically and morally, as a result of their unselfish dedication.

I sincerely hope that this organization's next 50 years will be just as golden and productive as their first 50 years of service.

A happy day for this country will be when their services are no longer necessary for our servicemen and these people will be able to channel their energy and loyalty in other directions. Let us all continue to work for that time.

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the 50 years of distinguished service of the Disabled American Veterans.

For 50 years the DAV have held as their objectives the well-being of our Nation's war disabled, his widow and his children. They have pursued these objectives with determination and enthusiasm, achieving a great measure of success.

The need for the DAV has never been more obvious. In World War I the rate of survival was extremely low. This rate increased to 70.7 percent in World War II, 73.7 percent in Korea, and is currently 81.3 percent in Vietnam. Because of the DAV, each one of these men is insured of getting medical care and treatment, compensation, and training and/or education to restore their employability.

Back in 1964, the then national commander, Douglas McGarrity, stated the position held by the DAV:

> If this nation commits itself to war, then it is obligated to pay the cost. It is difficult indeed to evaluate the cost to disabled war veterans, their widows and dependents, in terms of long-term suffering as a result of physical disabilities or death directly attributed to combat service.

I share these views, and I extend my congratulations and my praise to the nearly 300,000 members serving in the DAV.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in celebrating the golden anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans and in honoring the disabled American veteran himself for his service and courage.

The DAV was organized 50 years ago with few funds and a modest membership, but with a strong determination to secure proper public attention and adequate benefits for the American war veteran. Today the organization includes nearly 300,000 members, all working for the consideration which our disabled veterans have earned through their distinguished service to our country.

The Connecticut Disabled American Veterans organization achieved during the last year one of the highest paid memberships in its history. As of February 15, 1971, the Connecticut DAV had 5,661 registered members, with approximately 2,000 in the ladies auxiliary. These members made up the 28 active chapters which worked across the State participating in hospital visitation and other valuable community services.

The Disabled American Veterans know better than most that the heroism and courage of our soldiers continue long after the war in which they fought. This courage is displayed every day in the wards of the veterans' hospitals or in many ways in which disabled veterans overcome handicaps to lead productive lives.

Today's special order pays a well deserved tribute to our disabled veterans and to those who seek to help them. The service which the DAV provides cannot be measured in conventional terms. It must be measured in human terms. Our country owes an unpayable debt to the DAV and to the veterans whom this organization serves. Today the Congress takes the lead in saying thank you to these devoted men and women.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, we live in a world of change but some things remain steadfast.

Fifty years have passed since the Disabled American Veterans was brought into existence dedicated to the service of America's disabled war veterans, their dependents, and their survivors.

Five decades have passed since then—50 years which have seen many changes in the DAV—in its membership—in its prestige—and in the growth and effectiveness of its many programs.

But two things have never changed—the altruistic purpose for which the organization was founded—and the continuing need of our disabled veterans and their families for the help, the human sympathy and the unslackened effort of their most ardent champion—the DAV.

Over the years, this concern for the well-being of those who bear the permanent reminders of past conflicts continues to expand as new comrades accept the responsibilities and carry out the tasks borne so well and so long by those who have since passed to their great reward.

Americans pride themselves on being generous—and generosity has been the watchword of the DAV—a genuine willingness to help the needy and the less fortunate—a sincere desire to demonstrate that we have not forgotten those who once bore the brunt and now bear the honored scars and disabilities suffered in defense of our Nation and the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

While the Nation may be proud of the many and the great accomplishments of the DAV, it holds an extra note of affection for the support, the cooperation, and the inspiration of the wonderful women who comprise the DAV Auxiliary.

In their effort in the many DAV programs, in their personal kindly contact with the relatives and friends of disabled veterans but perhaps most of all in their devoted volunteer work with the sick, injured, worried and kinless disabled veterans in hospitals throughout the land they have brought new meaning to the overworked term gratitude that all Americans owe to those who have paid the oft bitter price of freedom.

It is a sincere privilege and a high honor to salute the Disabled American Veterans and its Auxiliary on this, their 50th anniversary.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues today in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans—our only veterans service organization dedicated solely to assisting the veteran who has been wounded or disabled in the service of his country.

The DAV is a great organization—a dedicated, patriotic organization whose members have fought and bled for our beloved country—wounded in action defending our freedom.

The great need of our disabled veterans first became evident in the aftermath of World War I, when more than 300,000 disabled veterans returned to the United States, and found our country unprepared to cope with their problems.

They were in desperate need of medical care, vocational training, and compensation. However, medical treatment was inadequate and the redtape of receiving compensation was frustrating. Attempts by the Government at setting up rehabilitation centers were insufficient, and the centers as a result were poorly organized. The problems seemed insoluble, but through the united efforts of veterans led by the late Judge Robert S. Marx, of Cincinnati, the DAV was established.

In 1921, the DAV had its first national convention in Detroit, Mich., with over 1,000 men in attendance. Since that eventful year, the DAV has grown to a membership of more than 300,000 disabled veterans who are dedicated to the best interests of America. Not only does the DAV serve our disabled veterans, but its example, as the late President John F. Kennedy declared:

> Continues to inspire all America's physically handicapped, both veteran and nonveteran.

The DAV has been instrumental in influencing the improvement of Government veterans programs, in sponsoring legislation beneficial to veterans and their dependents, in encouraging employment of the handicapped, and in supporting diverse programs, such as the DAV National Scholarship Fund, aimed at benefiting and improving the social and economic welfare of our disabled veterans and their families.

But beyond protecting the interests of our disabled veterans, the DAV performs an even greater service to America. It has constantly and conscientiously reminded our people of our Nation's re-

sponsibility to uphold the principals of democracy on which America was founded and for which the first patriots gave their lives.

The Disabled American Veterans are truly dedicated to serving their fellow Americans, and so, it is with a great deal of pride that I congratulate the DAV on reaching this milestone and wish its members Godspeed to many more years of useful service to our deserving veterans and to a grateful Nation.

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to join my colleagues in a tribute to the disabled American veteran and the great DAV organization. Of the millions of Americans who have served their country in times of crisis, no group is more deserving of our respect and admiration than the disabled veteran. After the battles have been fought and the guns silenced many of those who paid the price of victory retain the scars of war.

It was President Lincoln who called on his fellow countrymen in his second inaugural address to "care for him who shall have borne the battle."

The DAV grew out of wartime comradeships. It is the outgrowth of the organizational efforts of Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, Ohio, who organized a handful of wounded veterans of the Great War for the purpose of improving programs for the wounded and disabled veteran. It was founded on the principle that the Nation's first duty to veterans is to rehabilitate its wartime wounded. The following quotation from the Disabled American Veterans ritual most adequately explains the true purpose of the organization:

> I charge you to be earnest, faithful, and devoted and to remember that our mission as a Disabled American Veterans Organization is not fulfilled until all our country's war-time disabled, their widows and their dependents, have been adequately cared for.

Almost as if our Nation had charged them with the task of caring for the disabled, the DAV gladly took up the banner. Unheralded and practically unnoticed, they toiled in behalf of all veterans. It was not until June 17, 1932, that Congress approved a public law incorporating the Disabled American Veterans as a Federal, nonprofit organization, thereby giving them the official recognition as the voice of the disabled veteran.

The DAV was not content to rest on its laurels once it achieved official recognition. The DAV has been a sponsor of nearly all veterans' legislation which has come before Congress in the last 50 years. The list of sponsored bills includes the GI education bill. The organization has been a driving force behind the program to employ the handicapped and they themselves have set the example by employing disabled veterans in key positions. It has 1,834 local chapters across the land and maintains a staff of professional service employees in all regional offices of the Veterans' Administration.

As I previously mentioned, the Disabled American Veterans organization is a privately financed nonprofit organization. Their income to a large extent is derived from the sale of idento-tags. Here the DAV renders a distinct service to millions of the Nation's motorists. Those familiar miniature license plates have aided in the return of more than 2 million sets of lost keys. These keys are returned to the owners free of charge.

The Disabled American Veterans organization has received praise from many Presidents. It was President Eisenhower who said:

> Having earned the lasting gratitude of your nation for sacrifices in the line of duty, you now earn its admiration as well for continued service to the nation as citizen-veterans.

It is proper that we honor those today to whom we owe so much.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure for me to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the organization of Disabled American Veterans, which today commemorates 50 years of service to our Nation's war disabled.

We all regret that circumstances have required that men be called from their homes, from their businesses, that young men be taken from school, their education interrupted. There is not any way to adequately pay men to endure the dangers of war, no way to fully compensate them for their injuries. Such things cannot be measured in terms of money, nor can the value of their service to the United States be expressed in monetary terms.

Over the years the Congress has approved legislation, which I have strongly supported, to provide hospitalization, education, training and equipment, loans for purchase of homes and businesses, aid to dependents, and so forth; and the DAV has dedicated itself to assisting our disabled veterans in securing these benefits to which they and their dependents are entitled under law.

Because of the attention, the personal interest, and devotion of the members of DAV to serving disabled veterans and their dependents, and their endeavors to do everything possible to help these veterans return to civilian pursuits and a life of opportunity, our entire Nation has benefited.

We join in expressing our admiration and best wishes for all success in the continuing service of this distinguished organization.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and pleasure to join with our many colleagues at this time to pay tribute to the Disabled American Veterans, a group of dedicated and selfless Americans who are now marking 50 years of service to America's wartime disabled.

This is a nationwide organization and work which has provided care, inspiration, hope, and help to millions of our current and former men in arms who have shed their blood in behalf of their Nation and preservation of our freedom.

The Disabled American Veterans are particularly active in my own State, Tennessee. There are 51 active chapters in the Volunteer State with a total membership of 5,489, a membership which is growing each year.

The Disabled American Veterans Department of Tennessee is engaged in a variety of meaningful programs. There are DAV field representatives in each Veterans' Administration hospital in Tennessee. These individuals render free claims service to veterans within the hospital wards.

Each of the 51 Tennessee DAV chapters also has a chapter service officer who renders the same type service to chapter members and veterans in surrounding communities.

There is a Veterans' Administration voluntary service worker group within the DAV concerned with the well-being of our patients within the VA hospitals in Tennessee.

The DAV is also engaged in civic and patriotic work at the local and State level in our State. Recently it has given support to the urgent need for release of the MIA and POW's in North Vietnam.

In addition, I would like to add a personal note that the DAV and its representatives and officials have always been most helpful to me in my efforts to provide service to our servicemen and veterans and in strengthening and making more effective the role of the Veterans' Administration. In turn, I have always endeavored personally and with the aid of my staff to work with and give as much support as possible to the DAV and its many worthwhile activities.

Congratulations to the DAV for 50 years of outstanding service and best wishes for every continued success over the next half century.

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, it is proper that we pause today to commemorate the 50 years of service performed by the Disabled American Veterans, for they have provided a valuable and needed service for our servicemen who have been disabled through the tragedy of war.

Indeed, we all are aware of the great assistance this organization gives disabled veterans in helping them obtain medical assistance, educational guidance, and other benefits that are rightfully and lawfully theirs. We in Congress have written and approved legislation providing for these benefits, recognizing our responsibility to servicemen who offer their lives and limbs in our country's defense. Yet at the same time these laws may be confusing, and the bureaucracy our legislation creates to help the disabled veterans sometimes obstructs. And when that bureaucracy obstructs, the Disabled American Veterans step in to provide counsel and guidance to help a man obtain every benefit he has coming to him under the law.

But in addition to this service to their own, this organization is well noted for its unselfish service to society as a whole. Recently we have seen the DAV help mobilize public opinion on behalf of our men missing in action or being held prisoner in North Vietnam.

In another project that benefits all of us, the DAV have applied their unique talents to establish a valuable program with the Boy Scouts of America. Rather than bemoan the state of disability that they must live with, the Disabled American Veterans have taken it upon themselves to provide their support and technical assistance to the Scout's program for handicapped young men. By viewing

the example set by grown men in coping with their disabilities, dispirited handicapped youngsters can discover that a physical handicap does not have to keep a man from living a full and rich life.

While the Disabled American Veterans serve a vital and necessary function today, their ultimate aim is the hope of someday becoming only a memory. And that is the hope of us all that someday there will be no need for an organization called the Disabled American Veterans, because there will be no disabled American veterans.

I agree with what DAV National Commander Cecil W. Stevenson said recently in an interview with the Denver Post. National Commander Stevenson commented:

> That he doesn't "know anyone who likes the (Vietnam) war. The D.A.V. doesn't like the war. I don't like the war. And many of the men who fought in the war didn't like it either. But they went. They deserve our respect for that.

Yes, those brave men do deserve our respect, and I would add to Commander Stevenson's remarks by saying that the Disabled American Veterans also deserve our respect and admiration for not only serving disabled veterans, but for dedicating themselves in service to all of society.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I join my colleagues in saluting the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary.

As we can see from the many glowing tributes spoken on the floor this day, the DAV is held in the highest esteem by individuals representing every possible type of constituency.

I can think of no organization which deserves such acclaim more, Mr. Speaker. The services rendered by the DAV on behalf of our disabled veterans are many, varied, and highly effective. Listen to this quote from the Disabled American Veterans' ritual:

> I charge you to be earnest, faithful and devoted, and to remember that our mission as a Disabled American Veterans Organization is not fulfilled until all our country's wartime disabled, their widows and their dependents, have been adequately cared for.

Mr. Speaker, this line demonstrates better than an entire volume the dedication and devotion of this fine organization, and it has become obvious over the years that the charge it contains is never taken lightly by the DAV.

Referring to the DAV, President Nixon has said:

> . . . your grateful fellow citizens join in tribute to the loyalty and courage that have marked your service to America. Our nation is stronger and safer because of your determination. And your patriotism is an example to all of us.

I most heartily concur in these sentiments, Mr. Speaker. In my view, this country's disabled veterans deserve the best this country can offer them, just as they should have the finest possible organized representation. As for proper treatment by this country, I intend to do all I can to see that they get it. But as for proper representation, they have already had the best for 50 years in the DAV.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in the House to pay homage to the Disabled American Veterans. This organization was founded 50 years ago by American fighting men who returned from World War I, only to find they faced additional hardships at home. Instead of becoming discouraged and disillusioned at their adversities, these physically disabled veterans demonstrated the same fighting spirit that distinguished their efforts in France—this time they fought for well-deserved benefits, and to help rehabilitate their more unfortunate battlefield buddies who could no longer help themselves.

As the decades passed and other deadly wars exacted their relentless toll, the ranks of the DAV swelled, and the organization grew in strength and prestige and effectiveness. Now it has almost 300,000 members, with departments scattered throughout the 50 States, and each makes its contribution to the cause. In my own State of Maryland, for instance, the local DAV last year spent over $10,000 at the five veterans and military hospitals in the State; it fielded 650 volunteers who visited 23,000 patients; it worked in many other diverse ways to help needy veterans; and, like the national organization, it is continuing the fight to achieve more humane treatment of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam, and to obtain an accurate list of prisoners.

Mr. Speaker, today, more than ever, this Nation needs organizations like the DAV. Today, more than ever—at a time when this Nation is engaged in an unpopular war; when the moral fiber of its people and their will to fight are being sorely tested; when doubt and uncertainty trouble the masses; and when our national leaders are criticized and ridiculed—this is a time when our Nation needs the DAV. The DAV is an organization that knows the value of faith; it stands steadfast, and true to the ideals of patriotism and courage and dignity, for all human beings.

Mr. Speaker, words are things that die, but worthy ideas and ideals are things that can and do live forever.

Fifty years from now, the words uttered today in this Chamber may be forgotten. But I earnestly hope that—50 years from today—other Members of the House of Representatives of the United States of America will again rise in this same Chamber to praise the DAV and to pay homage to the ideals that this organization personifies.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to extend my congratulations to the Disabled American Veterans, and to commend them for their service in the interest of the bravest of all Americans, the wounded veteran.

At the end of World War I, 300,000 veterans returned from the conflict with permanent injuries, and without an agency to represent their special problems. In many thousands of cases, wounded veterans seeking Federal assistance became entangled in bureaucratic redtape, and were shunted from agency to agency. There was no Veterans' Administration in that era, and the plight of the wounded was intense.

Against this background, the DAV came upon the scene, to serve as the voice of the disabled—and with magnificent results. During the 1930's the success of the organizaiton was phenomenal, and the DAV was recognized, far and wide, as the official spokesman of the wartime wounded—a position it has filled with energy, dedication and outstanding success ever since.

Chartered by Congress in 1932, the DAV spread to every corner of the land; today there are 2,000 chapters working for the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for disabled veterans.

Since 1920, the DAV has been in the forefront of the struggle to enact new laws alleviating the suffering of the wounded. Inequities in the compensation system are quickly and forcefully brought to the attention of Congress by DAV officials. More than one-half million wartime wounded reap the benefits of their dedicated work.

In addition, the DAV carries out the responsibility of fighting for legislation of benefit to widows, orphans, dependent parents, wives and children of disabled veterans or servicemen killed in wartime.

It is a rarity to find an organization respected by all, but that is certainly the case as far as the DAV is concerned.

On this golden anniversary it is an honor to salute the admirable performance of this highly skilled and deeply compassionate organization—the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of pride that I join in commemorating the 50 years of service the Disabled American Veterans have given this Nation.

It is indeed appropriate that we set aside this day to pay tribute to the quiet courage and devotion of the DAV. This nationwide organization exists only to assist in the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for disabled veterans, their widows and dependents.

This fine organization has provided inspiration and guidance, compassionate care, and generous assistance in easing the suffering and hardships of our Nation's disabled veterans.

It is for these reasons that today I join with both the people of the country and their leaders in extending our personal appreciation and gratitude to the DAV, which has given so much, so that our disabled veterans are not forgotten.

Mr. RUNNELS. Mr. Speaker, I join enthusiastically in the tribute offered by so many of my colleagues to the Disabled American Veterans. This organization for half a century has represented those of the Nation's ex fighting men who have left part of their normal capacity for life on the battlefield in defense of this Nation. As a veteran more fortunate than those who are eligible for DAV membership, and as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I can appreciate the remarkable helpful service of this organization to those who have sacrificed

the most while members of the military forces of the United States.

This year the Disabled American Veterans are going back for their golden anniversary convention to the scene of their first founding convention, Detroit. Back in 1921, and until much later, they were not just the DAV, but the DAVWW—Disabled American Veterans of the World War. Then there was not even the World War Veterans Act, which was passed in 1924. Today veterans' legislation is so important that we now have standing committees in both the House and in the Senate devoted exclusively to veterans' affairs. Much of the good legislation which these committees consider, and much of that which has become law in these 50 years, has been either initiated or helped along by the DAV.

While millions of Americans have heard of the Disabled American Veterans, often their knowledge of the organization scarcely goes beyond the name. They may know that the annual arrival in the mail of a miniature license plate bearing their own tag number is its major source of funds, but they may not know the use of those funds. They may even know that over the years 2,000,000 sets of lost keys have been returned to their owners as a result of the Idento-Tag program begun in 1941. But they probably do not know that the DAV maintains as the core of its program a staff of National Service Officers located in every Veterans Administration Regional Office in all 50 States, or that they render free service to all disabled veterans and their dependents whether they are members of the DAV or not. The cost of that free service in 1969, for example, exceeded $2 million.

Nor do most Americans, unless they have firsthand knowledge through some of its 300,000 members, realize that the DAV is one of the handful of national organizations chartered by the Congress—a recognized tribute to its national usefulness granted in 1932 and maintained for nearly 40 of its 50 years. Further, in 1967 the Congress adopted special legislation under which the Comptroller General of the United States, at the expense of the organization, conducts an official annual audit of its financial affairs. This is a step beyond the requirement of Federal chartering, shared by less than 50 other organizations, that an independent professional audit be submitted annually.

On this point, after a thorough investigation by a Judiciary subcommittee, the Senate report gave a high tribute to the organization when it said:

> Of all the various congressionally chartered organizations engaged in veterans' service activities, only the Disabled American Veterans and the American National Red Cross have nation-wide service programs financed and paid for by the national organizations. Its service program is devoted exclusively to the welfare of disabled veterans.

Today there are about 165 Veterans' Administration hospitals, with scores more of outpatient clinics. The DAV had an important role in their establishment, and is an important link day by day between the services they render and the men—yes, and women, too—to whom they are rendered. But perhaps the greatest area of service is that of representation in the bureaucratic jungle. I use the term not to be critical of the Veterans' Administration, but simply in recognition of the fact that any such vast agency becomes necessarily bound by rules and procedures which eventually become almost impenetrable for the person outside the organization.

As in the courts the layman requires a lawyer to guide him through the legal thickets, so the disabled veteran needs a sympathetic expert who can take him by the hand and guide him through the regulation labyrinth. Left to himself, many a veteran who has been aided to secure his full rights and benefits by the DAV's service officers would have been overwhelmed by the process and would have laid claim to none or only a portion of the rightful heritage their knowledge of the law has helped to provide. Theoretically, any claimant can hire his own lawyer. But in practice the law fixes attorney's fees in pension or compensation cases at a level so low that few feel they can afford to practice before VA rating agencies, including the board of VA appeals. It is here, partly with the funds raised from the public, that the national service officer staff of DAV makes its great contribution. These experts must be nominated by the National Commander, approved by the General Counsel of the Veterans' Administration, and accreditation can be withdrawn by either the VA or the DAV for cause. They are not permitted to receive any fee or gratuity from the claimant or friends or members of his family. Special training courses for them have been in operation at university level since 1967, under the DAV effort always to improve service in this area.

Founder of the original organization of World War I disabled veterans was Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, himself a wounded veteran. Then the 300,000 gassed, wounded, and other battle victims were no greater in number than those who are today DAV members. Unfortunately, three wars since—World War II, Korea, and now Vietnam, the longest in our history—have contributed more and more to the potential membership. Comparatively, the survival rate for the wounded was low in World War I. In World War II nearly 30 percent of those wounded did not survive—70.7 percent did. In Korea there were a few more, 73.7 percent who lived through their battlefield casualty experience. Today, in Vietnam, more than 4 out of 5 of the wounded — 81.3 percent — are coming back.

This means that we are adding daily to the disabled veterans in our society as one more of the great burdens of this war. The DAV is here, backed by 50 years of experience, to help them as they band together in the common bonds of their organization to help each other. Service of one kind or another is the aim of many worthy groups in this America of ours. The service of the DAV is one we would mightily miss if it were not here. I congratulate them on their 50th year as a national organization.

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great humility—and yet with great pride—that I join in this tribute today to Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of "DAV Day in Congress: A Tribute to Quiet Courage," for I am a member of the Hollywood South Broward County Chapter No. 41 of this great organization.

Mr. Speaker, the Disabled American Veterans is unique among our great veterans organizations in that its members not only have served their country in war, but have suffered considerable personal physical disability by reason of wound or injury as well. They know, to the full extent, of the ravages which war entail—and they also know that their country, on occasion, must engage itself in war—and as patriotic Americans they answered our country's call.

What a contrast, Mr. Speaker, between these men of DAV who have served their country so well and those who would tear it down; those who, in their demonstrations against it resort to bombing court houses, banks, induction centers—and even the Capitol itself; those who deny any personal responsibility to the country which has given them so much.

The disloyal and the unloyal, unfortunately, will always be with us. But, fortunately, their tiresome tirades will always be drowned out by dedicated Americans such as those we honor today. The men of DAV, Mr. Speaker, may not always have agreed with the decisions of those governing our country, but they put aside their personal feelings and assumed the full mantle of their responsibility and fought valiantly to maintain the liberties that are ours under our Constitutional Republic.

The tradition of DAV is the tradition of the United States. Theirs is the tradition of Valley Forge and New Orleans—of Gettysburg and San Juan Hill—of Chateau-Thierry and Omaha Beach and Utah Beach—and of Inchon and Chulai. Theirs is the tradition of thousands upon thousands of young Americans who have gladly heeded the call of their country in perilous times and who have given their lives to keep its honor clean.

DAV has carried out to the fullest extent the mandate in its congressional charter:

> To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans . . . to cooperate with the U.S. Veterans Administration and all other Federal agencies devoted to the cause of advancing and improving the condition, health and interest of all disabled veterans . . .

My own chapter has always been very active on behalf of wounded veterans. It has recently conducted "Operation Sunshine in Florida" for returning Vietnam veterans who are disabled; it has given assistance to children and veterans in Florida State Hospital; and it has conducted many activities at Miami VA Hospital.

Truly, Mr. Speaker, just as America can be proud of the individuals who comprise this great organization, so can it be proud of the organization itself.

I am very happy to add my voice to those others which are, today, paying just tribute to DAV. I wish DAV all the best in the years ahead.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr.

Speaker, today we rise to pay tribute to a group of patriotic and heroic Americans who have made exceptional sacrifices in the defense of freedom, the Disabled American Veterans.

The Disabled American Veterans, as an organization, was founded in the aftermath of World War I as a response to the critical needs of over 300,000 disabled veterans. Once peace had been restored, America returned to normalcy. However, for the wounded, gassed, injured, and disabled veterans, the advent of peace did not mark an end to their suffering. It is a reflection on the spirit and comradery that the disabled veterans joined together under the leadership of Judge Robert S. Marx to form the Disabled American Veterans, a self-supporting national service organization devoted "to care for him who has borne the battle, his widow, and his orphans."

The DAV has sought, through its legislative and national service offices, to promote a national program of prompt and qualified service to our disabled veterans. In 1932, the Congress granted the Disabled American Veterans a Federal charter in belated recognition of the DAV as the "official voice of the Nation's wartime disabled." During its 50-year history, the DAV has been an effective force in obtaining just compensation, adequate medical care and vocational training for disabled veterans. Today, 300,000 strong, the Disabled American Veterans can look back on a proud history of service to its buddies.

The Disabled American Veterans has been most successful through its national service officers who are located in local Veterans' Administration centers. These officers, disabled veterans themselves, assist their comrades in obtaining the benefits and services to which they are entitled. We often forget that our disabled veterans do not receive compensation and rehabilitation automatically, but rather must apply to the VA for such benefits. The national service officers are there to assist the disabled veteran establish and process his claim. Since 1920, the DAV National Service Department has helped the war disabled with over 4 million claims. This is a record which the DAV can be extremely proud of.

The DAV legislative office, small and hard working, is concerned with the development and support of national legislation affecting disabled veterans. Working with the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and various Senate committees, the legislative office has successfully backed such programs as the VA hospitals and veterans vocational rehabilitation.

Today, with the numerous disabled casualties of the Vietnam war, the DAV is needed more than ever. The ability of our medical corps to save wounded combatants has increased tremendously, but this has resulted in more seriously disabled veterans. It is encouraging to know that the DAV stands ready to serve. I congratulate the Disabled American Veterans on their 50 years of valuable service to our veterans.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure for me to join with my colleagues and all Americans in saluting the Disabled American Veterans on their 50th anniversary. For America's war disabled the DAV has served in assuring medical care and assistance as well as encouragement and direction. At all times, it has stood as a strong, living symbol of America's compassion for those who have given so much of themselves to preserve freedom and liberty.

This year the DAV will culminate its celebration of its 50th national convention in Detroit—the sight of the first annual national convention. As a Detroiter, I extend well wishes for a happy and successful golden anniversary celebration.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my colleagues in commemorating the 50th anniversary of this truly great organization. The record established over the years by the DAV on behalf of our servicemen deserves the highest praise. In my own State of Washington I have witnessed their dedication to the task of returning wartime wounded back into the mainstream of society.

Never has their banner fallen. From the time during World War I when the need for such an organization was first recognized by Judge Robert Marx, to this commemoration day, they have remained steadfast to their credo of advancing the interests of our wounded fighting men.

Through its national service organization the DAV has extended the hand of friendship to literally thousands of returning servicemen and their dependents. Offering advice, securing monetary benefits and acting as council, the national service officers across this country have given brave men a place to turn in time of need. No wonder the ranks of this organization have swelled to some 300,000.

The thousands of students who have benefited by the DAV's scholarship programs, those left in need by earthquakes, floods and fires who found aid through the DAV disaster fund, the people in thousands of communities across this land who found the DAV ready to step in and take over community projects, and untold numbers of others; it is for these people I speak in offering this grateful salute to the Disabled American Veterans on this, their 50th anniversary.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, no group of Americans has a more valid claim to due and proper consideration of their problems than do our Disabled American Veterans, their dependents, and their survivors.

Other than those who, in America's wars, paid the immediate supreme price on the battlefield, no group of Americans has been asked to pay a greater price for their most courageous service to this Nation than has our Disabled American Veterans.

Americans disabled in loyal service to their country must live out their lives with the perpetual, frequently worsening handicaps which have resulted from wounds or injuries. Some live in considerable inconvenience; many live in great pain. All of them live as they fought: in quiet courage.

It was a half century ago. America believed it had fought and won the "war to end all wars." America's Disabled Veterans formally banded together in their own organization. Their prime purpose: To help themselves, and to help each other in the common goal of living as best they could with their handicaps and of securing proper consideration and adequate benefits for the especially battle scarred who could not help themselves.

Today, another world war, a cold war, a Korean war, and the continuing Vietnam war later, nearly 300,000 members serve in the DAV organization. They continue to work for the benefits and consideration which they and their fellow Disabled American Veterans have, by service and courage, well earned.

They work, too, for the special understanding that must come to those young Americans who continue each day in Vietnam to suffer the wounds and injuries which add them to this very special roll: The honor roll of Americans who have demonstrated willingness to shed their blood and to give their lives, if necessary, for America's incomparable principles of human dignity and freedom.

For me, there could be no greater privilege than to rise within this distinguished body to pay this tribute to those men on this very special day.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to lend my voice to the mighty chorus that is today saluting the Disabled American Veterans organization on the occasion of its golden anniversary of service to this Nation's wartime wounded.

There are many fine DAV chapters that are located in the State of Missouri, one of which is chapter 11 of Greene County, my home county. It was chartered back in March of 1927, and has since grown to a present day membership of 330.

One of the outstanding projects of chapter 11 is the weekly visitation to ailing veterans who are confined to our local hospitals. These visits are carried out two or three times each week by the club chaplain, Rev. Ralph Maness, who is frequently accompanied by the chapter commander, Jack Roberston, and other members.

These consoling visits are also made to the families of deceased veterans of the area, with special emphasis to those who have lost sons in the Vietnam fighting.

For many years, Greene County Chapter No. 11 of the DAV, has joined with 26 other area veterans and patriotic organizations in planning and producing programs for Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Loyalty Day, and Army Day celebrations. I have had the privilege of attending and participating in many of these programs and have always been impressed with the competence and dignity with which they have been presented.

The chapter 11 service officer makes from 3 to 6 contacts each day with veterans needing help in filing for benefits, handling claims, and giving advice concerning veterans rights as prescribed by law.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Disabled American Veterans organization for 50 years of devoted service to their fellow

men in uniform. They have long recognized the tremendous sacrifices that these men have made for their country, and are doing what they can to say "Thanks, for a job well done."

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
Springfield, Mo., February 27, 1971.

Hon. DURWARD G. HALL,
Congressman, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN HALL: Time has been set aside in the House on March 3, 1971, to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans to America's wartime disabled.

This day called "DAV Day in Congress: A Tribute to Quiet Courage" is being cosponsored in the House by Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D-South Carolina) and Congressman Frank Horton (R-New York).

Our Chapter, Greene County Chapter No. 11, was chartered March 5, 1927, and at the present time has 330 members. Our Officers, elected for the fiscal year 1970–71 are as follows: Commander, Jack Robertson; Sr. Vice Commander, Joe Zeman; 1st Jr. Vice Commander, Don Alexander; 2nd Jr. Vice Commander, Ernest Blackwell; 3rd Jr. Vice Commander, Dwain McNew; 4th Jr. Vice Commander, James Wilson; Judge Advocate, Cecil Hocklander; Chaplain, Rev. Ralph Maness; Treasurer, Randolph Talmage; 1 Year Trustee, Gene Crum; 2 year Trustee Perry Lane; 3 Year Trustee, Austin Wheeler. Appointive Officers are as follows: Adjutant, George Jones; Service Officer, Orlan Smith; Officer-of-the-Day, Kenneth Waggoner; Sgt.-of-Arms, Howard McCormack.

Rev. Ralph Maness makes the rounds of each of the four local hospitals at least every other day, and tries to visit all of the sick veterans in these hospitals whether they belong to the DAV or not. He always leaves with a prayer for their speedy recovery and for their loved ones. He also visits and consoles the families of deceased veterans in this area and always visits and consoles the relatives of our soldiers, sailors, and marines killed in this Vietnam war. As Commander I, and some of the other officers of this chapter, try to accompany him on many of these visits.

Altho our chapter does not have a scouting program of its own at the present time, many of our members are actively engaged in scouting. For instance, Vernon Ables, past Commander of Chapter No. 11, Helped to organize Troop 89 at Kickapoo School, and altho paralized from the waist down, served as Committee Chairman of Troop 89 for three years. Also Orlan E. Smith, our service officer, while serving as Commander in the DAV Chapter No. 11 and serving as Jr. Vice Commander in V.F.W. Post 963 helped to organize Troop No. 241 of V.F.W. Post 963 and served as Institutional Representative for this Troop for two years, while at the same time Commander in both D.A.V. Chapter No. 11 and Commander of V.F.W. Post 963. He is still a member of the Committee of Troop 241. Another member, Fred Mitchell, has been Scoutmaster of Troop 241 for the past four years and did such an outstanding job as scoutmaster the first year, that he was awarded an all expense paid trip by National Headquarters of the V.F.W. to Philmonte Scout Ranch, Cimarron City, N.M. another member, Edward Sitze, has been Committee Chairman of Troop No. 241 for over two years now.

Chapter No. 11 has a memorial garden at the "LIVING MEMORIAL" here in Springfield that was dedicated to them and which they take care of the gardening and planting of this garden.

For many years now, Chapter No. 11 has always had a standing committee of three, appointed by the Commander, to the Greene County Memorial Association, now changed to the name, Ozark Veterans and Patriotic Association, which plans the Memorial Day and Veterans Day Programs, as well as Loyalty Day and Army Day Programs. This organization as you well know, is comprized of 26 Veterans and Patriotic Organizations from this area which join together to produce a fitting program for these occasions. This chapter also donates money as needed for these programs as well as the time and effort of our members.

This chapter has also supported the D.A.V. 20–20 Program which means it takes 20 minutes to set down and compose a letter to the North Vietnam Embassy, Paris, France, plus a 20¢ stamp to mail the letter, stating the fact that we, as members of the D.A.V. are appalled by the fact that the Vietnam Government refuses to give us the names of those that they are holding prisoners of war in internment camps throughout their nation.

Our Service Officer, Orlan Smith, makes from three to six contacts with veterans every day, helping them to file forms for benefits, handling their claims for compensation, and giving them advice concerning their rights as veterans as described by law.

As our Congressman, the officers and members of this chapter, urge you to participate March 3, 1971 in this program commemorating our 50th anniversary.

If I can furnish you with any additional information about this Chapter, please call on me, but as you have been active in the past, helping the members of this chapter and participating in its programs, I feel sure that you are almost as familiar with what this Chapter of the D.A.V. stands for and what it is doing in community service and service for the veterans of our area as I am.

Sincerely,

JACK ROBERTSON,
Commander, D.A.V. Chapter No. 11.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to join my colleagues in a well-deserved salute to the Disabled American Veterans. On this, the 50th anniversary of the founding of this most distinguished organization, it is only fitting that we pause to commend this outstanding group of Americans who have done so much for this Nation's disabled veterans.

Unfortunately, we are often too eager to forget the sacrifices so many have given to make this Nation great. We, both as individuals and as a nation, owe so much to those men and women who have given their utmost in order to preserve the liberty and freedom this Nation stands for.

It is indeed a special privilege for me to join in this tribute to this fine organization, as the DAV was originally founded on Christmas Day, 1919, by Judge Robert S. Marx, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Since that time, this group of distinguished veterans have developed an organization which has become a most vital and influential force in this Nation. It is clearly evident that this organization has truly become "the official voice of this Nation's wartime disabled."

The organization is comprised of many dedicated Americans who have remained fixed in their purpose of helping this Nation's disabled veterans. Not only does the DAV seek to assist veterans in obtaining compensation benefits and medical care, but also to assist them in the fields of vocational readjustment, job training, and employment.

Following World War I, the handling and treatment of America's disabled war veterans was a maze of redtape and a mass of confusion. Compensation as well as medical care were sorely lacking. It was during this time of frustration and confusion that Judge Marx, of Cincinnati, hosted the meeting where the original idea for an organization such as the DAV was born. The success and the membership of this enterprise have never stopped growing through the years. Since that time, the group has expanded to provide service and assistance to not only the disabled veteran but to his widow, orphans, and dependants.

In a time when liberty is threatened from all sides, it is most important that those of us privileged to share in the practice of liberty not forget those of our fellow Americans who have given so much so that we might enjoy this privilege. These men and women have remained steadfast in their dedication to the principles for which this Nation stands. Therefore, it is only right that we remain steadfast in our goal to see these courageous Americans receive all of the benefits they so well deserve. Through the tireless efforts of the DAV, this goal will be realized. I urge my colleagues to join with me in pledging these outstanding Americans our support, our understanding and most of all our deepest respect.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored to commend the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary of service to America's military forces.

The DAV has a long and glorious history, having served our fighting forces through World War I, World War II, Korea, and now Vietnam. It presently serves a total of nearly 300,000 veterans, as many people as in my entire State of Wyoming.

Not only has the DAV assisted our returning disabled veterans in receiving compensation, pensions, and insurance, it has gone one step further toward helping disabled veterans to reestablish themselves in the mainstream of society and productive life through vocational rehabilitation, education, housing, and employment.

Furthermore, the DAV has taken a leading role in directing the campaign in concern for Vietnam prisoners of war/missing in action.

The DAV has served America well in its 50-year history and has obtained some $1.6 billion in benefits for its members.

In my home State of Wyoming there are 11 DAV chapters serving 578 members at the present time. I have seen the good work that can be done first hand—while traveling through my State and by way of the sincere letters I receive here at my Washington office.

I pay special tribute this afternoon to the DAV organization as a whole and to each of its members. From their hope and faith in the future each of us can find strength.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Second Congressional District which I represent in the House of Representatives is proud of its veterans and especially those who demonstrate so well the quiet courage that I believe is the true spirit of America.

It is appropriate that DAV Day in Congress is entitled "Tribute to Quiet

Courage." This Nation was created by dedicated, freedom-loving citizens who laid their lives and their property on the line to insure the integrity and the freedom of the individual. For nearly 200 years now Americans have been following in their footsteps dedicating their lives to the continued cause of freedom and the rights of man.

In this day and age, we hear a lot of noise about what is wrong with this country but this is a small vocal minority which in no way represents the true spirit of our great Nation. Actions speak louder than words and the quiet, determined actions of the Disabled American Veterans are the true voice of the Nation. Not only have the members of the DAV served in their Nation's Armed Forces with distinction, going that extra mile which makes individuals and nations great, but since their release from the service have dedicated their time and energies to helping others who are disabled or their dependents, widows, and orphans. Through volunteer service under the national service program they try to insure that all who are eligible obtain benefits to which they are legally and morally entitled. In accomplishing this they do what they did while in the service—they walk that extra mile to help their fellow man.

On behalf of the people of the Second Congressional District may I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in saluting the DAV for their quiet courage and urge them to keep up the outstanding work.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and privilege to participate in DAV Day in Congress—March 3, 1971.

Founded shortly after World War I to insure that disabled American veterans were not forgotten by the people of this land whom they had served so well, the DAV has rendered 50 years of outstanding service.

This period spans the three major conflicts in which our Nation has been engaged since World War I: World War II, the Korean conflict, and now the Vietnamese war.

It is easy to generate the enthusiasm for war veterans during and immediately after the war in which they fought, it is easy to get Congress to provide for them the benefits and compensation their sacrifice for the Nation merits and justices.

But when the guns are silenced and the peace is achieved, the public is quick to forget and it is vital that someone is constantly on the job to remind all of us of our obligation to those who gave so much in time of national need.

The very fact that it has survived for 50 years when there were already other existing veterans organizations when it came into being affords proof that the DAV has done its job well.

I join in saluting DAV for outstanding service on this, DAV Day in Congress, March 3, 1971.

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, long after the Vietnam war will have been over, the impact of that war will still be among us. There will be political wounds, psychological wounds, and the disabled veterans and their families.

The statistical tables on the rate of survival of wounded soldiers reveals that the rate was 70.7 percent in World War II, 73.7 percent in Korea, and is currently 81.3 percent in Vietnam. We can readily appreciate the many implications of these statistics.

The Disabled American Veterans have for half a century set an example of enduring concern for the disabled American serviceman. The DAV has manifested a love of country and a sensitivity to the deep and personal impact of war.

The DAV has set the example for all of us by its perseverance in times of war and in times of peace, in times of national enthusiasm for the war effort and in times of national disillusionment. Such perseverence is indispensable because the problems of the disabled veteran and his family are ongoing and are relatively unaffected by changes in public mood.

I have been privileged to enjoy a close association with the leadership and membership of the DAV in my home State of Michigan. I have benefited from their advice and guidance on the needs of veterans, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to congratulate them for the service they have rendered to veterans and to all of us.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, during my relatively short time in office as a Member of this House, I have had frequent occasion to visit with wounded and disabled veterans in hospitals here in Washington, as well as back in Indiana and in Vietnam. The conditions of many of these valiant young men would bring tears to the eyes of even the most unemotional among us. But despite the lost limbs, the paralysis, and the blindness that afflicts them, the courage and the pride of these young men is even more striking.

Even the most pitiable of these men still have but one desire—to be able to get out and make it on their own. We owe these men so very much, yet they ask for so very little. Unlike many able-bodied people they do not feel that the world owes them a living. All they ask is the chance to earn their own living.

These men gave nearly everything so that our Nation might continue to enjoy freedom. If anyone has a right to live off the rest of us, they do. But they do not ask for this. All they want is to live that way of life—independent, self-sufficient, earning their own way.

The disabled American veterans, with their indomitable spirit, should be an inspiration to every American. They are the finest example of the fighting heart and the courageous soul that made America the greatest country in the world. I applaud them, Mr. Speaker, not only for what they have done but also for what they are doing, working and struggling toward that day when they can again contribute to society, not merely exist on our generosity. The chance to contribute is all they ask. We owe them that much.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, today we raise our voices again in assurance of our great Nation's appreciation of the members of the Disabled American Veterans and other organizations who have earned our gratitude at immeasurable cost to themselves.

We may hope that our words, however inadequate, may inspire those who come after us to cherish the ancient virtues which have made possible the establishment of strong and enduring societies. We may make it possible for this proud and benevolent Nation, bathed in the service and devotion of heroes, to live forever.

But if today is the day for words, tomorrow may be the day for deeds. The physical needs of the men we honor will come before us for consideration. The sick will need hospitals. Those handicapped by disabilities incurred in serving us will need the wherewithal to live a dignified and happy life. Our generosity on that tomorrow will affirm or deny our dedication to the principle that—

They hold the rank no king can give, no station can disgrace.
Nature puts forth her gentlemen, and monarchs must give place.

—GEORGE KENNAN.

The Revolutionary years which transformed a group of colonies into a mighty empire of free men produced a galaxy of heroes. Their names are engraved deep on the annals of time. And they were generously acclaimed in their own age:

Hail, ye heroes! heaven-born band!
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.

—JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

Our own age is sometimes scorned as a decadent one. Valor no longer dwells in the common heart, say our detractors. Patriotism is a misguided virtue. Our country is more often wrong than right. It does not deserve the sacrifice of our blood.

In refutation I would spread the rolls of the millions who have left their employments and their pleasures in the last half century and followed their flag to the far corners of the earth in defense of their Nation's ideals.

If your descent is from heroic sires,
Show in your life a remnant of their fires.

NICHOLAS BOILEAU-DESPREAUX.

Can it be doubted that the millions who have manned our armies, our navies, and our air forces in these years of universal conflict have taken that admonition to their hearts? Today is a day set apart to pay overdue homage to their character and their devotion to an honorable and worthy fatherland. It is perhaps our minstrels who have failed to sing their praise. And it becomes our duty and our privilege in this body to mingle with what glowing words of appreciation we can summon the more practical matter of how we can assure to them an enjoyment of the peace which their valor has been called to win.

And in the average man is curled
The hero stuff that rules the world.

SAM WALTER FOSS.

Said Daniel Webster:

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.

Universal peace is as yet but a dream, a vision, an objective. Those who have achieved are always the envy of those who have not. Liberty to think and speak, to walk freely upon the earth, to produce and to save, to enjoy the fruits of our competence, is under constant attack. The need for heroism to resist, to pledge our bodies and our spirits to the resistance, will never cease until the millennium.

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, today is an occasion of significance to our Nation. I am pleased to be able to join with my able colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON), and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), in commemorating the 50 years of distinguished service of the Disabled American Veterans—DAV.

In observing a tribute to quiet courage, the Congress has an opportunity to recognize the contributions that the DAV has made over the half century. I think it is significant that, since 1920, nearly all legislation beneficial to disabled veterans has been sponsored and promoted by the DAV. And the DAV's work is by no means confined to the legislative arena. It is known best for its service and assistance to the wartime disabled veterans, his widow, orphans, and dependents. As the voice of wartime disabled, the DAV acts as intermediary for the veteran and his family in relations with various public agencies. The DAV employs 150 professionally trained national service officers, each one of whom is himself a disabled veteran. These national service officers are fully paid by the DAV and are stationed in Veterans' Administration regional offices across the country. During the history of DAV, these service officers have handled over 8 million cases. The DAV has been most effective in providing those in need with the highest quality service available in the shortest amount of time.

The DAV has other valuable services. It assists in programs for rehabilitation and employment of disabled veterans through its national employment director and its committee on rehabilitation.

The DAV's scholarship program for the children of its members seeks to help students with the greatest need for financial assistance. And, of course, every Member of the House is familiar with the DAV's Idento-Tags, which provide a way to return lost keys to their owners.

I also commend the North Dakota chapters of the DAV for their valuable work. The 11 North Dakota chapters are headed by State Department DAV Commander Robert Hannah, of Grand Forks; State Department Adjutant Marvin E. Konrad, of Bismarck; State Department Senior Vice Commander Elmer Dewald, of Bismarck; and State Legislative Chairman William J. Disher, of Fargo.

It is my hope that the tragedies of war that led to the establishment of the DAV can be eliminated. But until that time comes, I am confident that the DAV will continue its humanitarian work.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on this golden anniversary of the founding of the Disabled American Veterans, it is fitting that the Congress pause to pay tribute to these brave Americans and to the organization which they sustain to aid fellow disabled veterans.

Our country owes no greater debt than to the courageous veterans who have sacrificed so much to preserve our freedom. Through the DAV, they have shown that their service is a lifetime commitment to the Nation and to their fellow man.

The service activities of Homestead-Redlands Chapter No. 69 is typical of the activities of other chapters in my district and in the Nation. In addition to visiting and aiding the sick and disabled in the South Dade area hospitals, the Homestead-Redlands Chapter makes available at Christmas toys and clothing as well as Christmas trees and turkeys for those less fortunate.

This kind of selfless concern on the part of those men disabled in wartime makes the DAV one of the very special national veterans organizations.

It is an honor to be able to participate in this tribute to quiet courage. I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) for requesting this special order, and I congratulate the more than 300,000 Disabled American Veterans for the courage and service which we are recognizing on this special day in Congress.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join today in saluting the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary.

Since 1921, when its first national convention was held in Detroit, the DAV has served this Nation well through its efforts to rehabilitate its wartime disabled and to serve those who sacrificed so much in the cause of freedom.

Perhaps the largest undertaking of the DAV has been its national service program which will represent any veteran, at his request, before physical evaluation boards and provides counsel before all boards of correction of military records and discharge review boards. The 146 officers of the national service program, who are located in VA offices throughout the United States, also provide counsel and guidance to disabled veterans, their dependents or their survivors, as to what benefits they are entitled to and how to go about getting them. This function has taken an added importance in recent years with the large number of wounded veterans returning from Vietnam. The nature of this war has created a vast number of disabled veterans, and the DAV contacts each returning injured veteran to offer him their services.

This national organization also has helped to lead the fight for humane treatment of Americans who are being held prisoners of war by the Communists by organizing mass mailings of letters of protest to Hanoi.

Other activities which this ambitious organization has undertaken include a scholarship program for children of disabled veterans and sponsorship of Boy Scout troops for handicapped youngsters using disabled vets as Scout leaders.

Thus, it is fitting that we, in the House, join the rest of the Nation in expressing our appreciation and congratulations to the Disabled American Veterans for 50 years of dedicated and selfless service both to their country and to those who have served their country so well.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to join my colleagues in extending tribute on this special occasion to the heroism of our American fighting men, and to our disabled veterans whose courage in overcoming handicaps is an inspiration to us all.

The ceremonies we are holding today in the U.S. Congress commemorate the golden anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans to America's wartime disabled. It is, indeed, fitting and appropriate that we set aside this time to honor this organization representing many of our finest and most illustrious citizens.

The Department of Hawaii has DAV chapters on Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii Islands, as well as several on Oahu, which have rendered exemplary service to the people of our State. Oahu Chapter No. 1 now has 535 life members and 75 annual members—a total of 610 members, thereby making it the largest DAV chapter in the State.

Worthy activities such as visits to hospitalized veterans are carried on by DAV members throughout the State. Through these sincere and helpful efforts, the disabled veterans who were comrades on the battlefields are now in support of their colleagues during peacetime.

Formed 50 years ago, the Disabled American Veterans have helped veterans of all conflicts in their determination to rehabilitate themselves and secure proper consideration and adequate benefits which were earned by their service and courage. I am proud to lend my strong support for our disabled veterans in achieving these vital objectives.

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to rise today in order to pay tribute to the Disabled American Veterans, an organization which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary. I feel that the theme "A Tribute to Quiet Courage" is especially appropriate, for it recognizes the unfailing determination not only of the organization itself, but of the men who belong to it and of all disabled veterans in this country.

The disabled veteran returns to society with a double handicap. There is his own disability and, in addition, there are the problems connected with returning and readjusting to society. For today's returning veteran, these problems have become especially severe. Only 15 percent of the returning veterans are enrolled in regular schools—this despite numerous increases in educational benefits enacted by Congress. Unemployment for these same veterans stands currently at a rate which is double that for the country's work force as a whole.

The disabled veteran, who has given so much for his country on the foreign battlefield, returns home to become an unwilling participant in the domestic war against inflation. Congress must continue to look for more and better ways to assist these veterans, and we must utilize the tremendous resources of the DAV in these efforts.

As the DAV celebrates its golden an-

niversary, its members can be proud of a fine record over the years. The DAV has handled over 8 million cases, obtaining over $1.5 billion in entitlements for disabled veterans and their dependents. The DAV has initiated and cooperated in countless programs in the areas of vocational rehabilitation, higher education, health and medical care, and specifically adapted facilities for amputees. In addition, the DAV must be commended for its current efforts to gain more information about, and more humane treatment for, our prisoners of war in North Vietnam. These efforts reflect a concern which we in Congress have voiced on many occasions.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the national commander of the DAV, Cecil W. Stevenson; the Massachusetts commander, Robert C. Hagopian; and the Massachusetts junior vice commanders, Edward Orso and William Tabb, for their valuable leadership. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter which I received from Joseph R. Harold, the department adjutant of the Massachusetts DAV, and I would also like to recognize the efforts of the numerous local chapters of the DAV in my congressional district, including Malden Chapter No. 59, of which I am a longtime member.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
Boston, Mass., February 24, 1971.

HON. TORBERT MACDONALD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN MACDONALD: Time has been set aside in the House on March 3, 1971, to commemorate the golden anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans to America's wartime disabled.

This day is called "DAV Day In Congress—A Tribute to Quiet Courage."

The Disabled American Veterans, Department of Massachusetts, has surpassed its membership quota for the 1970–71 year. Increases in our life and annual membership combined gave us a total of more than 20,329 members, which is the largest membership in the history of the Department. This year we organized three new Chapters—Rockland Chapter No. 50, located in Rockland, Massachusetts, General George S. Patton Memorial Chapter No. 58, located in Hamilton, and Falmouth Memorial Chapter No. 81, located in Falmouth, Massachusetts. The DAV has 103 active Chapters throughout the Commonwealth.

We have four National Service Officers who are located in the John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Government Center, Boston, Mass., who maintain our Service Program for veterans, widows and their dependents. They are Arthur Wilson, National Service Officer In Charge, Albert Hubka, Thomas J. Tomao and John Blake.

The five VA Hospitals and two Soldiers Homes in Massachusetts have individual VAVS appointees. The first Sunday in December is proclaimed DAV Hospital Day by the Governor, at which time we visit each of the five VA Hospitals and two Soldiers Homes.

The DAV has many successful activities to continue the patriotic services the veterans have rendered to their country. We also have a very active Legislative Program in the Commonwealth.

We are enclosing for your information and use a copy of the Chapter and Department Officers here in Massachusetts.

As our Congressman, we urge you to participate in this program.

If I can furnish you with any additional information, please call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH R. HAROLD,
Department Adjutant.

DAV CHAPTER LIST: 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—MASSACHUSETTS

Arlington DAV Chapter No. 49—Commander Richard P. Danton.

Chelsea DAV Chapter No. 62—Commander John P. Hanlon.

Everett DAV Chapter No. 51—Commander George Desiderio.

Malden DAV Chapter No. 59—Commander A. B. Hoffman.

Malden Lt. Dexter W. Clifford DAV Chapter—Commander George O'Farrell.

Medford Mystic Valley Gold Star DAV Chapter No. 21—Commander Robert M. Booker.

Revere Beach DAV Chapter No. 112—Commander Guy Festa.

Saugus Irving Campbell DAV Chapter No. 115—Commander Herbert D. Redden.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, with the increasing number of casualties resulting from the Vietnam conflict, the rehabilitation, training, and care of our disabled servicemen has become of great concern to the country. Of the groups dedicated to aiding these men, the Disabled American Veterans rise to the apex in this most important field.

"To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents, to cooperate with Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the condition, health and interest of wounded, injured and disabled veterans," is the stated purpose of this organization. And through their times of glory as well as despair, this organization has never deviated from its purpose of aiding the wartime service connected disabled veteran to return to civilian life in a competitive position with his peers. The DAV also aid his family so that he may be better able to face the future with confidence knowing that his medical, rehabilitation, and employment requests will be met.

During this special day in the U.S. House of Representatives, I am happy to join in commemorating the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans to America's war disabled and urge all to lend their support to this group of most dedicated men.

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, 52 years ago this month, quietly and without fanfare, an organization was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was to be dedicated to a single purpose—the betterment of those American veterans wounded and disabled by war. That was just after World War I, when 300,000 men and women returned to their country and to their homes bearing the scars they received in military service abroad. Already the Disabled American Veterans of the World War was faced with a task of monumental proportion.

But even as this organization grew, so—tragicaly—did the work cut out for it. In 1932, Congress saw fit to recognize this group's extraordinary efforts in behalf of disabled veterans, their widows, orphans, and dependents, by granting it a Federal charter as "the official voice of the Nation's wartime disabled." But the services of the DAVWW could not be limited to those many wounded men and women already wounded. Its original name was found too restrictive and had to be changed. For the Second World War followed closely on the heels of the first. Then came Korea. And now we have Indochina.

Today, there are more than 4 million Americans who carry with them the permanent bruises and disabilities they received in service to their country. And this number continues to grow. Each day our fighting men are wounded in Indochina. Many return to the United States crippled and disabled. Fortunately, there is an organization like the DAV to aid these men in their adjustment to civilian life.

I know that to my own State of Maine, veterans are returning at the rate of 600 per month. Too many of these brave young men will be permanently wounded and disabled. But I know that each and every one of them will be contacted by the DAV, either personally or by letter. Each of them will be offered help. And each of them will already be receiving help—help made possible only by the DAV's untiring efforts over the past half-century in their behalf.

As a U.S. Representative, I note with appreciation and admiration the fact that nearly all legislation since 1920 that has been beneficial to disabled veterans has been sponsored and promoted by the DAV. And the work that is constantly being done on a person-to-person basis across the country, through the DAV's national service programs, simply cannot be bettered. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join many of my colleagues in the Congress in paying tribute to this fine organization on Disabled American Veterans Day in Congress.

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor indeed for me to join my colleagues in paying tribute today to the Disabled American Veterans. The work of this outstanding organization deserves our highest admiration and our strongest support.

It is not pleasant to be reminded daily that there are more than 4 million men who still bear the scars and disabilities of our struggles to keep America free. The memories of our war dead, their widows and children, are also painful. Unfortunately, many Americans appear to take death-and-injury-bought freedom for granted, forgetting those who bore the brunt of war.

The progress and welfare of the men who fought so valiantly for our country in time of trouble should be of concern to every thinking American man and woman. We must remember them, and we must back up with action our debt of gratitude.

We must remember the terrible cost of war, including the cost in men's lives and disabilities, and make certain that theirs was not a useless sacrifice.

The problems of Americans disabled in wartime, of course, deserve immediate attention and solution. It is widely

believed that Federal legislation and administration make compensation and other benefits automatically available to the wartime disabled and their dependents. This is not so, however; a veteran must make a formal and technical presentation of his claim to obtain his lawful benefits from the Veterans' Administration.

The wartime disabled, most with limited knowledge of the law, would be hard pressed to obtain their legal rights on their own. The DAV, however, has entered the picture as the guardian and protector of disabled veterans in every corner of the land. Since its formation, it has extended free counsel to scores of thousands of disabled veterans and their dependents, whether or not they were DAV members, on the complicated task of proving their lawful entitlement to Federal benefits.

To perform this service requires considerable manpower, money, and facilities. The cost, of course, is great. But the DAV does it all without Federal financial assistance. Unfortunately, because of the tragic conflict in Vietnam, the workload of DAV continues to increase, but in no respect has the performance of this fine organization slackened. On the contrary, as the demand on its resources has grown, DAV has kept pace with ever greater effort, efficiency, and dedication.

We are all proud of the Disabled American Veterans and pay a deserved tribute to it on this occasion.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to join my colleagues in honoring the Disabled American Veterans on its 50th anniversary.

It is especially gratifying to point out the dedication and accomplishments of the DAV in helping the wounded and disabled American soldier return to civilian life. Since its inception, the DAV has handled over 8 million cases and has obtained over $1.6 billion in benefits for the disabled veteran and his dependents.

The national service program of the DAV assists wounded and disabled veterans in processing their claims and insuring that they receive the benefits to which they are entitled. In addition, the DAV has set up a national scholarship fund to help defray expenses of those sons and daughters of members of the DAV who show ability and need. Also, the DAV trains and places disabled veterans in jobs for which they are qualified.

Finally, it is the disabled soldier whom the DAV serves so well who exemplifies most eloquently the importance of the work being done by the DAV. The disabled American soldier deserves the care and benefits which the DAV affords them. The sacrifices which these men have made protecting the freedoms which we all enjoy places a responsibility on all of us to provide them and their families with the opportunity for a full and productive life. The DAV is carrying out this responsibility on behalf of a grateful Nation, and I am honored to salute them on this occasion.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, today we observe a day of tribute to quiet courage, and to the quiet efforts of the Disabled American Veterans and their organization, the DAV. Formed more than 50 years ago, this organization has consistently and effectively fought to assist the disabled veteran, his widow, and his orphans by assuring that they receive the full extent of all benefits due to them.

There are 23 chapters of the DAV in West Virginia serving a State that has contributed the highest proportion of service in the Nation. Proportionately, more West Virginians have given active service to the defense of this country in the wars in which she has fought than any other State in the Union. Because of this service, we are particularly cognizant of the immense contribution that our disabled veterans have received from this association. The core of this contribution comes from the national service program operated by the DAV.

The basic function of the national service program is to assist disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all benefits to which they have legal entitlement. These include, but are not restricted to, Veterans' Administration disability compensation and pension, death indemnity compensation—DIC—death pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, hosiptalization and outpatient treatment, National Service Life Insurance, assistance in housing and employment, and disability insurance benefits from the Social Security Administration.

With the increased number of Vietnam casualties, emphasis has been placed on representing disabled servicemen in all military and naval hospitals where physical evaluation boards are held to insure that all wounded, or otherwise disabled, servicemen receive all benefits to which they are entitled pursuant to title 10, United States Code. These include disability retirement, or disability severance monetary benefits, plus hospitalization and outpatient medical treatment and commissary and post exchange privileges.

The Vietnam war has also affected the activities of the DAV. Recognizing the need for younger national service officers, the Disabled American Veterans has instituted a combination academic and on-the-job training program for serious disabled veterans of the Vietnam conflict. These young veterans, including eight double amputees recently entered into vocational rehabilitation, are trained by experienced national service officers in various locations.

It is important that we realize the full effort that this organization has made on behalf of the disabled veteran. Many men have given life and limb for their country in foreign wars, and they deserve to receive the full extent of our gratitude for their sacrifices. Yet without the efforts of the DAV, it is obvious that many disabled veterans, and their families would not be aware of the benefits to which they are entitled nor to the methods for receiving those benefits.

The practical services this patriotic organization has given this Nation's disabled veterans make this one of the most effective veterans organizations which have ever been created. Many Americans owe a great deal to their hard work, not the least of which is Congress itself. For this organization has made the system work for the people. Where the Government has been wrong on cases, this organization has fought to make it do the right thing. Where there have been gaps in the benefits that the Government has provided, the DAV has sought to improve those benefits and make them realistic.

In sum, this organization has served the disabled veteran and that service has been of such a high caliber that we in the Congress are in awe of it. We are grateful that this organization has been founded and that it continues to insure that the needs of the disabled American veteran shall not go unfulfilled. The DAV has spent 50 years of hard work to guarantee that the Nation shall not fail in fulfilling the reciprocal duties that arise from that security.

I join the other Members of the House and the Senate in the gratitude for this and in the hope that we shall continue to have the great help of the DAV over the next 50 years.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, with pride and admiration, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to the 50th anniversary of the DAV—a half century of courage, determination and achievement that exemplifies the American spirit of independence and bravery.

We all know that the wounds on the battlefield are but a small part of the suffering of the wounded veteran. Once the battle for life is won, he faces an even bigger battle to rejoin society, to have a meaningful life, to accomplish, to have an opportunity to make use of his talents and abilities.

A half century ago, the DAV was founded so that wounded veterans would have an organization devoted solely to their interests. They have fought legislative battles, but above all they have offered hope and encouragement to those facing the long fight of recovery and readjustment.

The Congress has recognized the need for special programs, and many benefits are now available to help the disabled veteran realize a fuller life. But, many do not know of these benefits, which go to dependents as well as the veterans themselves. The DAV performs a great service in helping these deserving veterans and their families get the benefits to which they are justly entitled.

There are 146 national service officers in the Veterans' Administration who now work out of regional offices on disabled veterans cases. The department service officers of 47 DAV departments and the 1,900 local chapters work with the VA to help find veterans who need help, and to make certain that help is given.

National Commander Raymond P. Neal sums up the simple credo of the DAV in its annual report, which notes that this is the 50th anniversary year, and of which he said:

> During this year, all of our members will once again be rededicating themselves to our chartered purpose which is to provide for the welfare of the service-connected disabled veteran and his dependents.

From the selfless efforts of Judge Robert S. Marx, who began formation of

the DAV in Cincinnati in 1920, leading to a full-fledged organization in 1921, to today's 294,566 dedicated members, the DAV story has been one all America can view with deepest pride.

I am very proud of the DAV activities in San Diego which has the largest chapter in the State with 1,907 members. It was organized in 1921, and celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. It was named after Harry S. Nelson, the first San Diego soldier killed in World War I. Chapter 2 has maintained a full time service office continuously since 1925 and presently has two service officers located in the VA Contact Office in San Diego.

One national commander, my close friend, William G. Dwyer, served in 1964 and 1965. Former Congressman Ed Izac served as a commander of Chapter 2 prior to his election to Congress.

Chapter 2 has produced six department commanders:

C. Bert Allen, Irwin J. Landis, Elmer L. Johnson, William G. Dwyer, William E. Berry, a former manager of the VA Regional Office in San Diego, who had served as chapter commander prior to his election as department commander, and Richard J. Cosgriff who is presently serving. These men have done a commendable job.

No one can adequately express the debt we owe the thousands of disabled veterans who have answered the call to our country's colors. But we can all do our part by helping the DAV—by making financial contributions and by becoming involved in veterans training programs—by taking a direct interest in the wounded veterans programs in our own communities.

As the DAV marches into its 50th year, its members can have the quiet pride that they have done a job for mankind. They have followed the advice of former President Woodrow Wilson, who said:

> My urgent advice to you would be, not only to think first of America, but always, also, to think first of humanity.

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, at the close of World War I, the number of American wounded totaled over 300,000. Our Nation had not known such a tragedy since the Civil War. Consequently, our Government was hardly prepared to cope with the multitude of problems presented by disabled veterans. On June 27, 1918, Congress passed the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Act. This measure was an attempt to meet the needs of our Nation's fighting men. Unfortunately, the machinery to carry out the proposal was woefully inadequate for the task at hand. Veterans who desperately needed assistance found themselves entangled in mountains of bureaucratic redtape and shunted from agency to agency.

Yet, we in America have been fortunate that, when the need was greatest, our people have risen to the occasion. The year 1919 was no exception. On Christmas Day of that year a small group of men—disabled veterans all—met in Cincinnati, Ohio, to discuss the possibility of establishing an organization for disabled veterans. By March of 1920, the organization was launched. It was called, simply, Disabled American Veterans.

DAV, as the organization soon became known, was a godsend for many thousands of American veterans. The idea caught on rapidly. The membership had increased substantially by 1922, and the ground swell of support quickly began to have a salutary effect on the management of veterans' affairs in this country.

Since that time, DAV has been instrumental in encouraging much needed legislation for veterans. Congress took note of the organization's outstanding contributions by awarding DAV a Federal charter as a nonprofit organization in 1932. Congress, in effect, recognized DAV as the American veterans' group which was solely dedicated to the cause of the war-wounded, the voice of the disabled American veteran.

Over the past 50 years, DAV has, indeed, spoken earnestly for the veterans it so ably represents. It has never slackened in its efforts to insure that the disabled veteran and his family receive adequate care. Each of us owe a debt of gratitude for the diligence of the DAV. But, more importantly, we should be thankful that more than 8,000,000 American veterans have been assisted by the DAV's efforts.

The DAV's national service officers' program has been an invaluable aid to countless numbers of America's wartime-wounded. Without such assistance, it is doubtful that many of our disabled veterans would have been able to plead an adequate case in order to receive what was due them for the service they had so willingly rendered their country.

Today, we of the Congress have an opportunity to express for a grateful America our respect and admiration for the job the DAV has done so well these past 50 years. It is our fervent hope that the DAV will continue to offer its priceless assistance to our disabled veterans and their families—the Americans who have paid the high cost for the freedom that we all have the privilege of sharing.

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, the Disabled American veterans have for 50 years served our wounded veterans. On this day which has been set aside to honor the 50th anniversary of this organization, I would like to take time from our legislative schedule to commemorate the members of the Disabled American Veterans who have given so much for our country. Their courageous service is an inspiration to us all. America is in their debt; a debt that we cannot ever fully repay.

At this time, I would especially like to remember the honorary members of the Disabled American Veterans, the unknown soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice throughout our history in the wars fought to protect America.

Mr. Speaker, let us never forget these loyal Americans. Their sacrifices are a constant reminder of our own obligation as American citizens. The democratic traditions that sustain this Nation, and for which they fought, must not be allowed to atrophy. The memory of these men and women reminds us today and every day of our responsibilities.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to pay my respects to the Disabled American Veterans, on the occasion of their 50th anniversary year. Born in the wake of World War I, to represent the interests of American veterans wounded in the service of their country, the DAV has done a job of the finest kind, and is wholly deserving of the national approval.

Congress has taken notice of the importance of the DAV by awarding it a Federal charter as a nonprofit organization, and the disabled veterans, themselves, have hailed it as their own.

As of this moment, the DAV has more than 300,000 members in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and several foreign countries. More than 100,000 are life members. Of the veterans returning from Korea and Vietnam, 25,000 have joined the DAV, and the total number of DAV chapters in the country has climbed to 2,000. Members are active in a wide range of community activities from sponsorship of Boy Scout units to job placement service for disabled veterans.

Every President of the United States, since the year 1919, and every Director of the Veterans' Administration have commended and approved the services of the DAV.

Following World War II, the DAV was largely instrumental in securing passage of Public Law 16, providing special benefits for wounded veterans under the GI bill of rights. And as time has passed, additional benefits have been secured, to the advantage not only to the DAV membership, but veterans in general.

In all projects they have undertaken, the DAV has shown its capabilities to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. I am proud to join in saluting this remarkable organization, which is highly regarded here in Congress, and throughout the land.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me, paying homage to the wounded veterans whose courage does not stop when the war does.

In its 50-year history, the DAV organization has served its members well, and in so doing, has served the Nation even better. To me, the most significant thing these men have done is in their choice of a flower whose very name sums up their purpose: the forget-me-not.

It is more than fitting that we here in this House honor them: it is obligatory. No matter whether it was at Belleau Wood or Bataan, the iron triangle or the Ho Chi Minh trail, these men all had one common ground of heroism—they were there when we needed them.

When they need us, can we do less and still call ourselves Americans?

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is a real privilege to join with my colleagues today in tribute to the members of the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of that organization's golden anniversary.

Over the 50-year span of the Disabled American Veterans' existence, we have witnessed many dramatic changes in our Nation and throughout the world. Unchanged, however, is the firm and noble objective adopted a half-century ago by the founders of the DAV: "to advance

the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents."

Because of its steadfastness to this commendable objective, the DAV has made immeasurable contributions to the well-being of our veterans who have been disabled in their Nation's service—through rehabilitation and readjustment for those veterans who have suffered because of their service in time of national peril, and by diligently seeking the necessary care for those who could not be rehabilitated.

The chief advocate for the disabled veteran is his veterans' organization. For 50 years the DAV has occupied the position of friend and counsel for this group. During these 50 years, through dedication to the war-wounded, the members of the DAV have been in the forefront in fulfilling the obligation of our Government and of our people, that those who suffered the ravages of war shall not be forgotten or neglected.

Today, we have nearly 300,000 men who have suffered wounds on the battlefield of Vietnam. They, along with those who were disabled in World War I, World War II, and the Korean war, will find in the Disabled American Veterans a concern that the commitment to the disabled veteran will be met.

Five times within this century our country has asked its men to bear arms in defense of freedom. Most have returned unscarred; many have not. From its inception, the DAV has taken as its prime concern this latter group.

I am not young enough to see it, but I am sure the leadership of the DAV share with me the dream that someday its national commander can come before this body and surrender its charter, saying that they were no longer needed, that there were no more wars and no more wounded. Until that day comes, it is my fervent hope that we will all support the fine objectives of this organization.

While we pray for the day when it will no longer be necessary that we send our young men to battle, we give thanks that we have such organizations as the Disabled American Veterans which recognize by their actions the contributions of the veterans to the maintaining of the security of our Nation.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and my privilege to participate with those here present to pay tribute to the 50 years of service to the disabled American veterans of all wars undertaken by the organization known as Disabled American Veterans—DAV.

An editorial in the March 1964, issue of the DAV National Magazine started with this observation:

> A sad but true fact must be faced. During the post-World War II era, the flame of American patriotism has ebbed. The cold war, which often turns hot, is viewed by many with apathy, fear and weak resolve . . . Americans are too busy with plush living to worry about our nation's historic position as the champion of individual freedom through democratic government. Or the blood that has been shed over a period of nearly 200 years to create and protect a great nation . . . a nation that can also inspire other nations to uphold justice and human dignity.

The harsh experiences of the 6 short years since those words were written have inscribed that message on the tombstone of history and the additional thousands of disabled American veterans have come to know the sacrifice that millions before them articulated with bodily suffering so that we might remain a free nation—the inspiration to other nations whose people long to achieve that great goal.

Begun as an idea in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1919, the DAV has with dedication and intimate understanding carried out its programs over half a century "To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents—to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, injured, or disabled veterans."

Mr. Speaker, while my hat is off to all disabled American veterans for the sacrifices they have suffered, our tribute today is to the organization that so selflessly serves them, DAV. I believe our program today, "DAV Day in Congress—a tribute to quiet courage," exemplifies the feelings of Americans everywhere that the interests of our disabled war veterans are our interests. We shall never let them down.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and privilege for me to join with my colleagues today in honoring the Disabled American Veterans on this 50th year of their history.

Founded on Christmas Day in 1919, the Disabled American Veterans had grown enough by 1921 to have its first national convention. Through the years the DAV has abided faithfully by the purposes of its constitution:

> To advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded, gassed, injured, and disabled veterans . . . to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, gassed, injured, and disabled veterans.

As the official voice of all wartime disadvantaged veterans since 1942 and under the Federal charter of 1932, the DAV has provided care and rehabilitation services to millions of men and to their dependents. In a time of massive bureaucracy, the DAV has represented the human, personal factor in its dedication to our heroic war disabled. This work continues to this very moment as our men return from Vietnam.

The State of Washington is especially proud of our DAV's and their programs and activities in our State. For example, in the Seattle area we have a number of chapters, among them Sunshine Chapter No. 13, organized in 1941. The efforts of this chapter contributed greatly to the location of the present Veterans' Administration Hospital in Seattle. Shortly after its construction, Chapter No. 13 was the main contributor in purchasing the $5,500 Baldwin electric pipe organ which is in the hospital chapel. Since then, the members of Sunshine Chapter have taken an active part in providing necessities to hospitalized veterans, in arranging entertainment programs and in giving assistance in smoking and feeding. They try to live up to their name by spreading sunshine. The members also take part in the promotion and activity of all patriotic programs, such as Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Veterans' Day.

On behalf of the people of the State of Washington, I salute the DAV, I commend their services and I pledge my support for their aspirations.

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues today in tribute to the dedication, courage, and loyalty that is so characteristic of the Disabled American Veterans.

For a half century the DAV has faith fully served America's disabled veterans, their widows, orphans, and dependents. It must be a source of great pride to the membership to know that their organization has not lost sight of the original, high purpose for which it was founded. It is the same today as it was in 1920.

Perhaps it is more appropriate on this golden anniversary to look to the challenge that lies ahead rather than to the accomplishments of the past. I am confident that the DAV is prepared to meet this challenge that arises from the conflict in which we are now engaged in Southeast Asia.

Never before in our Nation's history has the rate of survival of wounded soldiers been so high as in Vietnam. This has resulted from improved medical technology and helicopter evacuation from the battlefield to adequately equipped and staffed field hospitals.

While the rate of survival of wounded World War I soldiers was shockingly low, the rate increased to 70.7 percent in World War II and 73.7 percent in Korea. The current rate of survival in Vietnam is 81.3 percent.

These statistics provide the challenge to DAV in the years ahead. However, the DAV does not view them as just statistics. These disabled servicemen are viewed as individuals, and the DAV stands ready to assist each of them with a claim for compensation, training, medical care, and a host of other services.

Yet another challenge faces the DAV in the years ahead. As a matter of fact the challenge faces us all now. The Disabled American Veterans, who have given so much to protect our free institutions and our great heritage of freedom, will be called upon again and again to defend America—not on another foreign battlefield but here at home.

The DAV will also meet this challenge for the preamble of its constitution begins with the inspiring words:

> For God and Nation . . .

A grateful nation is appreciative for your past contributions above and beyond the call to duty, but we humbly ask that you continue to give of yourselves.

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments on this 50th anniversary of the founding of the Disabled American Veterans—DAV—to commend them on the excellent job they are performing for the veterans of America's wars.

The job of the DAV has been especially difficult in the case of men returning from Vietnam. Disabled Vietnam returnees face numerous hurdles upon reentering civilian life. In addition to overcoming their disability, they must wrestle with rising inflation and unemployment. Improvement is urgently needed in the areas of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for disabled veterans.

Similar problems have faced returning veterans of past wars, and the DAV has worked hard to help them. But the Vietnam war has raised additional barriers to the reintegration of disabled returnees, which the Congress and the people must remedy, for the DAV cannot. A man can overcome a disability, but only if he is strong and proud. The disabled veterans of World War II had the gratitude and respect of their countrymen, and could be proud of their sacrifice. Vietnam veterans are robbed of such spiritual support by being sent to fight in a war with no moral or even political purpose of which they can be proud. They return to a society which little values their sacrifice, and little respects the uniform they wear.

Herein lies the saddest toll of this unwanted, undeclared war, for it has undermined the self-respect of a whole society. Let us all work to help the DAV by ending the war now, so that their services need not be extended to additional hundreds of American boys.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans with more than just words. This month I will introduce legislation which would alleviate the hardship suffered by alien, foreign-born children whose fathers die while serving in our Armed Forces. It would do so by granting such children automatic U.S. citizenship—an insufficient but deserved showing of the Nation's appreciation.

I commend the work of the DAV on behalf of disabled American veterans, and can only hope that the day will come when their services are no longer needed.

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay honor to the Disabled American Veterans organization on the occasion of its 50 years of service to America's war disabled.

As one who serves on the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, I have maintained close liaison with national and local officers of the DAV.

All of these officers are outstanding men who gave unstintingly of their services to our Nation in time of war and now are helping those who served with them and those who followed them in military service.

These men possess a dedication that might well be emulated by all areas of our Nation's population and I salute them.

As an example of the humanitarian work done by the DAV throughout the months and years, I insert at this point in the RECORD a graphic presentation of the organization's national service program:

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM

The Program is administered by the National Service Director, who is directly responsible to the National Commander. The National Service Headquarters' staff, located at 1221 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, consists of the National Service Director, the Deputy National Service Director, the Associate Deputy National Service Director, and the National Director of Employment.

Located at 811 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420, is the staff of the National Appeals Office, whose duties include representation of all designated veterans and their dependents in appeals to the Board of Veterans Appeals of the United States Veterans Administration.

There are presently 146 National Service Officers located in Veterans Administration Regional Offices throughout the United States. The National Service Offices are assisted by Department Service Officers of the 47 DAV Departments and the Chapter Service Officers of the local Chapters which now number more than 1,900.

The basic function of the National Service Program is to assist disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all benefits to which they have legal entitlement. These include, but are not restricted to, Veterans Administration disability compensation and pension, death indemnity compensation (DIC), death pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization and out-patient treatment, National Service Life Insurance, assistance in housing and employment, and disability insurance benefits from the Social Security Administration.

With the increased number of Vietnam casualties, emphasis has been placed on representing disabled servicemen in all military and naval hospitals where Physical Evaluation Boards are held to insure that all wounded, or otherwise disabled, servicemen receive all benefits to which they are entitled pursuant to Title 10, United States Code. These include disability retirement, or disability severance monetary benefits, plus hospitalization and outpatient medical treatment and commissary and post exchange privileges.

In addition to representation before Physical Evaluation Boards, this organization also provides counsel before all the Boards for Correction of Military Records and Discharge Review Boards.

A typical example of services rendered is shown by the following:

Veteran A receives multiple gunshot wounds while engaged in combat with the enemy in Vietnam, is hospitalized there and medically evacuated to the United States where his wounds are treated in a service hospital for many months. For one reason or another, perhaps because of the fact that his enlistment is almost completed, he is released to duty and administratively separated, rather than discharged with disability retirement benefits.

Upon return to his hometown, he learns from another disabled veteran that he is entitled to many benefits from both the Veterans Administration and the branch of service from which he was separated. Since there is a DAV Chapter in his community, he attends the next Chapter meeting and discusses his problems with the Chapter Service Officer.

The Chapter Service Officer then obtains a Power of Attorney and assists him in filing a claim (VA Form 21-526) for disability compensation with the Veterans Administration. Additionally, because his wound residuals constitute a serious occupational impairment, VA Form 1900 is completed for vocational rehabilitation.

The Chapter Service Officer forwards the completed forms to the DAV National Service Officer, who is accredited by the Veterans Administration to prepare, present, and prosecute all claims for benefits concerning those claimants who have designated the DAV as Power of Attorney. The National Service Officer, himself a disabled veteran, is well trained in the legal and medical aspects of disability and rehabilitation and acts as an attorney in fact for the claimant. Since in this particular case, the evidence discloses possible entitlement to disability retirement from the service, the National Service Officer advises veteran A to complete and submit DD Form 149, Application for Correction of Military Records, designating the DAV as counsel.

When all the evidence has been obtained, the veteran is represented by the Associate Deputy National Service Director, who takes all necessary action to insure equitable consideration of the request for disability retirement.

There are many instances in which the National Service Officers do not believe that a claim has been properly and fairly adjudicated. If there is an apparent misapplication of the laws, regulations, policies, or disability rating schedule administered by the Veterans Administration, then the National Service Officer prepares a brief and requests an Administrative Review. A staff official at National Service Headquarters will then present the claim to the Veterans Administration, Central Office, with a request for corrective action.

In those cases not involving misapplication of the aforementioned criteria, but which do involve an appeal to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, each claimant is represented at the Regional Office level by the National Service Officer and at the Washington level by the National Appeals Officer. Both the National Service Officer and National Appeals Officer review the evidence of record and then prepare an appropriate brief in support of all valid claims. This procedure enables all claimants designating the DAV as Power of Attorney to receive more than adequate preparation and presentation of their claims.

Recognizing the need for younger disabled veterans as National Service Officers, the Disabled American Veterans has instituted a combination academic and on-the-job training program for serious disabled veterans of the Vietnam conflict. These young veterans, including 8 double amputees recently entered into vocational rehabilitation, are trained by experienced National Service Officers in various locations.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to join my House colleagues today in paying tribute to the members of the Disabled American Veterans on the organization's 50th anniversary.

The DAV's record over the last half century in helping to rehabilitate the disabled reflects well upon its leaders, its members, and our country. The DAV has labored tirelessly to secure for these brave men the Federal compensation to which they are entitled, and to instill in them new hope and self-respect.

The DAV deserves special commendation, I feel, for its magnificent efforts on behalf of our prisoners of war in North Vietnam. I sincerely hope that the DAV's campaign to bring the weight of international opinion to bear upon the North Vietnamese will result in humane treatment of our men and their prompt release.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most elo-

quent salute to the DAV was a simple tribute from Gen. Douglas MacArthur. In the general's words:

Membership in no group in the world carries greater honor than in the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, we look upon the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans with great admiration and respect for the many great men who gave so much for all of us and for our Nation.

These men left their homes to defend our country regardless of personal risk. Let us not forget those who remembered their duty to their country and met that responsibility.

Many years ago a distinguished American soldier, a distinguished Randolph County Missourian, Gen. Omar Bradley, spoke of the dangers and sacrifices necessary in a republic, warning that—

If we cringe from the necessity of meeting issues boldly, with principle, resolution and strength, then we shall simply hurtle along from crisis to crisis, improvising with expedients, seeking inoffensive solutions, drugging the Nation with an illusion of security, which under those conditions cannot exist.

We know well that meeting issues involves present calamity. And present calamity is harder to face than predicted calamity that may not mature. So the impulse is to shrink from present hardships. And only long after the fact, if ever, can we discern the point at which the present calamity was averted, at the cost of future peril.

Statesmen themselves cannot often perceive the right side of this nice and awful choice. Much less can soldiers discern the relation of every mission and every battle to the survival of the Nation. Many men go to their deaths not having fully resolved in their minds a full measure of the cause in which they die. Were there none willing to do so, there would be no America, and no one would enjoy the freedoms we inherit.

Let us give thanks to the men of the DAV and make their patriotism an example to us all.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans. The national organization of the disabled Americans has been responsible for much of the beneficial veterans legislation which the Congress has enacted. They have worked diligently to insure that those who suffered disabilities while in the service of their country will receive their rightful benefits. We are indeed grateful for the work their organization has done for half a century.

I am pleased to have in my district the Disabled American Veterans' post at Alexandria, La., and salute its members who have worked so hard to make their organization an important force in Louisiana. The advice given to me by the different members on legislation has been invaluable to me, and I am sure that the other Congressmen have men in their own districts that are of assistance in discussing the merits and the limitations of legislation affecting veterans. Even more commendable of the DAV's services is the assistance that is given to the disabled ex-serviceman, his widow, dependents, and orphans. The national service officers throughout the country assist disabled veterans with vocational rehabilitation, employment, compensation, hospitalization, home loans, education, and almost every situation affecting their welfare.

Americans are very indebted to this great organization.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the purposes and policies of the Disabled Veterans of America deserve national respect and admiration, for their basic principle is altogether sound. They hold that those Americans who have paid the most for liberty in battle are most likely to work the hardest to sustain it on the homefront.

The record of the DAV attests to this thesis, for surely no other veterans' organization can be said to exceed the DAV in heroes in ratio to total membership, and no other veterans' organization is more intensely wedded to American ideals.

Founded 50 years ago, and chartered by Congress in 1933, the DAV has proven itself to the American people, again and again, as a driving force is defense of our national heritage.

The will to defend a national policy is based upon the beneficial aspect of the traditions involved. And so beneficial are American traditions that the people always have been quick to defend them with every power at their command. This the American has done with no thought of recompense. This he has done on the strength of patriotic impulse.

Yet, the fact remains that the victims of warfare cannot be permitted to suffer in the aftermath of heroism in battle. So believe the American people, and so believes the DAV. In standing fast for justice in behalf of the disabled veteran, the DAV mirrors the essence of American thought. And in organizing and channeling the efforts and the voices of our disabled war heroes, the DAV has performed a decided public service.

Having earned the right to national respect, on both an individual and an organizational basis, everyone connected with the DAV is entitled to a round of applause from Members of Congress, and this we are honored to accord it today.

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts of the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON), and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), in calling to the attention of the House the very worthwhile contributions of the Disabled American Veterans.

A grateful Nation should, indeed, pause from time to time to consider its debt to those who have served her and the sacrifices they have made. This debt is a debt of honor that must be repaid. The tireless efforts of the Disabled American Veterans remind us of that.

In my State there are three major veterans' hospitals, located in Sioux Falls, Hot Springs, and Fort Meade, near Sturgis. The value of the medical services thus made available to deserving veterans is incalculable, especially when one considers the scarcity of medical facilities otherwise available. And yet we find from time to time that the so-called demands of the economy require that these hospitals be reduced in size or cutback. What kind of economy is that? An economy that would reduce the services available to those who have sacrificed so much for their country is cruel and heartless at worst, foolish and shortsighted at best. I am sure that the DAV would join me in protesting such a decision.

The record of the Disabled American Veterans in protecting and acquiring the rights of disabled veterans is an impressive one. It is that record of achievement on behalf of the deserving that so greatly commends the DAV.

In my own State of South Dakota, there are close to 1,300 members in 10 chapters. This is almost double what it was 6 years ago and 23 percent of these are life members. Chapters are located at Sioux Falls, Sturgis and Watertown, Hot Springs, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Madison, Mitchell, Pierre, and Yankton. The last two are new this year, and five have auxiliary units.

A great deal of voluntary time is devoted by the members and the auxiliaries in providing services at the three veterans' hospitals mentioned as well as the State veterans' home. Better than 6,000 hours annually is given to this program. In addition, an amount better than 65 cents per DAV member in South Dakota is furnished for the entertainment or material needs of the hospitalized veterans. The travel time and expense given to this program cannot be measured.

Whatever we say here today is inadequate to honor the nearly 200,000 members of the DAV for the sacrifices they have made and the example of quiet courage they set for us.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment my distinguished colleagues, Mr. DORN and Mr. HORTON, for their sponsorship of DAV Day in Congress, and to thank them for this opportunity to pay tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on the 50th anniversary of their organization.

My home city, El Paso, has a special affection for the disabled veteran. In 1927, the young DAV organization, then only 7 years old, chose El Paso as the site of its national convention. The DAV 50th anniversary report states that the organization was in such financial straits at that time that the national commander had to borrow $10,000 from a man whose claim he had just processed.

Both El Paso and the DAV have grown much since then. You will hear from others today of the great work being done by the 146 national service officers of the DAV in assisting veterans in their contacts with the Veterans' Administration, and of DAV's leadership in a campaign to secure 20 million letters to North Vietnam, asking for the release of our prisoners of war.

I should like to add a few details from the district I represent to show the personal service rendered by disabled veterans to other veterans, and disabled servicemen. El Paso is the site of a major Army hospital, William Beaumont General Hospital, which—like the DAV came into being shortly after World War I. A report I received from Jose Y. Ramirez,

commander of Borderland Chapter No. 10, Disabled American Veterans, tells me that their members spend 1 day each month visiting wounded and sick servicemen and veterans at Beaumont Hospital. The chapter also makes an annual donation to the department fund that is divided among all the Veterans' Administration hospitals in Texas for Christmas presents to the patients. The chapter not only takes leadership in the Memorial Day ceremonies in El Paso, but also decorates the graves of three Mexican nationals, buried in neighboring Ciudad Juarez, who gave their lives in Vietnam.

Another special service deriving from El Paso's border location, is the conducting of free citizenship classes to assist aliens to become naturalized American citizens.

These personalized services, it seems to me, are indications of the patriotism, the love of fellow men, and the quiet courage of men who bear the scars of the battles that have kept our Nation free.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, today is DAV Day in Congress for it was just 50 years ago that this great organization held its first national convention. I am proud to join in this tribute to 50 years of dedicated service by the Disabled American Veterans to the Nation and its war disabled.

The Disabled American Veterans, Mr. Speaker, is an organization made up exclusively of those veterans who were wounded or disabled during military service in time of war.

Accordingly, it is appropriate that during their 50 years existence, the DAV has devoted its principal energies to the welfare of the wounded and disabled defenders of our Nation during time of war and the survivors of their less fortunate comrades in arms.

This singleness of purpose has manifest itself in the legislative program of the DAV. This morning, those of us who serve on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs were privileged to receive testimony from DAV National Comdr. Cecil W. Stevenson in which he outlined the highlights of his organization's legislative program for 1971. Commander Stevenson, on behalf of his organization, seeks legislation in the field of compensation for service-controlled disabilities. He asks for greater health services to more patients with increased effectiveness in Veterans' Administration hospitals and sufficient funds to accomplish this purpose. The commander also requests the formulation of a policy with respect to national cemeteries and burial benefits for veterans.

The DAV legislative program, under the capable direction of Chet Huber and his two assistants, Bill Flaherty and Bill Gardiner, is both reasonable and sound. For this reason, it usually enjoys the support of most Members of Congress.

The DAV rehabilitation program offers another example of the organization's 50 years of dedicated service to the welfare of the disabled veteran.

The nucleus of this program is the work of a corps of 146 national service officers stationed in all of the Veterans' Administration regional offices throughout the Nation. These national service officers are experts in the field of veterans' rehabilitation. They are thoroughly familiar with veterans' law and regulation and are well qualified to represent veterans and their dependents before the disability rating boards of the Veterans' Administration.

The work of these experts is supplemented by the efforts of department service officers in each of the several States and 1,900 chapter service officers at the local level. The statistical report of the national service officers offers living testimony of the effectiveness of their work in the field of veterans' rehabilitation. During the last calendar year, these men reviewed 220,338 veterans' cases. They appeared before the Veterans' Administration rating boards 108,507 times and obtained more than $186 million in benefit payments for the veterans they represented. This is a record of monumental achievement.

For these several reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute the Disabled American Veterans and to offer my congratulations and best wishes for its future success as they mark this golden jubilee year.

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a privilege to take part in this special tribute to the Disabled American Veterans as we commemorate 50 years of this organization's service and care to our Nation's war disabled.

The "quiet courage" of those who have been disabled while fighting for their country as well as the courage and dedicated perseverance of those in the DAV stands as a patriotic example and inspiration for men and women throughout America.

What I think is most impressive regarding the leadership and members of the Disabled American Veterans is the fact that while they have a splendid record of 50 years of service this dedicated organization looks constantly to the future.

The DAV is active in supporting legislation that will improve the lives and opportunities of wartime disabled veterans and their dependents. The DAV has expanded its activities and now is undertaking an effective program in behalf of our American men who are missing in action or who have been taken prisoner in Southeast Asia. The DAV is constantly changing to meet the modern-day demands of today's disabled veteran.

The Disabled American Veterans was founded to aid veterans of World War I. When DAV officers are officially sworn into their respective offices they swear to remember that the DAV's mission is not fulfilled until all of our Nation's wartime disabled, their widows, and their dependents have been adequately cared for.

The DAV is meeting this charge today as it did 50 years ago and just as important we can look to the future with confidence that this record of service will continue to exemplify the "quiet courage" we are saluting today.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, more than a 100 years ago Abraham Lincoln admonished the Nation "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan." Today, I am honored to join many of my distinguished colleagues who have risen in this House to pay tribute to an organization which has worked mightily for the cause of America's war wounded.

This organization called, simply, Disabled American Veterans, has presented an outstanding record of achievement in more than 50 years of service for the American veteran. DAV was formally established in March of 1920 "to aid and assist worthy wartime disabled veterans, their widows, their orphans, and their dependents."

Over the past 50 years, DAV has fulfilled this purpose with unfailing determination. DAV has been responsible for millions having received veterans' benefits. The organization has been able to accomplish this outstanding service primarily through its national service department. This department of the DAV employs full-time, professionally trained national service officers who are accredited by the Veterans' Administration and who represent veterans before Government review boards.

Although disabled veterans received their wounds in the service of their country, these men do not automatically receive Government benefits. In every case a claim must be filed, evidence secured, and legal entitlement established. DAV's national service officers help to guide the bewildered veteran through this maze of redtape. In many cases, it is unlikely that the individual veteran would have been able to obtain his legally guaranteed benefits had he not been aided by a DAV service officer. Since 1920, the DAV has handled more than 4 million claims for the war disabled, their widows, and their orphans. This accomplishment is, indeed, worthy of the respect of all Americans.

The leadership that DAV has given our Nation in the past 50 years deserves the admiration of every American. For it has been our disabled veterans who have paid the actual price for the freedoms that we all enjoy today. Yet, these men have no bitter recriminations to hurl at our Nation's flag. For it was this Government, this way of life, that these men fought and suffered to preserve and protect. I think it fitting that we all strive to achieve their quiet courage in the face of adversity. Because the disabled veteran has given strength to America, it is only right that we honor his gift by extending our respect and admiration for his cause. This day we join in tribute to a most worthy organization—the Disabled American Veterans.

I include a list of participating Members:

LIST OF PARTICIPATING MEMBERS—"DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS DAY IN CONGRESS: A TRIBUTE TO QUIET COURAGE"

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Addabbo, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Annunzio, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Badillo, Mr. Baker, Mr. Baring, Mr. Belcher, Mr. Bolling, Mr. Brademas, Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Broomfield, Mr. Brotzman, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Burke, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Carney, Mr. Carter, Mr. Casey, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Clawson, Mr. Collier, Mr. Conable, Mr. Conte, Mr. Daniels, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. de la Garza, Mr. Denholm.

Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Drinan, Mr. Dow, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Flynt, Mr. W. Ford, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Halpern, Mr. Hammerschmidt, Mr. Hanley, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hatha-

way, Mr. Heckler, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Hillis, Mr. Howard, Mr. Ichord, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. Kyros, Mr. Landgrebe, Mr. Link, Mr. Speedy O. Long, Mr. McCollister, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Mikva, Mr. C. Miller.

Mrs. Mink, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. Morse, Mr. Myers, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Obey, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Pirnie, Mr. M. Price, Mr. Railsback, Mrs. C. Reid, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Roncalio, Mr. Roy, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Saylor, Mr. Schneebeli, Mr. Scott, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. W. Steiger, Mr. Symington, Mr Terry, Mr. Whalen, Mr. White, Mr. Williams, Mr. Winn, Mr. Wolff, Mr. Yatron, Mr. C. W. (Bill) Young, Mr. Zablocki, Mr. Zion.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, we are indeed privileged to have with us today National Commander Cecil Stevenson and distinguished officials of the Disabled American Veterans, men who exemplify the outstanding qualities which have characterized this organization throughout its more than one-half century of service to our wartime disabled military men. Their dedication, loyalty and courage are an inspiration to all of us—members and nonmembers alike. These men are carrying forward a spendid tradition established by the founders of the Disabled American Veterans. I would like to pause for a moment, if I may, to pay tribute to those charter members and to one in particular, Judge Robert S. Marx—a remarkable man and the first DAV National Commander. We shall always be indebted to Judge Marx for the leading role he played in organizing the Disabled American Veterans. He helped bring together under a permanent national organization the heretofore loosely knit veterans clubs scattered throughout the country. Here was a man, himself seriously wounded in action during the closing days of World War I, who generously devoted his time and talent to this effort so that other men could more easily overcome their war injuries. It was a time when many recently released World War I servicemen were trying to make the transition to civilian life, a task complicated for many by their war experiences. The need for an organization such as the DAV was very great. Often disabled veterans were having difficulty obtaining necessary medical care, vocational training, and other assistance. The Disabled American Veterans was organized to help them obtain assistance. It was not long before the DAV became an effective national force, the official spokesman for Americans who are wartime disabled veterans.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure for me to join today in the tribute to the Disabled American Veterans. It is my privilege to be a member of that fine organization.

All our veterans organizations are each performing a fine service, but the Disabled American Veterans is unique. It has become more unique due to the fine advances in battlefield surgery and the characteristics of the Vietnam war.

In World War I, the survival rate of our wounded was very low. In World War II it was increased to 70.7 percent, later in Korea it increased to 73.7 percent, but currently in Vietnam the rate is 81.3 percent. However, due to the nature of the fighting, most of our wounded are the result of mines and booby traps.

All such wounds shatter, or even remove whole limbs. Thus, the number of disabled men returning from the battlefield is shockingly high.

The Disabled American Veterans, with its experienced service officers, is able to assist these men, after they leave the service, in receiving all the benefits to which they are entitled, whether it be disability retirement, medical or educational assistance. The Disabled American Veterans has risen to meet this challenge of the gravely disabled from the Vietnam war in a magnificient manner, in my view.

More important to me, however, is the attitude of the Disabled American Veterans. This group has maintained its patriotic efforts and stood firm in the face of the great criticism of the war, our Government and even our Nation's institutions.

In this regard, the Disabled American Veterans has been second to none in support of the cause of our prisoners of war and missing in action.

Their program includes three distinctive television spot announcements that have been distributed to over 700 television stations. They have also distributed 20 radio spot announcements to over 6,000 radio stations. The Disabled American Veterans has mailed over 5 million leaflets to individuals asking them to write to the North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris demanding a list of prisoners of war with more to be mailed. Their goal is to get 20 million letters sent to the North Vietnamese as evidence of our determination not to let these men be forgotten.

I know that I speak for many others here when I wish the Disabled American Veterans and all its members success in their continued efforts to be of service to our disabled veterans and our country.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to join in this tribute to one of the most noble and dedicated organizations in America, the Disabled American Veterans.

For half a century the DAV have been aiding our Nation's greatest heroes, those former servicemen and women who for their lifetimes will bear the scars of their military service in defense of our Nation. During these 50 years the DAV have given more than their share in fulfilling Abraham Lincoln's pledge that our citizenry will "care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan."

In addition to an astonishing program of aid to disabled veterans, the DAV currently are in the vanguard of the effort to help our prisoners of war. They have pledged to continue their efforts until the last American has been released.

In saluting this tremendous group of devoted and patriotic citizens, I would like to place in the RECORD the DAV's excellent "SOS!" leaflet, as well as a summary of the very comprehensive service program they carry out:

HELP! SOS! MAYDAY!

Over 1,500 American men are missing in Southeast Asia. The families of these men are in distress. Won't you help!!!

The wives, children and parents of these men do not even know if they are alive or dead. North Vietnam has never officially released any names of men they hold prisoner.

The Geneva Convention, which North Vietnam signed, clearly specifies that all prisoners will be completely identified—that all sick and injured prisoners will be immediately released—that POW camps will be impartially inspected and that POW's should be allowed to write not less than 6 cards and letters per month. The North Vietnamese refuse to honor any of these provisions.

WHAT CAN YOU DO???

North Vietnam does not believe that we as Americans are concerned about the fate and inhumane treatment of "only 1,500 men". You can help prove to them that any American's well being is the concern of all of us by spending a few minutes and 20c and writing to:

The North Vietnam Embassy, Paris, France.
(Air Mail Postage is 20c.)
(1st Class Postage is 13c.)
And demanding that they:

1. Identify all POW's they hold.
2. Release all sick and injured POW's to a neutral power.
3. Allow impartial inspections of POW facilities.
4. Allow free exchange of mail by POW's and members of their families.

Prisoners of War are guaranteed basic human rights by International Law. Their families have the right to know if they are alive—and to communicate with them if they are. The Disabled American Veterans urge you to help the families.

Write your letter—and mail it today—now!!!!

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS' POW/MIA PROGRAM

The DAV's program concerning the POW/MIA problem is divided into four parts.

Part I. Three distinctive television spot announcements, 30 seconds in length, have been produced and distributed to over 700 TV stations.

Part II. Twenty radio spot announcements have been produced and distributed to over 6,000 radio stations.

Part III. 5,000,000 leaflets have been mailed directly to individual's homes asking them to write a letter to the North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris, France, demanding a list of the Prisoners of War—More To Be Mailed.

Part IV. Individual chapter participation in letter writing and petition campaigns.

Our goal in this initial effort is to get Americans to write 20,000,000 letters to the North Vietnamese.

The DAV's effort will not cease until the last prisoner has been released.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM

The Program is administered by the National Service Director, who is directly responsible to the National Commander. The National Service Headquarters' staff, located at 1221 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005, consists of the National Service Director, the Deputy National Service Director, the Associate Deputy National Service Director, and the National Director of Employment.

Located at 811 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420, is the staff of the National Appeals Office, whose duties include representation of all designated veterans and their dependents in appeals to the Board of Veterans Appeals of the United States Veterans Administration.

There are presently 146 National Service Officer located in Veterans Administration Regional Offices throughout the United States. The National Service Offices are assisted by Department Service Officers of the 47 DAV Departments and the Chapter Serv-

ice Officers of the local Chapters which now number more than 1,900.

The basic function of the National Service Program is to assist disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all benefits to which they have legal entitlement. These include, but are not restricted to, Veterans Administration disability compensation and pension, death indemnity compensation (DIC), death pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization and out-patient treatment, National Service Life Insurance, assistance in housing and employment, and disability insurance benefits from the Social Security Administration.

With the increased number of Vietnam casualties, emphasis has been placed on representing disabled servicemen in all military and naval hospitals where Physical Evaluation Boards are held to insure that all wounded, or otherwise disabled, servicemen receive all benefits to which they are entitled pursuant to Title 10, United States Code. These include disability retirement, or disability severance monetary benefits, plus hospitalization and outpatient medical treatment and commissary and post exchange privileges.

In addition to representation before Physical Evaluation Boards, this organization also provides counsel before all the Boards for Correction of Military Records and Discharge Review Boards.

A typical example of services rendered is shown by the following:

Veteran A receives multiple gunshot wounds while engaged in combat with the enemy in Vietnam, is hospitalized there and medically evacuated to the United States where his wounds are treated in a service hospital for many months. For one reason or another, perhaps because of the fact that his enlistment is almost completed, he is released to duty and administratively separated, rather than discharged with disability retirement benefits.

Upon return to his home town, he learns from another disabled veteran that he is entitled to many benefits from both the Veterans Administration and the branch of service from which he was separated. Since there is a DAV Chapter in his community, he attends the next Chapter meeting and discusses his problems with the Chapter Service Officer.

The Chapter Service Officer then obtains a Power of Attorney and assists him in filing a claim (VA Form 21–526) for disability compensation with the Veterans Administration. Additionally, because his wound residuals constitute a serious occupational impairment, VA Form 1900 is completed for vocational rehabilitation.

The Chapter Service Officer forwards the completed forms to the DAV National Service Officer, who is accredited by the Veterans Administration to prepare, present, and prosecute all claims for benefits concerning those claimants who have designated the DAV as Power of Attorney. The National Service Officer, himself a disabled veteran, is well trained in the legal and medical aspects of disability and rehabilitation and acts as an attorney in fact for the claimant. Since in this particular case, the evidence discloses possible entitlement to disability retirement from the service, the National Service Officer advises veteran A to complete and submit DD Form 149, Application for Correction of Military Records, designating the DAV as counsel.

When all the evidence has been obtained, the veteran is represented by the Associate Deputy National Service Director, who takes all necessary action to insure equitable consideration of the request for disability retirement.

There are many instances in which the National Service Officers do not believe that a claim has been properly and fairly adjudicated. If there is an apparent misapplication of the laws, regulations, policies, or disability rating schedule administered by the Veterans Administration, then the National Service Officer prepares a brief and requests an Administrative Review. A staff official at National Service Headquarters will then present the claim to the Veterans Administration, Central Office, with a request for corrective action.

In those cases not involving misapplication of the aforementioned criteria, but which do involve an appeal to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, each claimant is represented at the Regional Office level by the National Service Officer and at the Washington level by the National Appeals Officer. Both the National Service Officer and National Appeals Officer review the evidence of record and then prepare an appropriate brief in support of all valid claims. This procedure enables all claimants designating the DAV as Power of Attorney to receive more than adequate preparation and presentation of their claims.

Recognizing the need for younger disabled veterans as National Service Officers, the Disabled American Veterans has instituted a combination academic and on-the-job training program for serious disabled veterans of the Vietnam conflict. These young veterans, including 8 double amputees recently entered into vocational rehabilitation, are trained by experienced National Service Officers in various locations.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to participate in the special observance of the 50th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans Association.

The DAV was organized in 1920 and granted a congressional charter as a federally appointed nonprofit organization in 1932. Its goals and purposes were simply stated in its original constitution:

To advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded, gassed, injured and disabled veterans . . . to cooperate with all federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, gassed, injured and disabled veterans . . . and to encourage in all people that spirit of understanding which will guard against all future wars.

These objectives have remained unchanged down through the years and they have been pursued with vigor, determination, and a great measure of success.

Although the DAV is now a half century old, its inspiration runs much deeper. When he was President, Abe Lincoln talked about the need "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan." This need was crystallized in the aftermath of World War I when approximately 4 million servicemen tried to return to a normal civilian life, approximately 300,000 of them were wounded, disabled, handicapped, or ill. They were tragic monuments to the ravages of war. This large number of disabled veterans caught this Nation by surprise and the Government itself was not even prepared to effectively cope with their problems.

For many it came as a shock that disabled veterans and their families were not automatically cared for by a grateful people. And while it was true that Congress tried to pass laws and tried to provide for the wartime disabled, action was often too little or too late. Thus, the DAV filled a great void in our society. Once established it set up a nationwide free service program for disabled veterans of all veterans organizations, a service charged with working for the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents.

The national service program provided an invaluable function because despite the fact that Congress passed laws which provided benefits for disabled veterans, none of these benefits was automatic in nature and quite often the veteran must prove his case before a quasi-judicial rating board which conducts hearings in much the same fashion as a nonjury trial. In these proceedings the unrepresented veteran often stands to lose valuable benefits, for as a famed jurist, Oliver Wendell Holmes said:

A man who acts as his own attorney has a fool for a client.

And although the judge's comment was exaggerated for dramatic effect, it does have a solid grain of truth in it. For this reason the DAV has placed well trained and certified national service officers in regional offices throughout the country. These service officers act as an attorney-in-fact for veterans appearing before Veterans' Administration rating and appeal boards. No matter what the veteran's problem may be, he can enlist the assistance of a qualified, willing, and dedicated national service advocate. The following chart outlines their outstanding record of achievement in helping to secure justice for needy veterans.

SERVICE OFFICERS RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

	Amount recovered for veteran	Cases reviewed	Rating board appearance
Year:			
1969	$186,434,275.94	220,358	108,507
1968	149,380,500.35	228,568	103,831
1967	134,605,478.52	239,942	103,465
1966	122,991,897.33	243,317	111,646
1965	118,368,358.19	256,352	130,891
1964	110,862,928.04	248,163	123,476
1963	92,166,848.38	252,229	116,415
1962	78,735,076.57	240,172	102,509
1961	39,071,093.26	204,208	94,100
1960	18,067,619.88	240,924	120,747
1959	21,073,381.05	250,376	126,930
1958	18,597,601.22	254,709	119,460
1957	16,046,432.06	264,209	121,035
1956	15,952,330.35	273,561	126,817
1955	17,382,915.69	299,096	134,915
1954	19,430,716.88	311,127	136,318
1953	20,049,817.48	328,569	138,406
1952	8,551,408.66	332,031	149,504
1951	22,069,175.99	429,867	170,902
1950	21,442,245.89	436,623	182,986
1949	19,684,883.98	410,236	167,695
1948	18,473,842.68	368,285	154,285
1947	18,177,241.55	306,362	102,350
1946	35,404,627.58	162,635	55,477
1945	14,276,787.62	85,646	31,133
1944	3,696,025.42	67,099	22,664
1943	3,086,506.14	57,614	17,652
1942	3,466,115.81	56,732	20,205
1941	2,383,883.59	64,646	19,168
1940	3,050,406.96	53,503	18,399
1939	2,972,951.62	61,175	16,536
1938	1,509,528.80	64,275	17,507
1937	2,692,880.96	86,266	17,356
1936	3,243,132.20	72,622	15,081
1935	3,740,947.59	71,808	14,882
1934	4,398,836.65	59,374	7,808
1933	8,006,610.37	60,389	9,693
1932	9,456,022.42	72,047	10,041
1931	6,749,005.29	71,609	9,908
1930	3,371,047.34	20,760	6,064
1929	2,142,406.68	9,293	3,723
1928	1,674,354.32	8,868	2,409
1927	1,801,852.06	11,079	2,499
1921–26	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	1,404,739,999.36	7,856,724	3,265,395

[1] No formal reports submitted.

But to champion the cause of disabled veterans takes considerable manpower, money, and facilities. And to financially maintain an organization the size of DAV is even in itself a tremendous job. With all these burdens I think it most commendable that DAV accomplishes its purposes without relying on any Federal financial assistance. Although it does make use of the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration, DAV pays all its own employees and officers and it pays all full-time counsels who offer free service to any disabled veteran.

To provide my colleagues with a better idea of the growth and current size of the DAV I bring to their attention the following chart which breaks down DAV membership on an annual basis beginning basis beginning with 1922 and ending in the middle of 1970.

Year	Annual	Life	Total
1922	17,486	(1)	17,486
1923	43,388	(1)	43,388
1924	44,255	(1)	44,255
1925	37,813	(1)	37,813
1926	29,123	(1)	29,123
1927	22,676	(1)	22,676
1928	23,691	(1)	23,691
1929	25,780	(1)	25,780
1930	32,827	(1)	32,827
1931	42,980	(1)	42,980
1932	47,215	(1)	47,215
1933	41,426	(1)	41,426
1934	39,926	(1)	39,926
1935	39,226	(1)	39,226
1936	42,737	(1)	42,737
1937	44,471	(1)	44,471
1938	39,093	(1)	39,093
1939	31,745	10,325	42,070
1940	25,433	16,021	41,454
1941	22,584	18,963	41,547
1942	21,648	21,272	42,920
1943	22,828	21,358	44,186
1944	29,329	24,203	53,532
1945	48,031	25,514	73,545
1946	76,712	28,322	105,034
1947	96,041	31,000	127,041
1948	100,868	33,655	134,523
1949	105,321	36,040	141,361
1950	116,979	39,804	156,783
1951	114,908	43,695	158,603
1952	119,300	50,154	169,454
1953	126,430	56,793	183,223
1954	126,338	61,161	187,499
1955	128,546	63,539	192,085
1956	127,187	64,390	191,577
1957	131,375	65,375	196,750
1958	132,650	65,974	198,624
1959	139,720	68,342	208,062
1960	134,817	72,825	207,642
1961	132,506	76,361	208,867
1962	129,628	79,544	209,172
1963	131,398	82,219	213,617
1964	131,263	83,865	215,128
1965	136,900	86,401	223,301
1966	143,221	88,992	232,213
1967	145,194	93,214	238,408
1968	144,648	101,156	245,804
1969	175,555	106,404	281,959
1970 (June 15)	181,746	112,820	294,566

[1] No life membership during this period.

Part of the tremendous growth has certainly been due to the effectiveness of the DAV in helping war veterans who have been disabled find their way in the world. But part of its growth is also due to the fact that DAV has become a vital member of thousands of communities across the land. Take for example the DAV chapter in Amarillo, Tex., a growing community located in the heart of the Texas Panhandle. The Amarillo chapter holds special Christmas parties for the patients in the local VA hospital. And during the Christmas season they adopt families of needy veterans and provide them with food and gifts for their children and other essential assistance. The Amarillo chapter has been active in local chamber of commerce affairs. It has made substantial donations to two of the local hospital building programs and has assisted the United Fund in its annual charity drive. Finally, it has sponsored the first Boy Scout troop that this Nation has ever had for handicapped young boys, a fact which reveals the chapter's sensitivity to and awareness of the fact that a disability may be just as crippling whether it was gained on the battlefield or not. I would remind my colleagues that although these varied activities would seem to be the work of many local chapters, I am referring to the activities of but one of the thousands of DAV community based chapters.

DAV is also in the midst of a nationwide campaign trying to secure the humane treatment and early release of the POW's in Indochina. Because although the letters to the government of North Vietnam now number in the millions, the DAV recognizes the fact that millions more must be written if the Communists are to be firmly convinced that this issue is of vital concern to the American people.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the effectiveness of the Disabled American Veterans runs the gamut of veterans' affairs. At the same time I regret that the vigor the DAV has so clearly demonstrated seems to be seeping out of the moral fiber of our society at large. I say this because in the midst of our opulence it seems that many of our fellow countrymen are forgetting that their style of life and personal freedoms were costly purchases made by those who for nearly 200 years have shed their blood and have given their lives to help create and preserve this great land of ours. To these people being an American and standing up for the principles on which our country was founded have lost their savor. To these individuals I would remind them of the words of the great Italian poet Dante who said more than 700 years ago:

> The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutrality.

That this Nation is in the midst of a great moral crisis is nowhere but evidenced by the costly and shocking bombing of our Nation's Capitol which occurred earlier this week. In the face of this crisis I call upon all Americans to follow the example set forth by such patriotic organizations as the DAV and stand up for America. Involve themselves more fully in community and other public affairs and fight for the ideals of our Founding Fathers.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) for yielding to permit me to join them and other Members of this House in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans.

On this occasion of the 50th anniversary of this fine organization, it is a privilege to publicly acknowledge and commend the job they have done for America's disabled veterans.

Compassion is one of the cardinal virtues, and since its founding the DAV has dedicated itself to seeing to it that the men and women who have been disabled in the service to their country shall have the compassionate care to which they are richly entitled. Without fanfare, the DAV has labored in this vineyard and in so doing has earned the thanks of the veterans and their dependents all over this land who have been the beneficiaries of their concern.

So I salute National Commander Cecil Stevenson, through him his colleagues and staff for their devotion to a great cause, and wish for the DAV another half century of success.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to stand today in salute to the Disabled American Veterans. The long list of participants in today's program—including both Republicans and Democrats, liberals, and conservatives, hawks and doves—is a most fitting tribute to this outstanding organization as they celebrate their 50th anniversary.

The DAV deserves the respect and admiration of all Americans, as it has dedicated itself to assisting and serving our disabled veterans and their dependents. This organization helps those who have given the most to our great Nation, and in this way it has earned the gratitude and appreciation of the entire Nation.

To me, the Disabled American Veterans represents a group of the bravest of men—men who exhibit a quiet courage—men who have given life and limb in defense of our land.

I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) for bringing the work of the DAV to the attention of this body and of the Nation. The praise and compliments accorded this organization today are certainly its due.

It is a pleasure to extend my congratulation as the DAV completes a half century of service to America.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in extending my heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

Always interested in first preserving the security of the United States, the Disabled American Veterans have also sponsored programs to foster patriotism, morality, and justice for our Nation's veterans, especially those who had been disabled. The continuing existence and continuing strength of this organization attests to the fundamental truth that America will never forget the sacrifices of its veterans nor will she ever forsake the principles for which they so gallantly fought.

I am indeed proud to salute the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary and to extend my commendations on their 50 years of achievement.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives and with the public and the millions of Americans who have served in our Armed Forces in honoring the Disabled American Veterans—DAV—Organization today.

From a humble beginning the post-World War I years of 1919 to 1921, the DAV has grown to a membership today of nearly 300,000, with programs and activities designed to assist the thousands of American servicemen who have

suffered injury, sickness and disability in the service of our country.

Although the DAV maintains records on membership and its various programs, there can be no way to fully assess the vast amount of good the organization has really done, by the thousands of disabled veterans who returned from World Wars I and II, Korea, and now Vietnam, and who have been rehabilitated, trained and assisted in acquiring jobs, receiving medical treatment, and compensation for their losses.

This one organization, more than any other single private organization or Government agency, has provided the guidance, organization, and effort to help our Nation's wounded and disabled veterans. Indeed, the DAV itself has been a major force behind the establishment of the Government programs we now have to assist and aid our veterans through the Veterans' Administration and other agencies. And the programs of the DAV, its national service, and national legislative programs, monthly magazine, "Idento-tag," and many educational, information, and training and rehabilitation programs, have all contributed to the organization's goals of helping our disabled and wounded veterans.

Last year the DAV observed its 50th anniversary since origination in 1920, and this year it holds its 50th annual convention.

Lest the achievements and goals of this outstanding organization be forgotten or overlooked, and lest those courageous men who have sacrificed so much in the service to our country be forgotten or overlooked, we are today observing a DAV day in Congress.

I consider it a privilege to honor the DAV, the nearly 1,000 members in some 20 chapters in my Third Congressional District of Nebraska, and all of our veterans who have unselfishly given of themselves for our country and welfare. I wish the DAV continued success as an organization and in its objectives, goals, and programs.

Mr. CASEY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I consider it an honor and privilege to join with my many colleagues today to express on behalf of the people of the 22d District of Texas, our congratulations and best wishes to the Disabled American Veterans organization on its 50th anniversary.

The past 50 years of golden service rendered to our veterans by this fine organization stand as a tribute to the founders, the commanders, officers and men of this great organization chartered by Congress. The tributes put forth here today are amply merited by the past history of this great service group for its dedicated interest and deep and abiding concern for the welfare of those who gave so much in our Nation's service.

In the past 12 years I have been privileged to serve in Congress, I have been called upon many times by our veterans, their widows and orphans for help with many problems. And in many instances, I have been privileged to work closely with a DAV national service officer on an individual case, for we share a common goal in trying to assist our veterans and their dependents. I know that these dedicated men—disabled themselves in our country's service—work untiringly and with little commendation from the people of our country to aid our veterans. They do an excellent job, and to them, I express my admiration and appreciation.

To the 300,000 members of our DAV, to National Commander Cecil W. Stevenson, and the chapter officers and men, I extend my congratulations and sincere best wishes on the occasion of your 50th anniversary. You have, through the years, continually justified the full faith of Congress by your great and unselfish service, and the tributes uttered here today are truly "a tribute to quiet courage."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, today we salute the Disabled American Veterans, a group of patriotic Americans who have set as their single purpose the discharge of one of our most sacred responsibilities as citizens: caring "for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and for his orphan."

When the affairs of men fall apart; when war besets us, leaders burn their energies to achieve a zenith of performance. The citizenry assumes burdens of taxation and forgoes frivolity to concentrate on the effort. The spirit of heroism comes to the fore. But it is those who bear the battle who are called upon to make the most enormous personal sacrifice. Many die and many more carry throughout their lives scars and disabilities as a grim reminder to all of us of the dreadful cost of war.

We have a special concern for the well-being and the welfare of our battle-scarred veterans and for the widows and orphans of those who died on the battlefields or from their battlefield injuries. These are the people for whom we reserve the highest honors. No great people wants to forget its defenders.

When war ends, and when our energies and will are bent toward preserving peace, we want to be assured that our commitment to these men is fulfilled. Founded in 1921, the DAV was given a Federal Charter in 1932 as the "official voice of the Nation's wartime disabled." The Nation wants the disabled veteran to have an effective champion, and this exceptional organization has a vital role to play.

Disabled veterans' compensation and other benefits such as education, vocational training, medical care, benefits to widows and orphans, all these have been earned without question, but they are not automatic. Perceptive legislative goals along these lines must be formulated and carefully drawn. The DAV assists the Congress in this effort. But merely passing a law does not guarantee the fulfillment of its purpose. The ideals of our time must be achieved through our major institutions if they are to be achieved at all. We are talking about performing services for millions of people. And that means dealing with large organizations, bureaucracies—redtape, and inefficiencies under the best of circumstances. The DAV acts as guardian for the individual disabled veteran or dependent, gives him legal advice, helps him to fill out forms, puts him in touch with people who can help him. All these mundane services are performed in the high purpose of the DAV to deal with the welfare of the wartime disabled, their widows, orphans, and dependents.

One of the noblest of virtues is to do good. It is the embodiment of the great precept of the Golden Rule. Rich in good works, the Disabled American Veterans organization has not only met its high purpose but has contributed beyond measure to the strength and security of our beloved land and the promotion among our people of a higher sense of patriotism and devotion to national duty.

So, Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in joining in tribute to the high purposes and good works of the Disabled American Veterans. I heartily applaud those who guide it, those who support it, and especially do we express our heartfelt gratitude to those countless numbers of Americans of the past and the present who have answered the call in defense of freedom.

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, when the time came to serve their country, Americans came to the forefront of the action. They were there when needed.

Today, after 50 years of outstanding service, the Disabled American Veterans are still serving where needed throughout this land.

Today is DAV day in the Congress: A tribute to quiet courage. When the organization was founded, it was done over great obstacles; but, these men were determined to help their fellow disabled veterans.

Already having demonstrated a proud and active courage on the battlefields of France, these men undertook the monumental challenge of rehabilitating themselves and securing proper consideration and adequate benefits for thousands of their buddies. Today more than 300,000 DAV members work unceasingly to help their comrades.

The national DAV organization is to be commended for its nationwide rehabilitation service for veterans. National service officers—146 strong—are to be found in the regional offices and hospitals of the Veterans' Administration across the country.

These men are experts in all aspects of veterans law and regulations and offer a great counseling benefit, in addition to providing a free service in representing veterans before disability rating boards.

On the legislative scene I can say unqualifyingly that the goals of the DAV have been reasonable and sound, with their main interest being the service-connected disabled veteran and his dependents.

I would also like to especially commend the DAV for its program seeking the return of our Nation's prisoners of war and those missing in action. The program consists of a massive campaign enlisting the support of all Americans, and has as its goal a total of 20 million letters addressed to the North Vietnam Embassy in Paris to initially get a full listing of American servicemen being held in North Vietnam.

The DAV assures me that they will not rest until the last prisoner has been released.

During this celebration of the golden anniversary of the DAV, I would also like

to call special attention to the Johnson County Chapter No. 34 of the DAV.

They are the first new chapter chartered in the State of Kansas in the past several years, having received their charter in September of 1970.

The aim of this chapter is to be very much a part of the community, to help in nursing homes and patriotic affairs and the many other activities that might help veterans in particular, and their fellow men in general. To this end, these men are working hard.

At present this newest of Kansas chapters is preparing for its annual "forget-me-not" flower drive, which will take place the last of April and the first part of May.

And, as these and other great Americans who have unselfishly served their country do their good works, let us also be dedicated to not forgetting the sacrifices they have made in our behalf.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to join in this special tribute to a very special group of Americans who have so unselfishly given so much in the preservation of our God-given liberties and freedoms.

During my 10 years as a Member of Congress, it has been my privilege to work closely with various Disabled American Veterans groups in the Eighth Congressional District. I count it a distinct pleasure to have been able to assist many hundreds of deserving veterans during this period of time.

Back in October 1968, it was my privilege to address the DAV chapter No. 4 in Saginaw, Mich. It was at that time that the chapter presented me with a handsome trophy as an expression of their friendship. I count this as one of the highlights during my years of service in this House, and I display with pride the trophy in my office.

The Disabled American Veterans organization observes its 50th anniversary this year. It has, from its humble beginnings a half century ago, grown to become one of the foremost veterans' and pro-American organizations in the United States.

Since its inception, the DAV can now count more than 1,900 active local chapters across America—chapters which provide valued services not only to the disabled veteran, but to dependents, widows, and orphans of veterans as well.

The DAV has also taken an active part in assisting our Vietnam war casualties return to a more normal role in civilian life. This action is not only good for the veterans, but renders a valuable service to the Nation.

Of particular interest to me has been the DAV's effort in marshaling public opinion and support for our prisoners of war and those men listed as missing in action.

DAV has produced countless radio and television messages designed to focus public attention on the plight of our men held captive or missing in action in Southeast Asia. The organization has been instrumental in bringing this serious matter before millions and millions of Americans.

More than 5 million pieces of direct mail have been sent out by the DAV urging citizens to become more and more active and involved in the campaign to help free our men being held by the Communists.

The Disabled American Veterans are indeed worthy of this special tribute and recognition we pay them today. America, as a nation, can be truly proud of them.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, Americans are quick to recognize the greatness of their statesmen and equally as quick to draw lessons from their teaching. In this regard we have been fortunate enough at various times to enjoy the leadership of truly great men, capable of teaching and emphasizing maxims of eternal value.

One of these was Daniel Webster, remembered for his many sterling qualities but perhaps best remembered for his great respect for contracted agreement. To Webster, a contract was a debt that must be paid in the face of all exigencies, and every effort to belittle or set aside this maxim invariably met with his hostility during his many years of public service.

Few principles advocated by our forefathers have become as deeply embedded in American tradition as Webster's insistence on the sanctity of contract. To Americans, an agreement between men establishes a mutual debt, to be honored by both parties, at all costs; so said Webster, and so we concur.

It is pertinent to recall one of the most colossal debts ever acquired in the history of the world: the debt owed by America to those who have risked their lives with quiet courage, serving in the national behalf as members of the Armed Forces. Many civilizations have existed prior to ours, fraught with wars to which the people sent their sons to die in the name of one cause or another. But in our age—during the brief lifespan of our Nation—youth has been called to risk death mainly for one cause, that being freedom from future strife; freedom for the soldier, himself—if he lives to enjoy it, but if not, then at least freedom for his family and friends and relatives. The extinction of future wars has been tacitly implied as the purpose in every American call to arms.

As we all realize so well, this debt is still on the books, and numerous veterans' organizations have stepped forward to remind us of the fact. Of these, none exceeds in purpose and accomplishment the Disabled American Veterans, who consistently have emphasized our twofold need: To work for world peace, on the one hand, and to guarantee the economic rights of every American disabled in action, fighting for the national cause.

Their purposes have won the backing of the Congress, beyond question. As matters stand today, the officers and membership of the DAV have an influence in this hall far more powerful than the mere numbers they represent. As agents of democratic principle and the spirit of quiet courage in action, they are welcome at any time and their advice is regarded with honest concern.

It is a distinct privilege to salute the DAV on this occasion and declare my respect for their record, symbolizing as it does the courage of the American fighting man.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed honored to participate in this special order and to have a small part in the Disabled American Veterans day in Congress. It has been said before that there is no way the people of this Nation could adequately express their gratitude for the sacrifices made by our disabled veterans. Yet, in this day of sophistication and affluence, it is extremely easy to forget the suffering and sacrifices that many of our disabled veterans experience each day.

I hope that this occasion will remind all the citizens of this Nation and most especially, the Congress of the United States, that we have a moral obligation to continue to provide every benefit possible to make life a little more happy for those who do not enjoy full and complete health as a result of their personal sacrifice for our freedom at an earlier time.

As a Member of the U.S. Congress to each disabled American veteran permit me to say "thank you," and may the sacrifice that you have made be a challenge to the rest of us to retain the values for which you fought and which have made this the great Nation that it is.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in saluting the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

Fifty years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, a small group of patriotic veterans organized the Disabled American Veterans to work for the good of their fellows and of their country. The new organization's goal was "to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents, to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health and interest of wounded, injured, or disabled veterans."

Over the past 5 decades, the DAV has ceaselessly labored to fulfill this pledge. Uncounted benefits have been achieved for disabled veterans through the efforts of the DAV. Today, the organization continues its proud tradition by assisting disabled Vietnam veterans to readjust to civilian life and to secure all benefits due to them.

I should also like to take this opportunity to commend the DAV program concerning American prisoners of war. In this particular effort, the DAV has thus far mailed 5 million leaflets asking Americans to write to the North Vietnamese demanding a list of POW's. Additionally, they have produced radio and television spot announcements calling attention to the plight of American soldiers held captive in North Vietnam. The DAV has pledged that their effort will not cease until the last American prisoner has been released.

The record of the DAV over the past half-century is one of which they, and all Americans, should be justifiably proud.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, for the past 50 years, the Disabled American Veterans has provided

important service to those brave Americans who have become disabled as the result of fighting for freedom throughout the world. I sincerely feel it is appropriate that time be set aside today in the U.S. Congress to pay tribute to this outstanding organization.

DAV has meant many things to many people. A serviceman is severely wounded in Vietnam, and, following many operations and long months in the hospitals, he is released but unable to go to work because of some form of disability. This is where the DAV steps in, providing aid to the veteran so he can return to civilian life in a competitive position with his peers. This man and his family can then face the future with confidence knowing that his medical, rehabilitation and employment requirements will be met.

Mr. Speaker, I have had very close contact with members of the Disabled American Veterans in North Dakota, and am, in fact, myself a member. All North Dakotans were proud of the accomplishments of one of our members of DAV, the late Francis J. Beaton. Francis Beaton was the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans in 1967. He was a distiguished citizen and longtime friend of mine from Fargo, N. Dak. He had a great record of public service as national commander of those who gave so much of themselves that our Nation might survive, and his passing was a great loss to not only DAV but to all Americans.

Like all who are aware of the accomplishments of the Disabled American Veterans, I want to assure all my fellow members of my continued support for sound veteran's legislation and extend my deep appreciation on this golden anniversary and commend the DAV leaders for a job well done.

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to take a few minutes today to join with several of my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans organization, which is marking its 50th year of service to the war disabled of our Nation.

Today, this group of dedicated individuals has grown to over 1,900 chapters, and the national service program has assisted countless numbers of disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining those benefits to which they are legally entitled. In addition, when someone is the victim of human error, he can call on the expertise of the national appeals office of the DAV, which will represent him before a board of the U.S. Veterans' Administration.

This is the sort of work which is not very glamorous and does not receive any headlines, but is so vitally important to the men and women directly assisted. As has been noted by others, the DAV has expanded its responsibilities further in response to the Vietnam conflict, and now is representing casualties recuperating in hospitals before physical evaluation boards, in addition to providing counsel before boards for correction of military records and discharge review boards.

Fortunately, the number of wounded soldiers who survive their injuries has increased with advances in medicine and technology. Today in Vietnam, 81.3 percent live to resume civilian roles. Each one of these people is the responsibility of not only the Disabled American Veterans, but also the Nation. We have a moral obligation to provide them with the very best of financial and medical assistance, and with the help of the DAV, that task will be accomplished with increasing success in the years ahead.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of pride that I join with my colleagues in Congress on this special day of recognition for America's Disabled Veterans. As the DAV enters its sixth decade, let us not forget that the heroism and service these men exemplified on the battlefield continues long after the end of the wars in which they fought.

Fifty years ago, in Cincinnati, Ohio, with only a small membership and an even smaller financial foundation, the Disabled American Veterans were founded. Today the DAV is chartered to work for the improvement of education, health, employment, and rehabilitation opportunities for this Nation's disabled veterans.

The DAV enters their sixth decade with more than 150 national service officers across the country. During the history of the DAV, these service officers have handled more than 8 million cases for their fellow servicemen and their families.

This special congressional period set aside to thank those who have done so much for us is, in actuality, but a small token of a Nation's gratitude for her disabled war veterans. Our country is stronger because of these brave men. Our country is safer and our future more secure. I know that the citizens of southeastern Ohio join with me today in this tribute to the men of the DAV. Our gratitude is continuous.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, the Volunteer State is proud to join in recognizing the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans. It is fitting for Congress to devote a period during the House proceedings this year to call attention to the significance of this golden anniversary and to honor the Disabled American Veterans, living and dead, who have contributed to the growth of this organization from 1920 through the present. Those who have been wounded and disabled in the service of their country deserve the appreciation and the grateful thanks of those of us who are the beneficiaries of their valor and their sacrifices.

I am pleased that DAV officials from the State of Tennessee are present in the gallery today to hear what my colleagues have to say about this organization and especially, the courage of its members in meeting the test and in dedicating themselves to caring for and improving the lot of other veterans who bear the mark of battle.

The DAV has 51 chapters in the State of Tennessee and the total membership is close to 5,500. East Tennessee, a portion of which I have the honor to represent in Congress, has some 1,200 members. Each of these chapters hold monthly meetings to advance DAV's work in the rehabilitation of the returning wounded and disabled veterans. Their objective is to see that they receive just and fair compensation, adequate and sympathetic medical care and the opportunity to have suitable gainful employments.

The DAV Department of Tennessee makes sure there is a DAV field representative in each VA hospital in the State. He is there to render free claims service to veterans in the hospital wards, just as each chapter service officer is available to render the same type of service at the community level.

The DAV chapters throughout our State are active in scouting and the promotion of patriotic events in which DAV members participate. All these chapters have been active in the nationwide effort to secure the release of the names of our men missing in action and the prisoners of war held by North Vietnam.

The Disabled American Veterans organization has 50 years of dedicated service behind it. This year starts the next half century in which the DAV will continue to distinguish itself in carrying out a humanitarian program of the highest order. I salute this organization and the veterans it represents. Their quiet courage is an example to all of us.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, regardless of anyone's personal view on the policy of the war in Southeast Asia, we all agree that this Nation is indebted to those young men who have borne the brunt of this battle and other battles throughout the history of our great Nation.

Today we commemorate the 50th anniversary of an organization that has made it its business to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans. I congratulate and thank the members of the Disabled American Veterans on this their 50th birthday for the outstanding effort and dedication to a cause that has great significance to our Nation. In my district there are many DAV posts and I want to extend to them a very special thank you and note of congratulations. They have enriched American life in a manner which has made the lives of others much fuller and much more meaningful.

It gives me pleasure to offer tribute to so worthy a group and it is an honor to take part in this observance.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, no speech can be given on this unique occasion in the House of Representatives which would do justice to the men or women who are disabled American veterans. Neither will a minute examination of the written record of reports, statistics, and lists of achievements of the organization which has honorably served such veterans reveal the magnitude of the debt of gratitude this Nation owes these veterans. Words are inadequate.

To all our disabled veterans everywhere I wish to dedicate this "day" to the sacrifice you made for all of us and ask Americans everywhere to acknowledge this tribute which is rightly yours. This day of commemoration then is to remember that the price of freedom has

been paid by over 300,000 Americans. It is also designed in order that the Congress of the United States be ever mindful to the task of respectfully providing disabled veterans with benefits and considerations due them from a grateful public.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, the costs of war are high. We usually measure these costs in two terms: deaths and dollars spent. Yet, among the most devastating cost are the number of wounded and disabled soldiers. Their problems are particularly acute upon returning to a society which places much importance upon achievement—achievement made difficult by disability.

Too often our disabled veterans are forgotten and ignored by much of our society, particularly in a period when there is no war. But, there is one group which over the last 50 years has always remembered; this organization is the Disabled American Veterans. The DAV has unceasingly tried, and succeeded to mobilize all of their resources and all available government resources to aid the heroic disabled soldiers, their widows, and their dependents.

In this age of apparent lack of concern for one's fellow human beings, I am particularly honored to have this opportunity to pay my respects to the Disabled American Veterans for the wonderful mission they are performing.

I wish to point out specifically for praise the DAV's efforts to secure information about and the release of our prisoners of war and those soldiers reported missing in action in Southeast Asia. It is especially heartening to have had a DAV sponsored resolution asking North Vietnam to follow the Geneva Accords adopted unanimously by the 46 nations at an international veterans organizations' meeting in Vienna, Austria in August of 1970. We can only hope that such a worldwide expression of concern will have a positive effect.

National organizations which have experienced great success must have a very dedicated and effective local base. And so it is with DAV and its many local chapters. I would like to take particular note of those chapters in Oregon's Fourth Congressional District. They have been especially effective in securing appropriate benefits, hospitalization, outpatient treatment, vocational rehabilitation, and education for disabled veterans.

There are 2,693 full members of the various Disabled American Veterans local chapters in Oregon. Of this number 763 people are members of the local chapters in the six counties of the Fourth Congressional District. Lane County has three local chapters: Eugene No. 3 with 144 members, Fernridge No. 24 with 51 members, and Oakridge No. 40 with 19 members. In Douglas County the Roseburg No. 9 chapter has 130 members. There are 40 members which make up the Coquille No. 38 chapter in the Coos-Curry County area, and Josephine County is represented by the Grants Pass No. 11 chapter with 63 members. Jackson County has two chapters which are Medford No. 8 with 215 members and White City No. 32 with 101 members.

I would like to single out for particular commendation the adjutant officers of each one of these local chapters: Mr. William Manley of Eugene, Mr. Patrick Graham of Medford, Mr. Melvin Stearns of White City, Mr. Erwin Short of Roseburg, Mr. W. G. Pollock of Grants Pass, Mr. William Carey of Fernridge, Mr. Arthur J. Uht of Coquille, and Mr. A. H. Hunteman of Oakridge. My special thanks also to Mrs. Kerstin P. Wind in the office of the department adjutant's office in Portland, Oreg. for all the information she has supplied me and my staff which has aided me in preparing my remarks today.

Time is short and I cannot say all that I want to say or that should be said about the Disabled American Veterans associations in this Nation and in particular those of my district. My comments today should be taken as only a very minute indication of my appreciation and regard for all the fine work this organization has done. The Disabled American Veterans provide essential services for returning wounded soldiers. Furthermore, because of the DAV's involvement in many community projects, along with their direct aid to disabled veterans, the DAV's have become an integral part of each local community in which they are located.

My highest commendations to DAV in this year of their 50th anniversary.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege for me to join my colleagues in the House and Senate in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans, a most courageous and distinguished organization.

It is only on rare occasion that a Congressman has the opportunity to pay tribute to an organization that has embodied the true spirit of brotherhood; an organization that has rejected pity and has instead asked only that disabled American war veterans be given the chance to unite in a common effort to help one another overcome a common obstacle.

Founded in 1921 at a time when our Government was unprepared to cope with and satisfy the needs of 300,000 wounded, disabled, and handicapped World War I veterans, the Disabled American Veterans has, over the last half-century, become a model for and an inspiration to effective rehabilitation programs throughout the United States.

Through determination to create a strong organization responsive to the unique problems of disabled war veterans, and through commitment to the principle of self-help, the DAV took upon itself the task of organizing on both a local and national scale all of the many individual veterans clubs formed after World War I into one unified and energetic force. The DAV was integral to the creation of the 31-year-old Veterans' Administration.

Nine years after the Disabled American Veterans held its first national convention in Detroit, Congress authorized President Hoover on July 3, 1930, to consolidate all existing federally administered veterans programs into one Veterans' Administration. The DAV can proudly take a large part of the credit for that accomplishment.

The DAV has not forgotten the struggle that characterized its early history as it attempted to establish vocational and educational rehabilitation programs for its membership. It has taken an active part in community rehabilitation programs and currently maintains a rehabilitation project that devotes time and money to helping handicapped Boy Scouts recognize and overcome obstacles with which DAV members are only too familiar.

I know from personal experience with the five DAV local chapters and the national service officers in San Antonio that our Nation can boast of few organizations as civic minded, patriotic, and dedicated to purpose as the DAV.

The DAV is currently working overtime to secure vocational and educational rehabilitation opportunities for the disabled veterans of the tragic Indochina war, and has broadened its focus of concern to those servicemen who are not free to return to the United States and to their loved ones—American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

With its letterwriting campaign to the government in Hanoi, the DAV has been one of the most vocal elements in the country in demanding information about and release of American POW's. The DAV has recognized that a strong show of public opinion is the only means available to Americans for demanding humane treatment and prompt release of prisoners of war.

America's debt to the DAV is a tremendous one. As long as I am a Member of the House of Representatives, the Congress will not forget the sacrifices and contributions of this organization.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, the accomplishments of the Disabled American Veterans during their first 50 years are too numerous to list in detail, but we all must recognize the outstanding contributions this group has made.

As an organization devoted solely to the cause of our wartime disabled, the DAV has provided valuable guidance to the American public in fulfilling our obligations to those who have sacrificed so much for us. Indeed, we could not create a more appropriate memorial to those who have paid the full price in defending America's heritage.

It is thus with great honor that we join many other grateful citizens in saluting and congratulating the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their golden anniversary.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join so many of my colleagues in this richly deserved tribute to the Disabled American Veterans, now in their 51st year of service to America's fighting men.

The almost 300,000 members of the DAV demonstrate daily that freedom does not come cheap. They have come home from the French countryside, the streets of Berlin, the deserts of Africa, the beaches of the Pacific, and the muddy hills of Korea. Today they are coming back from the jungles and rice paddies of Vietnam.

They have been blinded, scarred, and dismembered by four awful wars. But they were not so blinded or scarred or dismembered to think that their job was over.

Through education, working with America's youth, real patriotism and, above all, service to the disabled veteran, the DAV has struggled to make certain that the sacrifices of its members are not forgotten or their victories lost by a new and seemingly careless generation.

As long as the Disabled American Veterans are in service to America, the defeatists and draft-card burners will not have a chance. All Americans are grateful, not only for the sacrifices they have made in battle, but for the war they have been waging on the homefront ever since.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues here today in honoring the continuing heroism of disabled American veterans and the Disabled American Veterans organization that represents their interests so well. The tragedy of their sacrifice for America and the continued willingness of brave young American men to give life and limb in the service of their country assure our continuing greatness. It is a humbling experience to consider the extent of their selflessness and loss. We must give our thanks to the Disabled Americans Veterans organization for their efforts in the rehabilitation of these veterans and their efforts toward the care of the wives and children of these brave men.

Because of the sanctity of their sacrifice, I think it proper to consider the magnitude of what it is we are calling upon the youth of America to do for the rest of us in the war in Southeast Asia. More than anything else, my heart goes out to the fine young men who have been disabled in this horrible war. Veterans of World War I and World War II have, at least, the comfort of knowing their sacrifice saved this Nation from foreign oppression. Although their personal suffering is no less, they can securely know that what they have done for their country was necessary for the survival of our freedom and that they have the eternal gratitude of the entire Nation.

But what of the men crippled in the Southeast Asian war? Their sacrifice was no less willingly made. They are to be admired for their efforts to serve this country as they were called to do. But, can they feel secure that their sacrifice was really required for the freedom of our country? I think it is to our everlasting shame that these fine young men, who must endure forever the disappointments and exclusions from the world of the healthy must wonder, in addition to all this, "Was my sacrifice necessary? Did my country really require this for peace and freedom?" I think we have to acknowledge finally, that the war in Southeast Asia is not vital to the security of the United States. These men could have lived happy and healthy lives. Can any of us, and especially those Members who have been obstructing efforts to end this war for years and years, face these men? Because, there are no answers to give them; all of us bear the guilt for the wreckage of their healthy young lives.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating the Disabled American Veterans for 50 years of distinguished service to disabled fighting men and their families.

In war, the men who are a part of this organization have represented the highest qualities of American idealism and loyalty. They have left their homes and loved ones to fight in distant lands for great causes as well as subtle and sometimes confusing causes.

Devotion to duty and love of country have led them to make sacrifices which our democracy and the course of international events have seemed to require.

In peace, these men have shown all Americans how to work through the system to obtain justice. Further, they have joined together in a self-help effort which sets a shining example of American genius and drive.

They have not been content to spend their talents and energies on just their own needs, but have extended their help through funding scholarships for children of disabled veterans and their inspiration through working with handicapped Boy Scouts.

These qualities of dedication and spirit are the pride of the American character which was molded into our tradition by our first great soldier, George Washington. Like him, the Disabled American Veterans are first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of their countrymen today and in the days to come.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I am genuinely honored to have the opportunity of joining with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their organization. It is most appropriate that we set aside this special time to pay homage to these men who have contributed so much toward the preservation of our great Nation.

On this special day, I call to mind once again the great debt we owe to all our veterans, but especially to those who have been wounded.

Fifty years ago, the Disabled American Veterans Organization was formed by those wounded in action. Its primary attention as expressed in a statement before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs is focused on legislative objectives which seek to enhance opportunities for employment and proper job placement so that the remaining ability of the disabled veteran is used in the most productive way. In short, their aim is to restore the handicapped veteran to as good a position in civil life as he would have enjoyed had he not been disabled in the service of his country. The DAV, Department of Alabama, has over 2,900 members, and all are participating in programs for the disabled veteran.

I am proud to offer my unqualified support to the programs and objectives of the Disabled American Veterans Organization.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to join in the observation of Disabled American Veterans Day in the House of Representatives, and to acknowledge our debt to those veterans who carry the scars of wartime service. The courage to risk the supreme sacrifice of life and limb to carry out the obligations of military service is of a high order and common to millions of U.S. veterans. The rewards of duty fulfilled, victory won and public gratitude are small enough compensation. But for other servicemen remain additional grueling tests of courage without reward. Physical handicaps are their constant companions. Tests of endurance, obstacles to normal living remain to be conquered long after battlefield heroism recedes from memory. A grateful nation can do little to compensate for tragic disability. How much would any of us be willing to pay for the continued use of an arm or leg, the blessings of sight or hearing? These are priceless gifts of the Almighty. Similarly, how can their loss be adequately compensated? National gratitude and appreciation are intangibles. But monetary compensation is at best only a token effort. Adequate medical care and skilled professional help in the long peacetime battle to rehabilitate themselves are absolute musts, serving to partially balance the scales which can never be completely balanced. The unanimous support customarily granted to veterans bills in the Congress is evidence that most Members of Congress are aware of the Nation's obligations to those who serve in our Armed Forces. I join my colleagues in reaffirming that obligation and pledging that the sacrifices of our disabled veterans will never be forgotten.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague from New York (Mr. HORTON) and my colleague from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) in this special order to pay tribute to DAV's half-century of service to this country's disabled veterans.

The Disabled American Veterans organization was founded in 1920 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to work for the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation and employment opportunities for disabled veterans, their widows and dependents. The spirit of this dynamic and vigorous organization is perhaps best exemplified in the DAV Ritual:

> I charge you to be earnest, faithful and devoted, and to remember that our mission as a Disabled American Veterans organization is not fulfilled until all our country's war-time disabled, their widows and their dependents, have been adequately cared for.

It was that spirit that first brought this organization together 50 years ago, it was that spirit which carried it successfully through its shoestring years, and it is that spirit which today accounts for the strength, viability and success of this 300,000-member-strong organization.

In his letter of tribute to DAV last May, President Nixon wrote:

> Our nation is stronger and our heritage safer because of your determination. And your patriotism is an example to all of us. By your sacrifices you have indeed made the five decades of your history golden years for our country. Your service can never be forgotten and it will strengthen and inspire men and women for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my President and my colleagues here today in saying we have not forgotten and we shall not forget our indebtedness to our disabled veterans and this remarkable organization which has served them so well over the last 50 years.

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, today has been set aside in the Congress to honor an organization whose members not only shed blood for America on the fields of

battle but who now spend much of their lives helping less fortunate comrades return to a normal, productive life.

I am, of course, referring to the Disabled American Veterans, an organization founded 50 years ago by a relatively small handful of wounded veterans from World War I. They were among the nearly 300,000 who came back, wounded, disabled or handicapped, to a nation which cheered them—but did not know what to do with them. The victims of war became the victims of a confused and unprepared government.

The veterans found themselves in a chaotic condition created by a bewildered government. They needed help in so many ways—medical treatment, vocational training and monetary compensation for their service. What they received was something else.

Medical treatment was deplorable. There were not enough doctors, nurses or hospital beds for those who needed them. Vocational training programs, designed to rehabilitate the veteran, were poorly organized and inefficiently operated. Some men entitled to compensation received nothing; others received unequal or inadequate amounts.

The Government did try to help but the results were discouraging. New agencies were established to supplement existing ones and solve the veterans' problems. Too often, however, the new and the old bureaus found themselves at cross-purposes, tangled in redtape and accomplishing little.

The wounded veterans needed a champion. The DAV, founded in May 1920, gave them one. Since then no single organization has been so dedicated toward relieving the plight of American veterans, crippled or maimed in mind or body, and assisting them in a return to a useful civilian life.

Mr. Speaker, this has been and is today the primary function of the DAV. It has not changed over the past half century. It still is dedicated to helping disabled veterans, their dependents, widows and orphans in obtaining all benefits legally due them.

The task has been a mammoth one when you realize more than 1 million Americans have been wounded in battle since 1917. Look at the national casualty lists. America sustained 204,000 wounded or disabled in World War I; 670,846 in World War II; 103,284 in the Korean conflict; and, as of February 13, 1971, 294,946 in Vietnam.

Despite these grim and awesome statistics, the DAV has not shirked from its chosen responsibilities. To the contrary, Mr. Speaker, this organization has expanded their scope of assistance. Three years ago the DAV established a national scholarship fund to help defray expenses of members' children who showed ability and need. The same year the DAV created a special fund to aid members who were victims of natural disasters. In 1969 the organization joined in a venture with the Boy Scouts of America, supplying support and technical knowledge to a Scouting program for handicapped boys.

These are just some of the projects conducted by the national DAV, Mr. Speaker. There are many, many more sponsored by local chapters of the DAV on the community level and in nearby VA hospitals. In my 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, there are five DAV posts. One of them, Post 52 in McKeesport, has adopted a resolution commending and commemorating the national organization on its 50th anniversary, and I am inserting the document into the RECORD and invite the attention of my colleagues to its contents.

It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, with great pride and pleasure that I join in this tribute to the national DAV. It is an organization deserving of respect from all Americans. The DAV has not forgotten America's wounded heroes. Let us not forget the DAV.

MCKEESPORT CHAPTER NO. 52, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Whereas, the Disabled American Veterans is a federally chartered veterans' organization established for the purpose of providing for the welfare of the service-connected disabled veterans and his or her dependents; and

Whereas, during the year 1971, Disabled American Veterans is celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary; and

Whereas, this Organization for fifty years has devoted itself to providing service to disabled veterans and their dependents; and

Whereas, Disabled American Veterans has also been a leader in sponsoring Legislation for the benefit and welfare of our nation's wartime disabled and their loved ones; and

Whereas, it is fitting and proper that all federal, state and local Governments give recognition to this outstanding service and take due cognizance of the Fiftieth Year of assisting our Nation's war disabled by this patriotic and humanitarian Organization;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does hereby desire to recognize and pay tribute to the Disabled American Veterans Organization upon its Fiftieth Anniversary and does hereby declare the date of March 3rd, 1971 as a special Day to honor the Disabled American Veterans;

And be it further resolved, that this resolution will be distributed to all State and Local Governments Offices so that they too may appropriately give recognition to the Disabled American Veterans on this date, March 3rd, 1971;

And be it further resolved, that this resolution will be forwarded to the Disabled American Veterans Headquarters, Post Office Box 14301, Cincinnati, Ohio—45214 with a request that the resolution be displayed to all delegates attending the Fiftieth National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans which will be held in Detroit, Michigan, August 8–13, 1971.

Respectfully submitted, by, McKeesport Chapter No. 52 Disabled American Veterans, Post Office Box 52, McKeesport, Pa.

WILLIAM C. SCHAMUS,
Commander.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the Disabled American Veterans has a splendid record of service to our disabled veterans and their families, and it is a great privilege for me to join my colleagues in paying tribute to this outstanding organization.

Today we pause to recognize the DAV for its work in the continuing fight to aid those who have made sacrifices so that freedom may be preserved. Too often in our genuine concern with the thousands of war dead, we have neglected the many loyal Americans who have returned from war bearing the scars of battle. Throughout its history, the Disabled American Veterans have attempted to bring the plight of the war wounded to the attention of the public.

Their accomplishments have contributed to the welfare of all Americans. The DAV has assisted hundreds of thousands of our first-line veterans of the battles to which this Nation has been called in the past half century, to overcome the handicaps of blindness, wounds, amputations, and paralysis. Recently, we have seen their high ideals demonstrated in the work for legislation in behalf of the soldiers who have been wounded in Vietnam. Their leadership played an outstanding role in securing legislation specially benefiting paraplegics, who face a particularly difficult period of readjustment and retraining when they return to civilian life.

DAV has carried out to the fullest extent the mandate in its congressional charter:

To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans—to cooperate with the U.S. Veterans' Administration and all other Federal agencies devoted to the cause of advancing and improving the condition, health, and interest of all disabled veterans.

It has gone beyond this mandate in promoting good citizenship and loyal Americanism through programs such as its current campaign for letters to North Vietnam protesting the inhuman treatment of American prisoners of war. The responsible citizens who have banded together in the DAV are to be highly commended for their concern for the "forgotten" men of war. Let us hope, with them, that this just cause continues to be the concern of all our citizens.

Americans can be truly proud of the record of the Disabled American Veterans in their work to repay, in some small measure, the sacrifice and service which these men have rendered to their country.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I have the pleasure of representing the district which the Disabled American Veterans calls home. I refer to the Disabled American Veterans' national headquarters which was dedicated and occupied November 11, 1966, in Cold Springs, Campbell County, Ky.

I have visited the national headquarters of the DAV on several occasions and I have met with its officials, including National Adjutant Denvel D. Adams, Assistant National Adjutants Frank Wood and Fred Bristol and Comptroller Thomas G. Dehne. I have made a practice of visiting the headquarters and have been conducted on tours on these occasions. I wanted firsthand knowledge of the DAV because it is important to the industrial growth of northern Kentucky, and because I am interested in the welfare of disabled veterans and what is being done for them. I have learned from these visits that the staff at national headquarters is devoted to the principles upon which this organization was founded: that is to provide for the welfare of the service-connected disabled veteran and his dependents.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will be interested to learn that the national service program of the Disabled American Veterans concerns itself not only with legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States for the disabled veteran, but it is also concerned with those benefits conferred upon veterans by State legislation and by local legislation or ordinances. Thus, the Disabled American Veterans offers the most complete service program of any national veterans organization in existence.

The responsibility historically assumed by the Congress of the United States for the welfare of the disabled veteran is most important to local and State governments. The responsibility in providing for severely disabled veterans would have to be assumed by the local and State governments were it not for the programs of the Federal Government in behalf of disabled veterans. The Disabled American Veterans has contributed a significant benefit not only to the individual disabled veteran, but to local and State governments as well; for in providing their service program, they have assisted thousands of disabled veterans and their dependents in obtaining their just and equitable benefits which they might not have obtained were it not for the counsel of the DAV national service officers.

The national service officers of the DAV have been referred to as attorneys-in-fact. In reviewing the reports of this organization as to the results of its service program, it is easy to understand how this terminology was applied to the national service officers of this organization.

The national service officers of the Disabled American Veterans are trained before they can assume full responsibilities of their office. Some of this training consists of college courses approved by the Veterans' Administration and some of the training has been given by experienced national service officers of the DAV. There are a number of young Vietnam veterans who are entering the career as national service officers for the DAV. We salute these young men today for their fine dedication in helping those who served with them in the Southeast Asia theater.

The national service headquarters of the Disabled American Veterans located here in Washington, D.C., administers this program. The national headquarters, in the district I am privileged to represent, provides the funds through its efforts for this service program. These funds are generated by DAV's identotag program, which consists of the miniature license tags sent to American motorists each year throughout the Nation. In addition, Disabled American Veterans also engages in a name sticker program, whereby name stickers showing a complete address and zip code of the recipient are mailed out twice a year.

I am pleased to report that the public response to the Disabled American Veterans' requests for donations has been most gratifying to that organization. The national service program of providing national service officers in each regional office of the Veterans' Administration throughout the United States is becoming better known to the public. Thousands upon thousands of disabled veterans and their dependents have sought this valued assistance and have told their loved ones and friends of the splendid efforts of the DAV in serving each veteran who comes to them for help. It is because of this good public image, which DAV has worked hard to earn, that millions of Americans enthusiastically support the national service program of this organization.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to you that Disabled American Veterans maintains a policy of giving priority to disabled veterans and to the dependents of disabled veterans in its practice of hiring employees. Thus, it is that in the plant at Cold Spring, Ky., many members of the DAV are employed. In addition, many members of the DAV's auxiliary are employed and also dependents of disabled veterans have found their way to the DAV for their livelihood. We in northern Kentucky are proud of the beautiful plant at Cold Spring. We are proud to have DAV as a part of the northern Kentucky community.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to pay tribute to the individual disabled American veteran today. These are men to whom we owe so much for their unselfish service to our country and yet, even while overcoming their disabilities, they have continued to give.

They have given all Americans an example. It is an example of individual hardiness, endurance, and, above all, courage to prevail over hardships. In their determined effort we have seen their organization, formed from within the ranks of the disabled, grow from humble origins to a place of high purpose. It has expanded over the years to meet many additional needs.

By meeting these needs and rising above difficulties they have built for themselves a place of greatness in the best tradition of America and taken a place of leadership in our Nation.

In final judgment, I must point to the true measure of an organization. This measure is the number of people it serves and has served. With this in mind I am pleased to join with my many colleagues today who salute the Disabled American Veterans organization for its 50 years of dedication and devoted service to America's defenders and their dependents.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join in recognition of the achievements of the Disabled American Veterans. Unquestionably, this organization has earned the respect and admiration of each and every one of us in the Congress, and each and every American citizen.

I believe it was the Britisher Edmund Burke who said:

> The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.

Fortunately for our Nation, a group of men, meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1919, for the purpose of founding DAV, decided doing nothing was not their cup of tea. They chose to do something, in a most constructive way, for this country's wartime disabled veterans. That mission has been carried on for over 50 years. Never has it lacked vitality. Based on past accomplishments and future promise, it can be stated unequivocally that the impact of DAV on veterans affairs has been extraordinary.

Whatever the need, be it compassion or counseling, relief or rehabilitation, the Disabled American Veterans has unflinchingly answered the call. Their tradition seems to be, "the tougher the request, the taller the performance."

DAV has never once forgotten those of our fellow Americans, who, in guarding our freedom, paid a personal price. It is fitting and proper that we in the Congress take this opportunity to recognize a great organization for its service and sacrifice to our Nation's defenders.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is a most fitting and deserved tribute to America's disabled veterans that we set aside this day in the House of Representatives to honor the organization which, for the past 50 years, has been their worthy champion—the organization we know as the Disabled American Veterans.

The DAV was born in 1920, after some 300,000 wounded, disabled, handicapped, or ill servicemen returned from World War I to find their country and its Government were in no way prepared to cope with their problems.

Most of these men were in desperate and immediate need of help in the form of medical care, vocational training, and compensation. But although the Government went about hastily setting up new bureaus and reorganizing existing ones to meet some of these needs, these bureaus worked at cross purposes and the bureaucratic chaos that resulted left disabled veterans bewildered and largely unaffected.

True, some programs were moderately successful, but the need for greater recognition of disabled veterans' problems and for self-help was all too apparent. Some disabled veterans formed clubs—for fraternal reasons and in order to put themselves in a position to better help one another. Several saw the need for a formal organization.

Mr. Speaker, what follows is an excerpt from the Disabled American Veterans' 50th anniversary report, detailing the initial organization and the subsequent growth of the DAV, together with some of the invaluable services the organization and its members have provided this Nation and war-disabled sons:

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE DAV

The beginning of the organization was unpretentious. From the ranks of those disabled veterans in the various clubs across the country came the men who conceived and brought into being the Disabled American Veterans.

It is commonly agreed that the first step toward a national organization was taken at a Christmas Day party in 1919. Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, Ohio, invited 100 fellow disabled veterans from Ohio Mechanics Institute to a Christmas party. The discussion at this party was of the problems facing the disabled veteran. How to obtain a good sound education? How to obtain meaningful vacation training? How to obtain proper and adequate medical care for their wounds and injuries? How to obtain proper compensa-

tion for their wounds and injuries? How to obtain benefits that would protect their wives and children if they were unable to work and produce an income? These were just a few of the seemingly unsolvable problems that were confronting the disabled veteran at this time.

From this meeting came the inspiration to form a permanent organization to help the wounded and disabled veteran.

The second step in the formation of an organization devoted exclusively to the war-handicapped came when Judge Marx and others met with 200 disabled veterans who were vocational trainees at the Ohio Mechanical Institute.

The meeting confirmed that many of the questions raised at the Christmas party were valid. Vocational training was mismanaged—medical and hospital care a disgrace—compensation program broken down—and everything was snarled in red tape because of the many different Government Bureaus that were involved.

Confronted by this situation, the disabled veterans who took part in the Christmas and Ohio Mechanical Institute gathing, resolved that an organization with a single purpose—to help the wounded and disabled veteran solve his problems—should be formed immediately.

In a meeting in May of 1920, a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and formulate by-laws for a national organization of disabled veterans, as well as for a local chapter. A Cincinnati Chapter was formed and it kept in close touch with similar units forming throughout the nation.

After much correspondence with friends and other clubs throughout the country, a national caucus was called in Cincinnati. No record has been kept of the number attending but it is believed that between 200 and 300 disabled veterans, mostly from the mid-west attended this meeting.

At the caucus a provisional Constitution and By-Laws of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War was adopted. This Constitution and By-Laws was to serve until a national convention could be called for the purpose of forming a national organization and electing officers.

Judge Robert S. Marx was elected President of the DAVWW to serve until the first convention.

One of the most important events in the forming of the DAVWW occurred during 1920. Judge Marx was assigned to travel with Franklin Roosevelt during the 1920 political campaign. From all stories and accounts it appears that Judge Marx spent as much or more time making talks, to disabled veterans about the new organization that they were forming, as he did on Roosevelt's campaign.

Each time the train would stop, Marx would quietly slip away and attend a meeting of disabled veterans that he had managed to arrange prior to arriving in the town. He usually worked through contacts that he already had—or through some friend of a present member of the DAVWW.

During the remainder of 1929 and during early 1921 much work was going on across the nation, by many individuals, to organize the DAVWW.

The first National Convention was called for June 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1921 in Detroit, Michigan. The National Headquarters Hotel was the Hotel Tuller.

This Convention was marked with many lively debates, many differences of opinion, but it was a working convention. The 1,000 men in attendance did adopt a National Constitution and By-Laws and elect a slate of National Officers. The first National Commander was Judge Robert S. Marx. They chose Cincinnati, Ohio to be the National Headquarters.

With the purpose of the DAVWW established as rendering service to disabled veterans through a rehabilitation program, the DAV National Service program was begun at the very first convention.

Judge Marx was a consummate showman and he proved it at this first convention by massing all of his troops, some 1,000 of them, and marching them through the streets of Detroit. The parade was truly a DAV parade. It was a parade of people, some of whom coughed violently from TB, some hobbled unsteadily on new limbs, blind men were led by those who could see better and those who could not walk rode in cars or wheelchairs. The parade was escorted by the police and troop of calvary—and it was raining. The DAV carried the flag of their country as they marched proudly in the rain of Detroit. Men and women who watched dabbed back the tears of memory for loved ones who had not returned from the war. They took their hats off when the flag passed—and did not put them back on in tribute to the proud men who marched behind. The crowd lifted their chins and smiled proudly as they saw the determination of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. Judge Robert S. Marx marched his troops into the heart of the American citizen.

This was the beginning of the DAV—with little funds—little influence—but a determined spirit to help fellow disabled veterans. The men, who had attained their military objectives on the battlefields of France, resolved to win even a greater battle in their determination to rehabilitate themselves and secure proper consideration and adequate benefits for thousands of their buddies more battle-scarred than they themselves.

Through the efforts of a young and energetic member named Harry Wentworth, San Francisco was chosen as the site of the second DAVWW National Convention. By this time, 1922, the DAVWW was already working hard as a national organization in the field of legislation, and were prime pushers for the consolidation of the many different government agencies into one Veterans Bureau. Many steps had been taken in the direction of helping correct abuses in the administration of veterans' affairs.

The most important event to take place at this convention was the forming the DAVWW Women's Auxiliary by the wives, daughters, and mothers of the nation's wartime disabled veterans. The mothers of war dead also were admitted to the Auxiliary.

The second convention also authorized the publishing of the "Disabled American Veterans of the World War Weekly" newspaper. Each member agreed to be assessed an additional fifty cents a year in dues to cover the cost of publication and mailing. It was strongly felt that the membership needed a publication to keep its members informed of the problems of the disabled and what was being done about them.

Money on which to run the National Headquarters, the Service Program and other affairs of the organization was an early problem. Many methods of fund raising were examined. An early decision was made to use a blue flower called the "Forget-Me-Not". The National Organization would derive its funds from a percentage of the money raised by local chapters. In later years, it was decided that National would derive its funds through the sale of the flower to the local chapters rather than from a percentage of their efforts.

The Knights of Columbus were very generous to the DAVWW in the early years. They gave over $100,000 to the organization.

Madame Schumann-Heink, an opera star who had lost sons on both sides of the war, gave a number of benefit performances for the DAVWW. She was loved by the members whom she called her sons and they returned her love by calling her Mother.

The DAVWW was so broke at the 1927 convention at El Paso that the New National Commander, William Tate had to borrow $10,000 from a man whose claim he had just processed.

The 1928–29 year was a better one financially for the DAVWW and the National Service Fund Foundation was formed. This group was to raise money to ensure the ongoing of the service program.

In November of 1929, the DAVWW and the International Historical Society entered into an agreement. The Society would sell a book called "Progress of Nations" and the DAVWW would get a percentage of the sale. The DAVWW was now on the road to success both financially and in its service program.

1932 was a significant year for the DAVWW. Congress recognized that the DAVWW was giving outstanding service to disabled veterans and was the only group devoted exclusively to the cause of the war-disabled. On June 17, the DAVWW was given a Federal Charter as the "official voice of the nation's wartime disabled".

The Life Membership Fund was begun in 1939. The first year, there were 10,325 Life Members. This program, where a member could buy a lifetime membership for a stated amount, has now grown to a fund of over $5,000,000 and 112,820 life members.

The DAVWW issued their first IDENTO-TAGS, miniature license plates, to American motorists in 1941. Since that time nearly a billion tags have been mailed and over 2,000,000 sets of lost keys have been returned to their owners free of charge. Donations from those who receive the IDENTO-TAGS have become the financial base for the DAV program of service.

The DAVWW Charter was amended in 1942 to admit members of World War II and members of any future wars in which this country might become engaged. The name of the DAVWW was shortened to Disabled American Veterans at this time.

Having only a three week term, National Commander, William Dodd gave the shortest report ever to the 1943 National Convention when he said, "I submit it (the National Commander's Report) as follows: I have had an awfully good time working with and for you. That's all." He received a standing ovation.

The National Service Officers formal training program was begun on October 16, 1944. The men who enrolled in these early courses have become today the nucleus of the DAV's professional staff of National Service Officers. They were trained at American University and Catholic University in such courses as: counseling, guidance, legislation, adjudication, law, physiology, psychology and presentation of medical evidence.

In 1945 the DAV bought much of the equipment and all rights to the exclusive manufacture and issuance of the INDENTO-TAG. This purchase made it possible for the DAV to realize much more money from the program. It was decided at the outset that disabled veterans or their dependents, where possible, would be used to manufacture these tags.

An important milestone was reached in 1946 when membership in the Disabled American Veterans reached an all-time high of 105,034.

In 1948 General Jonathan Wainwright was elected National Commander. He served with distinction and helped the Disabled American Veterans greatly.

Jimmy Stewart starred in a short movie entitled "How Much Do You Owe?" in 1949. This ten minute movie told the dramatic story of the Disabled American Veterans.

"On Stage, Everybody" starring eighteen paraplegic veterans and Bob Hope was released by the DAV in 1950. Hope explained that the movie should make it apparent to the public and to industry in general that disabled veterans can and must be given work—not only because of its therapeutic value but because the disabled are well able

to serve industry in many types of jobs. The eighteen wheelchair veterans were featured in a lively musical revue.

In 1955, blind Marine Corps General Melvin J. Maas was elected National Commander. His stature and visible disability did much to strengthen the national image of the DAV.

1959 saw the DAV pass another significant membership milestone. The organization reached a total of 208,867 members including 68,342 life members.

Since 1922, the DAV has been publishing a newspaper. In 1960, a magazine replaced the newspaper as the "Official Voice of the Disabled American Veterans".

In 1962–63 the organization devised a program to raise funds called the "DAV Luggage Tag". This program was to do the same thing for luggage as the Idento-Tag did for keys. Unfortunately, this program did not work out and was discontinued.

1966 was a banner year in the DAV's public relations programs. A 25 minute movie entitled "Walk With Me" was released. It showed the public why the DAV is needed, what the DAV does, how it functions and answered many of the questions the public had about the DAV.

In the halls of Congress, another significant event took place on June 17. Congress held a "DAV Day on the Hill" in recognition of the organization's 34th anniversary of the granting of its Federal Charter.

On November 11, 1966, the hopes, expectations and dreams of nearly fifty years came to pass when the Disabled American Veterans dedicated their new modern National Headquarters on Alexandria Pike, in Cold Spring, Kentucky. This new building was functionally designed with the needs and peculiar manufacturing requirements of the Organization in mind. It is a building that all members can be proud of.

In the summer of 1967 a new formal training program of National Service Officers was begun. These men would fill vacancies created by deaths and retirement of many of the original Service Officers.

The DAV sold its old Washington, D.C., building and moved into a new and modern leased space in the fall of 1967. It was found that leasing space could be less expensive than the upkeep of the old building that it had purchased many years before.

In 1968, the DAV set up a National Scholarship fund to help defray expenses of members' children who could show ability and need. The Disaster Fund was also created this year to help members who were victims of natural disasters.

The Boy Scouts of America and the DAV began a joint program in 1969. The DAV is giving support and technical assistance to the BSA program of scouting for handicapped boys. Nothing is more natural than for men who have overcome the disabilities of war to teach boys who have natural handicaps how to overcome them.

Because of new and updated management procedure—new equipment—and the gradual public recognition that the DAV is serving a vital function, 1969 was the best year in the financial history of the organization.

Beginning at the 1970 Los Angeles National Convention, the DAV will celebrate its "Fifty Years of Service to the Disabled Veteran". This celebration will culminate at the 50th Annual Convention in Detroit in 1971—the site of the First Annual National Convention.

This has been a brief review of the history of the organization. The history of the DAV has been complicated and tumultuous. Nothing as important as the objectives of this organization is ever easy. The DAV has had its hours of trial—its moment of hopelessness—its time of glory—its periods of riding the crest of the wave. But the important thing to the organization itself, and to the American public in general, is that through all this it has determinedly stuck to its single purpose—that of aiding the wartime service connected disabled veteran return to civilian life in a competitive position with his peers. That he and his family can face the future with confidence knowing that his medical, rehabilitation and employment requirements will be met.

No greater purpose can be served by any organization—no greater challenge can be accepted by any group—no greater privilege is requested by the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, we are aware that the founders of the Disabled American Veterans initially resolved that their organization should "stimulate a feeling of mutual devotion, happiness and comradeship among all disabled veterans." Service to disabled veterans by disabled veterans, who fully understand the problems of those who have experienced the same sufferings and hardships of war service, prompted the founding of the Disabled American Veterans, has given life to the organization's continued growth and expanding effectiveness, and supplies the beacon for firm and worthy purpose for its continued success. DAV's early objectives remain its present and future goals:

To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents . . . to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health and interest of wounded, injured or disabled veterans.

I should like, at this point, to point to the accomplishments of a DAV chapter in the Second Congressional of Maine as an illustration of the services which this outstanding organization provides both to its disabled brothers and to its community. The chapter is Chapter 6 of Bangor, Maine, named after that great American and disabled veteran John F. Kennedy. Its officers are Frank X. Morris, commander; Donald O. Dore, senior vice commander; Robert J. Fahey, adjutant-treasurer; and Daniel Connor, chaplain. The announced main purpose of this chapter is service to all veterans, regardless of their veterans' organization preference. Each year, its members appropriate $350 for the hospital fund at the Togus, Maine, Veterans' Administration Center. And among many other notable activities, they also sponsor a local Boy Scout's attendance at summer camp and contribute generously to a number of charities and children's homes.

To the disabled veterans and their chapters in Maine and across the Nation and to the national Disabled American Veterans organization, our deep and sincere appreciation for 50 years of heroic service and our hope for continued success in your noble purpose of helping war veterans who have been disabled find their way in the world.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege for me to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans in this their 50th year of service to our Nation.

It would be very difficult to take note of all the laudable accomplishments of this organization at this time, but we are proud to salute the quiet courage of these Americans. All to often we tend to forget the high cost of defending freedom once the sounds of conflict have ceased, but for many Americans there remains a continual reminder of this cost. When these defenders return to take a productive place in civilian life, they are often faced with very formidable obstacles as a result of their service to their country. The 1,500,000 plus Americans who have benefited from the free assistance given by the DAV since World War II are a living monument to the continuing efforts of this fine organization. Help in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment are but a few of the services rendered by the DAV.

It is regrettable that we are sometimes still forced to consider war as an alternative in the solution of certain of the world's problems, but as long as war exists we are fortunate to have an organization such as the DAV to help those who paid the price of our freedom. We salute the quite courage of the Disabled American Veterans in their 50th year and wish them many more.

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to join my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans.

Fifty years ago, the Disabled American Veterans was organized to "advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents, to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, injured, or disabled veterans." To this date, the DAV has remained true to its original purposes.

While it is sad and unfortunate that warfare continues to disable American servicemen, it is gratifying that the DAV exists to assist these men in their efforts to establish themselve in the civilian world. At the individual level the DAV has devised programs to assist disabled veterans in obtaining the full measure of benefits to which they are entitled under the law. At the national level the DAV has argued persuasively for new legislation to assist this Nation's disabled veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am personally aware of the fine work done by the DAV. One of the organization's past national commanders, Peter L. Dye, is a close friend and former law school classmate of mine. Through him I have learned of countless instances in which the DAV has been able to substantially assist its members.

Since coming to Congress, I have learned even more of what the DAV is able to provide in services to its members, and in many cases, to veterans who do not belong to the organization. In the course of my trying to assist veterans to receive their benefits, I have been impressed with the role played by the DAV. On many occasions a representative of the DAV's national service program has

aided in acquiring the materials I have needed to present a disabled veteran's claim to the Veterans' Administration or other concerned Federal agency.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my heartiest congratulations to the Disabled American Veterans for the role they have played during the past 50 years. It is my fervent hope that there will be no need for the DAV in 50 more years, but so long as there are disabled veterans, it is comforting to know that their interests will be protected by so fine an organization.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, today should be a special day for all Americans. Everyone is touched by the tragedies of war but few are moved to remedy them. The Disabled American Veterans are among these few. Their efforts to help rehabilitate their disabled brothers represent the finest qualities in man. As a physician, I have always admired their concern for proper medical care and treatment for their compatriots. As a citizen, I have always admired their selfless commitment to better the lives of their fellow veterans. Their training, educational, scholarship and legal advisory programs are excellent examples to us all of good will turned into good works.

Mr. Speaker, the courage and dedication of these men should provide inspiration to us all as we work for peace among men of good will. I am proud to participate in this program to commemorate their services—especially the contributions of the DAV chapters in the Second Congressional District and all of Kansas whose concern for their fellow man deserves the attention of the Congress. On their 50th anniversary, I am happy to offer a warm and very admiring salute to each and every one of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to have the opportunity to pay tribute to the nearly 300,000 members of the DAV. This 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans and their special day in Congress are testimony to the success and accomplishments of this great organization.

McGuire Veterans Hospital is located in my district. It and the brave men who have spent time rebuilding their lives and bodies there have given me a unique insight into the aspirations of our disabled veterans.

I am also aware of the continuing efforts of these disabled veterans once they leave our hospitals and return to our communities. In my district we have a DAV chapter that participates extensively in assisting disabled veterans with service claims, participates in volunteer work at the VA hospital, and most recently, in such worthwhile endeavors as campaigns to focus attention and concern to the problem of our POW/MIA's in Indochina.

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House I know further of the work of DAV in advancing the interests of all disabled veterans and their dependents. The liaison and cooperation of the DAV with our committee and with various Federal agencies has led to a continuing improvement in our ability to deal effectively and humanely with the affairs of these veterans and their families to whom we are so deeply indebted.

I congratulate the DAV for its past achievements and I know that the founders of this organization would be justifiably proud of the DAV today as it stands as a dynamic and effective organization truly deserving of the respect of all Americans.

It is an honor to join with my colleagues in saluting the DAV on "Disabled American Veterans Day in Congress: A Tribute To Quiet Courage."

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, Disabled American Veterans Day, serves to remind us that, no matter how great the threat, there are always Americans willing to serve their country, and continue to serve long after the hostilities have ended.

Our Disabled American Veterans have set a high standard of heroism in battle, of heroism in the wards of our veterans hospitals, of heroism in the painful struggle to overcome a handicap and return to a productive life.

My Eighth Congressional District of Florida is home to nearly 85,000 veterans. Many of them are disabled—in body, but not in spirit. I am proud to know many of these men personally. They are America's finest.

This Nation owes a great debt to the men and women who have donned a uniform and served the cause of freedom throughout the world. We owe an even greater debt to those who have sacrificed their lives or been disabled in war.

The DAV now has nearly 300,000 members working tirelessly to secure adequate benefits for their battle-scarred buddies, and helping each other in the struggle toward rehabilitation.

Those who defile our flag and seek to tear down this country and its institutions would do well to look to our Disabled American Veterans. They might learn something about true courage and self-sacrifice.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I rise with pride to associate myself with those of my colleagues who have taken this opportunity to commend the men who have suffered disabling injuries in their country's service.

On this, the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans, it is more than appropriate that we take a moment to pay tribute to the men who have sacrificed their health, their earning ability, their well-being in the defense of their country.

The pledge first voiced by a great President 106 years ago, that we should "bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan" deserves the same high priority as does his further promise to "achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, today the Disabled American Veterans commemorates its 50th anniversary. Founded by wounded veterans of the First World War, devoted to the cause of serving their comrades and their country, the DAV has set a record which they can be proud of. Through their work, countless thousands of wounded and disabled veterans have received the benefits and services to which they are entitled.

Through the DAV's national service program, all disabled veterans are given assistance by other veterans knowledgeable in the workings of the Veterans' Administration, so that the just claims of these men are not delayed through administrative shortcomings. An outstanding DAV legislative program has for years kept the Congress informed of the needs of our veterans and how they might best be met. And just as important, is the inspiring example these men have set for us all.

War always exacts a high price, as recent years have made us all too well aware, and these are some of the men who have paid the full price. But they have continued to offer themselves to their country and to their comrades less fortunate than themselves in a most unselfish way. In these troubled times, when some men question the strength of America's character, we may point to these men and say with pride that so long as their kind of courage, patriotism and civic dedication endure, America is as strong and as secure as ever.

Mr. Speaker, just as we long for a time in which there are no disabled veterans, so do we pray that there will never come a time when the spirit exemplified by the Disabled American Veterans is lacking in America. I am most proud to join my colleagues in saluting the DAV.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it was just 50 years ago that a group of dedicated men gathered together to form an organization that, in half a century of outstanding service, has come to stand for many of those things which each of us holds dear.

The Disabled American Veterans represent those to whom duty is everything, love of country is paramount, and patriotism is practiced daily.

It is difficult to put into words the record of this outstanding organization. Perhaps they have best been described in the words of this special observance: A Tribute to Quiet Courage.

That is well put, Mr. Speaker, for within the ranks of the DAV are those to whom the last full measure of devotion meant the surrender of a limb, the loss of blood, pain and the suffering on a foreign land in the name of freedom and in defense of the United States of America.

We honor them today in this manner as individuals and as an organization for service to America and to veterans and veterans' families everywhere. I consider it also is especially significant that DAV has shown a special concern for another group of veterans. There are nearly 1,500 of these Americans who themselves are examples of the quiet courage of which I speak.

These are the American servicemen being held prisoner by the Communists in Southeast Asia who represent to us all, and especially to the DAV members, many of whom have known the terrors of prison in other wars, a symbol of American service and sacrifice which we seldom have seen and, pray God, we may never have to see again.

And so, Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to today add my voice to the millions of voices across America in solemn salute to the Disabled American Veterans as they mark 50 years of service to their country and their fellow man.

They have met the test and were not found wanting. May that be said of all of us.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be a member of the Disabled American Veterans and have been so for many years. I enjoy the comradeship of the members of my chapter, DAV Chapter 1, Jacksonville, Fla., and upon occasion I have had an opportunity to visit with groups on a larger geographical basis as well. This organization is dedicated to the highest principles of Americanism and of mankind and it is an inspiration to be a part of its membership and to participate in its work.

As a Member of Congress, the principal area in which I am associated with DAV is when they assist veterans in processing claims for various veterans benefits and I have been greatly impressed with the dedication and effectiveness of their fine work in this field. As all of us in Congress know, Congressmen work in this field on a daily basis; but without the assistance of such organizations of DAV it would not be possible for the veterans to obtain the medical and legal and other type of advice that they need in the processing of their various claims. The DAV has reviewed millions of cases and has helped veterans to secure hundreds of millions of dollars in various benefits to which they are entitled.

The organization has also provided, by its existence, the structure of an organization which brings together veterans of our country who have been disabled in service and who find by this association a comradeship and inspiration which could never be measured in dollars. I am happy to participate today in speaking in strong support of this fine organization.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the Disabled American Veterans are commemorating their golden anniversary of service to the disabled veterans of American wars.

I salute this organization, and commend them for their unselfish dedication to the millions of American servicemen who have been injured and disabled while serving their country in uniformed services.

I am particularly proud of the Department of Tennessee DAVs, and their excellent National and State record. The leadership of the Tennessee DAVs is supplied by Department Commander Ernest Rains, from my own Seventh Congressional District.

The senior vice commander is Robert Currie of Clarksville; the adjutant-treasurer is Matthew Lynch of Nashville; the judge advocate is Alfred English of Shelbyville and the past commander is my longtime friend, Harold German of Cleveland.

John L. Sullivan of Cleveland is east Tennessee division commander, Albert L. McCarrell of Goodlettsville is middle Tennessee commander, and Estill Archibald of Dyersburg is west Tennessee commander.

The district commanders include: Charles Summers of Kingsport, first; Tom Arms of Maryville, second; James Shuler of Old Fort, third; James Smith of Clarkrange is the fourth district commander; Frank Hayes of Murfreesboro is fifth; James Matlock of Nashville is sixth; Robert Crowson of Columbia is seventh; Leon Allison of Jackson is eighth; R. E. Barber of Dyersburg is ninth; R. Dale Tipton of Memphis is 10th.

The chaplain of the Tennessee DAVs is John W. Gammon of Bristol, Tenn.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Tennessee DAV's and the national organization, and I commend their efforts throughout this country to inspire patriotism, to rehabilitate disabled veterans, to provide various civic services to their respective communities, and for providing a strong voice for the veterans of our Nation.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) in commending the great work of the organization of the Disabled American Veterans.

Certainly today's tribute is fitting and appropriate. The disabled veterans of our Nation have demonstrated their patriotism, dedication, and devotion to our country—they are an example of quiet courage to the Nation and deserve our commendation and support.

The DAV is to be commended for its fine work for our disabled veterans throughout the years. This is an outstanding organization of dedicated veterans, devoted to service for their fellowman and our country.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to join my colleagues on this meaningful occasion. I can think of no individuals in America who are more deserving than the wartime disabled, those who have literally, with their own flesh and blood, paid for the blessings we all share.

Except for those who have paid the supreme sacrifice, the living wounded have carried the heaviest burden in freedom's defense and they richly deserve the praise and the support of this body.

Thanks to the devoted and tireless efforts of our distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, who himself was grievously wounded in combat, this body has been kept advised on the needs of the disabled and we have certainly done what we can to be receptive and responsive to all veterans and especially the wartime disabled.

I also wish to commend the Disabled American Veterans organization, for its long and distinguished role in self-support of the disabled. Moreover, I commend the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all the veterans organizations who have given their support to the wartime disabled.

This is our moment to salute the disabled veterans. I do so at this time with humility and thanks.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the 16th Congressional District of Ohio takes particular pride on DAV Day in the fact that Edward J. Smith, of Alliance, one of our own good citizens, is Ohio State DAV commander in the 50th anniversary year.

DAV had its origins in Cincinnati in 1919, and it has always been a strong influence in our State and among our veterans. This year, as in many others, Ohio has the largest DAV membership among the 50 States.

The DAV was founded and operates in the highest tradition of American life. It is a fellowship of disabled people organized to help disabled people, and with the tremendous reservoir of talent, brains, and courage in its membership, it has succeeded magnificently.

I am pleased and proud to pay tribute to the DAV today, to its many members who are my good friends, and particularly to their representative and commander, Edward J. Smith, who is present for this occasion.

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in commemorating the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans to our Nation's war disabled. It is indeed an honor to pay tribute to the over 300,000 members of the DAV on their golden anniversary.

The DAV has labored tirelessly to assure that all individuals disabled in the service of America will receive the proper care and assistance that they so richly deserve. Specifically, the DAV has attempted to provide the proper medical care and treatment of veterans for disabilities incurred, increased, or aggravated by military service, adequate compensation for the degree of disablement caused by such disabilities, training, and/or education to restore employability, and adequate compensation to the widows, minor children, and dependent parents of veterans who die as the result of a service-incurred disability.

The DAV has also played a crucial role in the preparation of sound and progressive legislative measures for the protection and benefit of the disabled veteran.

Several current projects of the DAV deserve special commendation. A scholarship program designed for children of disabled veterans has provided further educational opportunities for many young students. A program of starting Boy Scout chapters for handicapped youth utilizing disabled veterans for leadership has also met with great success.

The Disabled American Veterans have richly earned the admiration and respect of those who pay tribute to you today. I would particularly like to commend the 103 active chapters of DAV throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the fine work of its over 20,000 members. I join my colleagues in congratulating you on your 50 years of outstanding accomplishments.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, all Americans can take pride in honoring the magnificent achievements and contributions of the Disabled American Veterans now entering its sixth decade of outstanding service. This fine organiza-

tion, more than any other, has helped our soldiers, wounded and maimed in defense of their country, return to full, useful, independent lives at home, and has protected the widows and dependents of those who did not return, who made the supreme sacrifice of life itself.

The essential work carried on by DAV reminds us of our great debt to those who endure the horror and blood of battle to preserve our liberty. They are often unsung heroes, for it is not pleasant to be reminded daily of the real and terrible costs of war. Each day, more of our fighting men are wounded in Vietnam; each day, more of them return home crippled and disabled. It is indeed fortunate that there is an organization like the DAV to aid these men in their readjustment to civilian life.

As the official voice of all wartime disabled, the Disabled American Veterans acts as go-between for the veteran and his family in relations with various public agencies. The DAV employs 146 professionally trained national service officers, each one of whom is himself a disabled veteran. These national service officers; at least one in each of the Veterans' Administration regional offices throughout the United States, assist the disabled and their dependents in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment.

In addition to helping disabled veterans and their dependents obtain the benefits to which they are legally entitled, the DAV maintains a varied program to help solve the problems of our maimed and wounded soldiers returning to civilian life. Its legislative branch has worked continuously and successfully for the changing of old laws and the passage of new ones to improve the lot of the disabled veteran. It sponsors prosthetic research to develop improved artificial limbs, scout troops for handicapped children, scholarships for able but needy children of disabled veterans, and the famous "Idento-Tags," which not only employ many disabled veterans in their manufacture, but provide the main source of income for DAV.

The national activities of the DAV and many, many, other fine programs, sponsored by local chapters, have enriched our Nation immeasurably. They bring hope to those who have been maimed in the service of their country, and they keep fresh and strong our awareness of the great debt of gratitude we owe them for their loyalty, patriotism, courage, and sacrifices. I urge all Americans to support them in this endeavor, and congratulate them again on their half-century of outstanding service.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, this is a proud day for the 92d Congress, for we are today paying tribute to the quiet courage of those Americans who have especially borne the burden of our national defense through personal sacrifice and injury, the members of the Disabled American Veterans. These are the veterans who still bear the physical as well as emotional scars of battle, the men who have been tested in the fiery crucible of battle.

Today we mark 50 years of service by the DAV to the wounded veterans, his widow and dependent. The founders of the DAV stated their objective as follows:

To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents. . . . to cooperate with all federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health and interest of wounded, injured or disabled veterans.

This remains their objective, Mr. Speaker, and the Disabled American Veterans organization has carried out this mission with great distinction. Medical care for our wounded veterans has improved so greatly over the years that we may tend to forget the difficulties faced by our wounded soldiers as they returned from the battles of World War I. Our Nation was not then equipped to care for the 300,000 disabled veterans, some of whom returned to America only to have to sleep on hospital floors. The Disabled American Veterans organization was formed to move into this vacuum and has performed magnificently ever since.

The DAV remains an active and effective voice for patriotism and Americanism and for legislative programs to benefit all veterans. The DAV also maintains a national service program that provides free service to all disabled veterans and their dependents whether or not they are members of the organization. In connection with their legislative activity, Mr. Speaker, let me say that since 1920 practically all legislation beneficial to disabled veterans has been advocated by the DAV. We in the Congress know and respect this great organization, and we enjoy working with them for our common purpose. With respect to the Americanism of their membership, it is enough to say that you will not see the DAV parading in the streets against America and for a Communist victory.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in this "tribute to quiet courage," the quiet courage of the thousands of Americans who still live with the sacrifices they made for their country. And I join in wishing for the Disabled American Veterans organization continued successful service to the veterans and to the Nation.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, today I join many of my distinguished colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on their 50th anniversary. I would particularly like to recognize the Honorable FRANK HORTON of New York and the Honorable W. J. BRYAN DORN of South Carolina for sponsoring "DAV Day in Congress—a Tribute to Quiet Courage" in the House of Representatives today.

As a lifetime member of the Disabled American Veterans since 1957, I can take pride in being a part of this organization which has done so much to help tens of thousands of returning veterans who suffered disabling wounds in World Wars I and II, the Korean conflict and now, in Southeast Asia.

The story of the DAV is even more amazing when one realizes the difficult beginning. Plans were first made at a Christmas Day party in 1919 but it was over a year and a half before the first national convention was held in Detroit, Mich. One of the first fund raising projects was the sale of the little blue flower, the "forget-me-not." Today, almost 50 years from the date of the first sale, the "forget-me-nots" are still sold by local DAV chapters 1 day each year.

By 1927, the DAV was completely broke, but $10,000 was borrowed from one veteran whose claim had just been processed by the young organization. Just 2 years later, however, the Disabled American Veterans was on the road to success. Today, they are still traveling on that same road but they have been joined by thousands of disabled veterans who have given much to their country and have received assistance from the DAV and the thanks from a grateful Nation.

Today, just 50 years from inception, the DAV has a 5-year-old national headquarters in Kentucky, a training program for national service officers, a national scholarship fun, a disaster fund, and a joint program with the Boy Scouts of America to provide support and assistance for handicapped youngsters in the Boy Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, this program comes just 2 days after radical factions in our country bombed a portion of this building to show their displeasure with the allied drive into Laos—a drive that has the main purpose of protecting our servicemen still in Vietnam.

But I feel confident in predicting that all the members of SDS and the other radical organizations bent on the overthrow of our country will not equal 1 percent of the people who will turn out in Detroit this June for the national convention and parade of the Disabled American Veterans—an organization that has earned our support, our respect and our thanks.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today—as have many of my colleagues—in a salute to our disabled veterans. The sacrifices these men have made for our country, the personal hardships which they have endured make us both humble and proud. Their courage and fortitude is a lasting example to all of us.

I join my colleagues not only in a salute to these stalwart patriots, but also in a renewed commitment to help them and their families. These are men whose normal course of life has been disrupted in service to their country, and we are all reminded of the great debt we owe to each disabled veteran and to his family and dependents.

To the disabled veterans of our land—I honor you, I salute you, and I thank you.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is a welcome honor to join my many esteemed colleagues in both the House and the Senate in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans. As many of you already are aware, the DAV was formed on Christmas Day by an unstoppable group of 200 former fighting men shortly after World War I. This reveals the nature of the free society; many of its strongest and most worthwhile organizations have

been inaugurated under the auspices of a few plucky men who, to the Nation at large, have themselves remained anonymous. Their contribution to America, at any rate, is now the largest single veterans' organization of wartime disabled in the world. Chartered by Congress in July of 1932, this group officially organized itself to provide aid and succor to veterans, their widows, orphans, and other dependents. Ironically, the title of this group was first "Disabled Veterans of the World War," as if in our time there was only to be one such conflict. It was not to be so. For on July 15, 1942, Congress, for obvious reasons, found it necessary to delete the words "of the World War" from the charter. Another war was being waged, and the honor roll of DAV was to be extended beyond all imagining of its early founders.

Care and maintenance of men who often have given, as Hemingway once put it, "more than their lives" in the service of God and country is what DAV has set forth as its proper function in this land. Bluntly, this means that DAV has determined upon the objective that these men not be treated as welfare cases by the people whose freedom they have fought to preserve. This praiseworthy determination was memorably enunciated by a national commander of DAV, Mr. Douglas McGarrity, in March of 1964.

> Expenditures for veterans' benefits are not and should not be classified as welfare payments made by Federal, State or local governments. These benefits are undeniably a direct cost of war, even thought payments are often protracted and delayed.

He pointedly added:

> They are, in fact, equally as much a part of war as the cost of manufacturing bullets, tanks, airplanes, and rockets.
>
> If this nation commits itself to war, then it is obligated to pay the cost. It is difficult indeed to evaluate the cost to disabled war veterans, their widows and dependents, in terms of long-term suffering as a result of physical disabilities or death directly attributed to combat services.

Commander McGarrity went on:

> The DAV is a very patriotic organization, and belives in the justness of our nation's cause in past wars, and the need for present defense spending. But we strongly object to terming veterans' benefits as welfare projects.

I could not agree with these sentiments more. And I am glad to see that DAV is not only insisting on the rights of returned wounded, but of the POW's still in Vietnam as well. It is necessary that this Nation support its soldiers, whether wounded, captured, or still in the field. It is they, after all, who have fought and are fighting to see that America remains a free, strong country. How can we, out of good conscience, refuse them such support?

I am pleased to note the programs which DAV has set up to see to it that returning wounded veterans get the best possible treatment as well as the best possible preparation for the lives they must lead. As many of you will remember, there was considerable consternation in the country last summer over an article appearing in Life magazine, which charged that some VA hospitals were administering less than adequate care. Mr. Raymond P. Neal, the national commander, made at the time some pretty cutting remarks on the subject.

He said:

> I have discussed the article with my national staff, "and we concluded that, although the conditions reported in the article may not be typical of all VA hospitals, the very fact that any one of these conditions exist in any VA hospital should be the concern of all citizens of our nation".

Here, however, DAV has once again gone beyond words to seek action in bringing about direct relief. DAV has instituted a training program for returning Viet veterans, so that they not become welfare cases. DAV has recently embarked upon a program of vocational rehabilitation, that these young people will be retrained by experienced national service officers.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note all of these advances with more than passing interest. In its 50 years of service, DAV has insured that returning wounded veterans will receive the special attentions they deserve. A democratic Nation can do no less for the men who have kept it free.

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, it is entirely proper for this body to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans today, and indeed it is a "tribute to quiet courage."

Since its inception in the waning days of 1919, Disabled American Veterans has grown from several hundred dedicated organizers to a national strength of some 300,000. Each year, through its national service program, Disabled American Veterans assists hundreds of thousands of brave veterans to deal with the various governmental agencies entrusted with administering the benefits conferred upon them by a grateful nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is not enough merely to talk in broad, general terms, for this assistance tells the story of individual brave and unselfish American citizens.

They have each devoted the fullest measure of patriotism to their country. They are worthy and deserving of the fullest commendation of all Americans.

Disabled American Veterans received its Federal charter in 1932 as a mark of its singular status as the "official voice of the Nation's wartime disabled." Surely everyone now recognizes the wisdom of granting that charter.

The first national chaplain of the Disabled American Veterans aptly summed it up when he said:

> We were then what we are now.
>
> In the beginning we were dedicated to helping war veterans who had been disabled find their way in the world.
>
> That was our purpose. That is our purpose today.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all Members join with me in congratulating the DAV on its 50th birthday, and that we look forward to working with this fine organization for many more years in the interest of America's disabled veterans.

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, on this day that we pay tribute to one of America's truly great national veterans organizations, I would be remiss if I did not single out one of the early chapters of the group and the impact that its leadership has had nationwide.

I refer to Buddies Chapter No. 11 of Dallas, Tex., and their contribution to the Disabled American Veterans. This is one of the oldest chapters in the Southwest, if not the oldest. Only a very few of the charter members are still living. Its present membership is approximately 450.

This chapter has had the distinct honors of having two national commanders. Laurence R. Melton of Dallas, Tex., was elected in Louisville, Ky., in 1941. Due to the war years that followed, no national convention was held in 1942. Commander Melton requested an audience with President Franklin D. Roosevelt to discuss with him the feasibility of holding a national convention at a time when most of the major cities were either "blacked out" or "browned out." It was decided at this conference that there would not be a national convention and after conferring with the President of the United States, National Commander Melton filed a friendly suit in Federal Court in Cincinnati to determine whether or not the national executive committee of the Disabled American Veterans had the power to delay the convention 1 year. The Federal judge ruled that the committee did have the power due to the restrictions on transportation and other needed items for the defense of this country.

Commander Laurence R. Melton is the only past national commander to wear a 3-year pin. He also wears the original pin that was worn by the first national commander and founder, Robert S. Marks of Cincinnati. Because World War II was in progress and many of our fighting men were disabled, an appeal was made by Hatton W. Sumners, Congressman from Dallas, Tex., and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to change the charter from "Disabled American Veterans of the World War" to "Disabled American Veterans."

In November 1941, just prior to Pearl Harbor, Commander Laurence R. Melton made a request of President Roosevelt to utilize not only the disabled veterans, but all disabled citizens who could replace able-bodied men and women in their jobs, thus allowing them to enter the Armed Forces of the United States. President Roosevelt, himself disabled by polio, reacted favorably to the request and immediately signed an Executive order requesting all defense plants to hire as many handicapped people as possible. As a result of this meeting with President Roosevelt, the national "employ the handicapped" program was born. In 1947 President Harry S. Truman signed it into law creating "national employ the handicapped."

Commander Melton has served continuously on the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped since its inception and has served as chairman of the Governor's committee of Texas for the "employ the handicapped" under five Governors.

Buddies Chapter No. 11 Auxiliary also

has the distinct honor of having had one of its distinguished members, Mrs. Catherine Early, elected as commander of the Women's Auxiliary in 1953 and 1954. She is active in the organization and has served as chairman of the Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary VAVS for the past 7 years. She is also chairman of the monthly party for the patients at the veterans hospital in Lisbon, Tex.

My colleague, the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas, is a life member of Buddies Chapter No. 11. He is eligible by disability incurred by his service in World War I. Congressman PATMAN was discharged as a first lieutenant, U.S. Army. Another distinguished member of Buddies Chapter No. 11 is another colleague, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, of Texas, who was decorated by the U.S. Government and lacks only one less medal than that held by another Texan Audie Murphy. Oliver E. Meadows, the staff director of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, is also a valued member of this chapter. One of the members of Buddies Chapter No. 11, P. D. Jackson, of Dallas, Tex., is believed to have been nominated and elected as delegate to the national convention more times than any other member throughout the Nation.

Those presently serving as officers of Buddies Chapter No. 11 are: P. D. Jackson, commander; Joe McRee, senior vice commander; Otis McCoy, junior vice commander; W. W. Odom, treasurer; J. G. Palmer, judge advocate; and Otis Johnson, chaplain.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Buddies Chapter No. 11 of Dallas, Tex., and all Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their golden anniversary.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the Eighth District of Virginia, let me convey my heartiest congratulations to the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its establishment.

In time, most citizens, even those who have lost loved ones, can relegate past and present wars to the background of yesterday. The battle-disabled veteran and his family, however, usually can look forward to a lifetime of almost continuous adjustment. The quiet courage with which our former servicemen have faced these homefront battles is a tremendous credit to them, to the 300,000 members serving in the DAV, and to our Nation.

It is an honor for us to reaffirm our admiration for these brave men, on the golden anniversary of their dedicated organization, the Disabled American Veterans.

The national commander of the DAV appeared before our Committee on Veterans' Affairs today. His message was well received and our committee, without doubt, will carefully consider his proposals. In this day when some show contempt for this country's flag and its institutions, it is good to pay tribute to an organization whose members have proven their loyalty and dedication to American ideals. I wish them every success.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today the House is sponsoring a program commemorating the 50 years of service provided by the Disabled American Veterans to our Nation's war disabled. It is appropriately called, a tribute to quiet courage.

Although this worthy organization has provided services for a half century, its dedication to fulfill its stated objective, "to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents," is nowhere better illustrated than in the current Vietnam conflict.

The DAV is working for the release of American prisoners of war held captive in North Vietnam and has said its efforts will not cease until the last prisoner has been released. Accordingly, it has produced and distributed to more than 700 stations three spot announcements for TV. It has produced 20 spot messages for radio which have been distributed to more than 6,000 stations. All of them urge citizens to deluge Hanoi with letters demanding the release of information pertaining to those American POW's being held by the Communists. Five million leaflets have already been mailed to homes throughout the country advocating individual action in the campaign to obtain the release of prisoners' names.

The special responsibility placed on the DAV by the situation in Indochina is further reflected by the group's emphasis on insuring that all wounded or otherwise disabled servicemen receive all benefits to which they are entitled under title 10 of the United States Code. Cecil W. Stevenson, National DAV Commander, said his organization's concern is "just a way of saying we appreciate what the men have done."

One of the best examples I can cite showing the DAV's genuine concern for the plight of our war disabled culminated in President Nixon's signing into law legislation to improve and expand the dependency and indemnity compensation program for dependents of servicemen and veterans whose death was service connected. The DAV acted as a catalyst in the fight to push that bill through Congress. By doing so, it accomplished three major legislative objectives of the DAV: First, it established a new system of DIC rates for widows ranging from $167 to $426 per month; second, it authorized an additional DIC payment of $20 a month for each of the veteran's minor children; and third, a supplemental payment of $50 monthly to widows who are either in nursing homes or unable to care for themselves.

Monday, I introduced a bill to the 92d Congress which I hope will aid the cause the DAV has championed so well. If passed, it would expand Veterans' Administration educational assistance payments to widows and orphans of veterans who died due to military service and to dependents of totally disabled American veterans and POW's. It will give all eligible persons assistance allowances to include apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs.

I am certain that the DAV's future record will be as bright as its past accomplishments. It is a group which has determinedly pursued for 50 years the single purpose of helping the wartime disabled return to civilian life in a competitive position with their peers. It deserves the gratitude and continued support of all Americans.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a very special pleasure for me to join today in saluting one of the finest organizations in this Nation—the Disabled American Veterans. Of course, as a longtime and life member of the DAV, I take particular pride in the meaningful record of splendid service which this outstanding group has compiled in the past half century. During my years in the Congress, I have had the opportunity to know the many distinguished officials who have led the DAV to its multitude of successes, and I have personally witnessed the wonderful service given by the DAV to individual veterans. It is, therefore, a genuine privilege to join in this expression of gratitude and appreciation for an organization which speaks with firm and honored voice for all disabled veterans.

Mr. Speaker, for 50 years the DAV has been precisely where the need was greatest and has worked miracles, taking on the toughest jobs in the national interest. Each individual member responded heroically to the call to arms when the Nation was in peril and each has given of himself in full patriotic measure. When danger threatened, the members of the DAV were there.

Throughout our history, the United States has recognized the tremendous debt we owe to those special heroes who have borne the burden of our national defense, and Congress has decreed that all disabled veterans receive complete justice from a grateful nation. To provide equitably for our former servicemen is a never ending effort, and while there is always more that should be done, I sincerely believe that we have the best system of veterans benefits in this history of mankind. This is due in large part to the Disabled American Veterans. When the Congress needed innovative proposals and when we needed expert advice and compelling testimony on veterans legislation, the DAV was always there.

Even with the most comprehensive program of veterans' benefits, there are some who may qualify but whose problems lack proper evaluation. And even with diligent and professional administrators, there can be occasional oversights which adversely affect individual entitlements. But when a disabled veteran needs expert help in establishing his eligibility for benefits or in cutting through a tangle of redtape, the DAV is always there to help him—promptly and effectively.

Finally, over the years we note there is an ebb and flow of patriotic fervor. Apathy and drift can afflict the national will and sometimes internal division confuses our true national purpose with endless self-criticism and corrosive doubt. It is then, when the Nation's spirit is low, that the DAV, that great reservoir of courage, is there to remind us that the America they defended so bravely is worth any sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, we can all hope that someday no man will suffer the wounds of battle, but the precious freedoms bequeathed us by our forefathers belong

to us only because—generation by generation—we pledge ourselves to cherish and defend them. The DAV is a group of great Americans forever marked with a certification of total allegiance to that silent pledge. All men long for peace—none more than those who bear the scars of war. But the truth is that even if there were no disabled veterans in the land, we would need the DAV—ever alert, the forceful forthright champion of America.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, the 50th anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans to the Nation's wartime disabled will be observed on March 3, 1971.

On this occasion, I salute the DAV and join with respect in their "tribute to quiet courage."

During the past half century, the DAV has been a source of guidance, practical help, and compensation to those from whom war exacted physical sacrifices.

The Disabled American Veterans are proof of the remarkable adaptability of body and spirit. They exhibit faith and courage in overcoming obstacles, good will in turning to help others, and a dedicated love of country.

As a sponsor of the resolution to designate the week of March 21 as National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War and Missing in Action, I share in one of the DAV's major current endeavors, that of calling special attention to the plight of the American servicemen held captive by the enemy.

I hereby extend to the DAV my very best wishes for success as their fine organization continues to fill an important need in our national life. May this golden anniversary be a occasion for all of us to renew our commitment to reestablish handicapped veterans in a full and productive role in our society.

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege for me to join in honoring the 50th anniversary of the Disabled Veterans of this Nation and to join in honoring the members of this organization for their quiet courage, their loyalty, and their sacrifice to preserve our cherished freedom.

My home State of South Dakota, the home of the shrine of national democracy, is one of the most sparsely populated States in this great Nation. The state commander of the DAV of South Dakota, Mr. John Redmond of Watertown, S. Dak., advises me that there are more than 7,000 disabled veterans in my home State. That figure becomes more meaningful to me and to anyone from our State when he realizes that if all of these disabled veterans lived in the same location that they would comprise one of the largest cities of our State.

I commend the members of this organization for their 50 years of exemplary service, for providing hope, rehabilitation, and assistance, and I pledge my support to them in their future endeavors.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, as a DAV myself—a Member of the Capital City Post in Baton Rouge, I would like to commend the gentlemen who arranged this special order for Disabled American Veteran's Day.

It is only right, honorable and just that we pause from our legislative deliberations to pay tribute to the nearly 300,000 disabled veteran members as the DAV celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the organization.

Americans are indebted to all of the loyal men who have fought our wars—those paying the supreme sacrifice, those surviving the wars and POW's—to defend our Nation and its Constitution and to preserve those liberties bequeathed to us by the Founding Fathers.

Many veterans were fortunate enough to return from the wars uninjured. Those who are the disabled veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korean war, and Vietnam war were not so fortunate.

Citizens of America owe a particular debt of gratitude to the disabled veterans—those who have shed their blood in our service and that of our country merely providing special benefits and financial consideration for those disabled—the living casualties—as a result of their sacrifice, service, and courage is not enough. Americans have it in their heart to do more—to remember them and the reasons why they suffer and are disabled.

I salute the DAV as it celebrates its golden anniversary.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join today with my distinguished colleagues, Mr. DORN and Mr. HORTON, in paying tribute to the courage of America's disabled veterans.

As my colleagues have pointed out, the heroism of our fighting men often continues long after the wars in which they have fought. Their heroism is especially evident in the wards of our veterans' hospitals and in the manner in which disabled veterans fight to overcome their handicaps in order to lead productive lives.

Last summer, I visited the Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital in Bronx, N.Y., along with several of my distinguished colleagues. Quite frankly, I was distressed over the current situation in that hospital and over the poor treatment which veterans are receiving in many hospitals across the country:

We allot only 11,000 beds in New York VA hospitals to serve more than 2½ million veterans. New York VA hospitals are short staffed by more than 3,300 hospital personnel.

Veterans' hospitals have half the attendants that private hospitals have to care for paraplegics. Are the veteran paraplegics half as much men?

At the time of my visit to Kingsbridge, I learned that the meal allotment per patient was $1.20 per day. This comes out to 20 cents for breakfast, 40 cents for lunch, and 60 cents for dinner—which would not even buy subsistence food at today's prices. This is scandalous, for our sick veterans certainly deserve more than a subsistence diet.

New York's VA hospitals were underfunded by $10 million in fiscal 1970 for the operation of facilities for 2½ million men, and this underfunding was typical of what is happening throughout the country. Some of our VA hospitals have no intensive care units; others have windows that leak during rainy weather, for lack of maintenance funds.

Mr. Speaker, our soldiers in uniform have always received the finest medical care possible, in the field and on our bases. But the heroes of battlefields who take off their uniforms and become veterans all too often return to second-class citizenship, at least as far as medical care is concerned.

This poor care is a national disgrace. I have, therefore, joined with several of my New York colleagues in sponsoring legislation to provide for the construction of a 1,000-bed VA hospital in Queens, which should help relieve the burden on the Kingsbridge Hospital. In addition, I will do everything I can to see that our VA programs receive full funding in fiscal 1972. Our DAV's deserve no less.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in the Congress today in paying tribute to the outstanding efforts of the Disabled American Veterans.

The record of this fine organization over the past five decades is a commendable one. The DAV has labored tirelessly to provide needed care and assistance to those Americans disabled in the service of their country.

The DAV began in 1919 when Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati brought a number of his disabled World War I compatriots together on Christmas Day to determine what could be done to strengthen and improve programs to aid veterans. From this modest beginning grew the first American organization founded for the purpose of aiding and assisting the wartime disabled and their dependents.

Throughout its 50-year history, the Disabled American Veterans have expanded to answer the increasing need for its services. Today disabled veterans can easily find help through the DAV's nationwide network of professionally trained national service officers.

The Nation owes a debt of gratitude to our wounded and disabled veterans who have sacrified so much for their country and who continue to serve our Nation with courage and dedication. It is a pleasure to pay tribute and honor to the Disabled American Veterans and to congratulate its members on their long and commendable record of service for the wounded veteran and his dependents.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, today the attention and concern of this House is directed with gratitude and profound respect to the Disabled American Veterans, whose golden jubilee is being celebrated throughout this year 1971. Here is an occasion and a cause which unites all Americans of every race and creed in nonpartisan tribute.

The DAV came into being on Christmas Day of 1919, barely a year after the close of World War I, in response to the felt need among war-disabled veterans for some kind of organization devoted to their special problems. By 1921 this early group had grown large enough to hold its first national convention, electing Judge Robert S. Marx, of Cincinnati,

as the first national commander. From the beginning the DAV sought to provide for two broad areas of assistance to the disabled veteran and his dependents: medical care and rehabilitation, and legislative enactments at the State and national levels to secure the kind of care and rehabilitary programs required.

Through five decades, marked by yet a second world war as well as the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, the DAV has continued, and constantly expanded its services to disabled veterans. It is significant that, since 1920, nearly all the national legislation beneficial to disabled veterans has been sponsored and promoted by the DAV. The record is truly impressive.

The philosopher Montaigne spoke of courage as "the strongest, most generous, and proudest of all virtues." Not without reason, the DAV has made its jubilee theme "A Tribute to Quiet Courage."

Surely they are reminding us that the war-disabled America and their families have proven their courage not only on the field of battle, but in the patience and dignity with which they have borne the disabilities—often crippling—which are the terrible price of war. A grateful nation is determined, thanks to the tireless witness of the DAV, that their sacrifices shall never be forgotten. I am proud to salute the DAV and to commend their dedicated service.

I also wish to compliment my good personal friend, Cecil W. Stevenson of Jonesboro, Ark., who was elected last July as the 49th national commander of the 300,000 member DAV.

Cecil served as a gunner's mate in the Navy in World War II. His sight was impaired when he suffered severe powder burns around his face and eyes.

Upon his discharge from the service in 1946, Cecil joined the DAV, and held office as local, State, and national levels before his election as national commander.

I salute Cecil Stevenson who has made an outstanding record in behalf of his fellow disabled veterans and their families.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans, both as an organization and to each of their members. The presence amongst us today of so many Disabled American Veterans is a sober sight: For it reminds us of the personal sacrifices which have been made in the past. And yet it is also an inspiring sight: For it makes us cherish just a little more the America for which these brave men gave so much.

Emotions such as patriotism and forebearance are not much in fashion at this point in our history. F. Scott Fitzgerald once said that American lives have no second acts; but the men we see around us today are living out the sacrifices they made in the service of our Nation and each bears a personal scar of that service. If we were not to honor them today in the House of Representatives, it would be a scar on the Nation they defended at such a high price to their own futures.

Mr. Speaker, while we have today been inspired by men who suffered in the line of duty to their country, we must turn our attention toward the future. These Disabled American Veterans have made an investment in the future of each of us and in the futures of our children. Their love of country was not confined to words, for their patriotism has caused them continual pain or impairment. It is up to us to see that the Nation is not only grateful to them personally, but to see that our collective leadership measures up to the dream they protected and fostered with such courage.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to join with my many colleagues today to pay tribute to the Disabled American Veterans organization which for 50 years of unrelentless effort has achieved the highest level of service for our disabled veterans. The DAV has a special meaning for me because the organization was founded in my home town of Cincinnati.

It was not until November 1966 that the DAV, feeling its growing pains, moved from Cincinnati into its new national headquarters across the river to Cold Spring, Ky. We in Cincinnati are fortunate the headquarters remains in our neighborhood.

For half a century the DAV has worked to make sure that disabled veterans, their dependents, widows and orphans obtain all benefits which they are legally entitled under the public laws.

With the increased number of Vietnam casualties and the excellent up to date medical services both in the field and the stateside hospitals, the DAV has placed a heavier emphasis on representing servicemen in all military hospitals where physical evaluation boards are held to make sure that the wounded receive all benefits.

I was recently privileged to have the opportunity to visit with Army Pfc. Bernard Egbert who is now recovering from wounds at Walter Reed Hospital. Pfc. Egbert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Egbert of 6704 Rose St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Pfc. Egbert went to Vietnam with his unit in the summer of 1970. Last October while riding on a half track, his vehicle hit a land mine and he was blown out of the half track. He suffered a broken back and a broken left leg which was shattered from the ankle to the knee. Medics had to perform a tracheotomy in order to keep him alive. He was under intensive care for some 27 days at which time he received several blood transfusions. As a result he later contracted hepatitis which caused another setback.

He is to be discharged from Walter Reed Hospital and separated from the service within a few weeks. But his road to recovery will require additional treatment for his leg for several months.

I was somewhat amazed at this young man's attitude and his humbleness. While visiting with me we toured the Capitol and he was much more interested in talking about the Capitol Building and its history than he was in discussing his injuries. It is fortunate that Pfc. Egbert will have the services of the DAV when he is separated from the service.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to join in tribute to the Disabled American Veterans—an organization dedicated to serving fellow disabled servicemen.

The DAV is more than an outstanding veterans organization. Is a humanitarian association of pre-eminent merit. Its members are men and women who have obtained military objectives on the battlefields. Injured and disabled in service, they rehabilitated themselves and set out to secure proper consideration and adequate benefits earned by their comrades worse off than they.

Their mandate to advance the welfare and interests of the wounded, injured or disabled veteran has been embraced with wholehearted enthusiasm. Through this single-minded purpose, any disabled veteran, his widow, dependents or orphans is always assured of a knowledgeable friend ready to extend a helping hand in obtaining all benefits to which there is a legal entitlement.

The fact that the lives of countless veterans have been made more comfortable, productive and meaningful because of the work of the DAV proves the effectiveness of this organization. In my own community we have three outstanding chapters—the DAV Post No. 1, the DAV Fred Gettleman Chapter No. 44, and the West Allis Chapter No. 19. I have long admired the work of these three chapters.

Now, with the increasing number of Vietnam veterans, a new effort faces the DAV. Emphasis is being placed on representing disabled servicemen in all military and naval hospitals. This will assure the wounded or otherwise disabled serviceman that he will receive all benefits to which he is entitled when the Physical Evaluation Board meets. In addition to this, the DAV also provides counsel before the correction of military records and discharge review boards.

The DAV has provided these free services to more than a million and a half disabled veterans since World War II regardless whether the individual is a member or not. Through its action the DAV represents the sacrifices which Americans have been willing to make in defense of our freedom.

There is no greater purpose than to serve a disabled veteran's return to a fruitful civilian life. For this reason, we in Congress salute the Disabled American Veterans.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, in humility and gratitude, I add my voice today to those observing the significant occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans and the special debt of gratitude we all owe this distinguished organization.

In an era when love of country and dedication to its ideals are often under attack, the patriotism of this special group shines out like a beacon light from an unassailable citadel, secure in its knowledge that it has given more than lipservice to the sacred cause of liberty and freedom.

Except for the special compassion of the Disabled American Veterans organization, the history of the lot of our veterans over the past 50 years would have been far different than it is. Its energy and dedication will, if anything, be needed more than ever over the next

50 years. In paying this tribute, I wish to thank individually its members for their heroic sacrifice and service to the Congress and the country and utter my heartfelt prayer that it will remain steadfast in its mission throughout the lifetime of this great Nation.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my other colleagues in the Congress in commemorating today the 50th anniversary of the DAV. Today has been set aside as "DAV day in Congress—a tribute to quiet courage."

The Disabled American Veterans has indeed provided long and steady work for those servicemen who have given so much to their country.

The DAV was founded in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1920 and has been congressionally chartered to work for the improvement of the health, education, rehabilitation and employment opportunities of our disabled veterans, their widows and dependents. As the 50th Anniversary report states:

"The Disabled American Veterans was founded on the principle thaat this nation's first duty to veterans is the rehabilitation of its wartime disabled.

The DAV's work is carried on through the work of 150 trained and accredited National Service Officers who provide free service for all veterans. These officers are stationed in the various regional offices of the Veterans' Administration so as to provide convenient service to veterans everywhere in the country.

During the half a century of DAV service, the organization has provided service in over 8 million cases. This service has included the assurance of proper medical care, adequate determination of disability and compensation, training and education for disabled veterans and assistance to the family of the veteran.

Let us dedicate ourselves to the goal that there shall be no more people disabled in new wars and conflicts, that there shall be peace on earth and men will no longer wear the scars of war. In the meantime, let us rededicate ourselves to caring for those who have given so much.

To the DAV, congratulations for a job well done.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join with my colleagues in saluting the Disabled American Veterans. Since its beginning in 1920, the DAV has performed a great service to hundreds of thousands of American veterans.

The 91st Congress has been cited as the "Best Veterans Congress in years." We substantially improved and increased programs of education and training. Increases were made in dependency compensation, disability pension and in amounts allowed under the hospital and medical program.

The veterans of this Nation owe much to the great leadership of Chairman OLIN TEAGUE of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. As a member of that committee, I have seen firsthand the remarkable ability of "Tiger" TEAGUE to get things done for our veterans. It is an honor and pleasure to work with him on the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

The Disabled American Veterans, through its excellent spokesman, National Commander Cecil W. Stevenson, has greatly assisted our committee in determining the needs of our veterans. The close cooperation of Commander Stevenson and the membership of DAV with the Veterans' Affairs Committee greatly contributed to much of the legislation which has made the 91st, the "Best Veterans Congress."

Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans, let us in Congress renew our commitment to meet the needs of those who so ably have served our Nation.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and privilege that I join in commemoration of this 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans.

It is a little below the mark that I should offer words for men whose sacrifices in deed are more than I can say, and yet words spoken now will recall and enliven the honor which our disabled veterans deserve.

I do not care to recount the horrors of war, as those familiar with it may point out that I have not given it the fullness of detail which it deserves, while those who have been spared the experience of war may not understand.

Yet, these men who have fought for their country deserve to be mentioned, so I will speak of why they and their fallen comrades have paid so heavily. While there have been disagreements over the precise application of our policy, our fighting men since the time of the Revolutionary War to the present, have always been called on to preserve, protect, defend and extend the benefits of government by law.

Our fighting men from all wars should not be forgotten for they have preserved the wealth and liberty of our Nation from those who would steal it. And, as the measure of love for our country is shown by our surviving wounded veterans, their sacrifice is a constant warning to those who covet what our Nation has.

To recount, at this time, the military achievements which led to our present greatness, is a theme too familiar for this audience, but to mention what makes our country different from all others, and why our soldiers have sacrificed so much and still continue to do so, is always appropriate.

The political right of voting was gradually extended by a steady and difficult march from just those men who were rich, to all men who were not slaves. But this was not enough—for our fighting men were called upon to decide whether the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments would become law and they did.

Nor, in this evolving democracy, was the soldier's wife to be forgotten, for she was to receive the right to vote with the 19th amendment. On all fronts, in recent years, the former barriers of race and sex have been successfully stormed by an aroused citizenry.

The liberty enjoyed in our Government also extends to our private lives, where we enjoy more ability to exercise our private conscience than any other people. It is to this freedom that we must match personal responsibility and a respect for the laws which provide for our common good.

With our technological base, all is not work in America, and so we provide games and sports that may be participated in and observed by all. Even the military academies are part of our national sports pasttime.

In education, we are second to none. In my own State of Minnesota, we have more than four times as many students in State universities than were enrolled in all of Russia in 1914. As a nation, our educational institutions literally school the world because of the great number of foreign students attracted here.

In our country, discussions of issues are both permitted and encouraged. Discussion is not looked on as a bar to action but a prerequisite to prudent action. Our laws guarantee that a citizen may petition his Representative, that the news media is free to criticize the Government, and, recently, members of the news media have shown admirable tolerance, when certain members of the Government chose to use the news media to criticize the news media.

During the years of our greatest economic peril, the great depression of the 1930's, our citizens placed faith in each other and in our constitutional system of government rather than in revolution, as other countries did.

If I dwell upon the virtue of our country, I do not do so from boasting, but, rather, with all our benefits our citizens choose still to fight, be wounded, and even die, rather than lose their heritage.

If I did not mention what is wrong with America, it is only because our soldiers did not fight for that. They fought for what is right with America, so that others might enjoy the good life. We owe it to our courageous men of the DAV to pause on their 50th anniversary occasion, reflect on their unselfish contributions to America, and pay them deserved tribute for all they have meant to our great country.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the greatness of America is not measured in economic terms alone. The greatness of America must be measured in terms of its people—their hopes and dreams, their honor, their happiness, their courage and devotion. These are the distinguishing features of a people and the soul and the basis of a National way of life.

These also are traditions held dear to the heart of every American patriot today—traditions standing clear before us in the manner of honored signposts, pointing the way to the glories of the future. As Americans, we have every reason to hail the achievements of those who fought for our traditions, since the blessings we thrive upon today are the direct result of their efforts.

The Disabled American Veterans, in themselves to a remarkable degree. Not only did they risk their lives, in a sense they gave a part of their lives in behalf of what they believed. All of us have wondered, at times, what it would be like to be faced with a choice of bravery or caution under extreme circumstances. Only some of us have been put to the test. In the case of the DAV, however, all have been put to the test, and each has proven himself, beyond question.

It is an honor to declare my support

for the DAV on this occasion, for work already done and accomplishments yet to be performed. They truly represent the spirit of the American fighting man.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great honor and pleasure for me to pay tribute to a great organization of men on their 50th anniversary of their founding. They have fully realized that freedom and responsibility go hand in hand—our Disabled American Veterans.

Disabled Americans Veterans was founded in 1921 by a group of farseeing, public-spirited veterans of military and naval service in World War I. From modest beginnings, it has grown to a position of formidable influence in Washington. With over 200,000 members and more than 1,800 chapters, it is recognized today as one of the chief advisory organizations on veterans' affairs.

The problems and needs of our wartime disabled require constant attention and immediate solution. The DAV is anxious to provide that solution. Under the influence of arguments advanced by DAV representatives, the Congress realizing their concern, enacted the disabled veteran section of the GI bill of rights. After a succession of wars, since the close of World War II, the DAV has seen to it that veterans' benefits have not been reduced or cast aside, but maintained, in the interest of the disabled of the Korean conflict and Vietnam. The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 and the Veterans' Revision and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967 are two examples of recent legislation urged upon the Congress by the DAV, and I was glad to have the opportunity of voting for both measures.

In these days of rising taxes and mounting Government costs, it is encouraging to hail the efforts of an organization operation free of Federal financial assistance—which has been an outstanding feature of the DAV since its inception.

In every way, the Disabled American Veterans has sought—in keeping with American tradition—to help those in need to help themselves; and in so doing has performed a service worthy of the highest praise.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with our colleagues today to commemorate the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans to this nation. I want to thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) for sponsoring this special order and to note that Senators HUMPHREY and DOLE are sponsoring a similar program in the other body this afternoon.

The theme of this golden anniversary celebration—"a tribute to quiet courage"—is particularly appropriate today, Mr. Speaker. The tremendous sacrifices of our Vietnam veterans, especially those who were disabled in that tragic conflict, have been overshadowed by the emotional debate over this Nation's future course in Southeast Asia.

On December 15, 1969, the House passed unanimously House Resolution 661, a measure which I introduced and which was cosponsored by more than 100 of our colleagues. This resolution said, in part:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives pays the highest tribute to the American serviceman who has given his life or has been wounded in the Vietnam conflict; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives commends each serviceman and veteran of Vietnam for his individual sacrifice, bravery, dedication, initiative and devotion to duty; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives will do all in its power to lift from his shoulders the heavy burden he has carried for so long.

Regardless of our differing positions on the war itself, we must continue to recognize and honor the conduct of the individual American veteran—the son, husband, or father who has laid his life on the line in this dangerous and bloody conflict. Is he less brave because he has fought in a war which many Americans do not condone? Is his effort less difficult because the American people have not been 100 percent behind him? Is his sacrifice less meaningful because many people have disagreed with the policy which caused him to make that sacrifice? The answer in every instance is "no," Mr. Speaker.

The DAV is to be commended for its continuing efforts to bring to the attention of the American people the spirit embodied in House Resolution 661. These efforts seek to insure that the sacrifices of America's veterans are not forgotten amid the din of ideological debate. Along with other veterans' organizations, the DAV has reminded us all that the American veteran is not merely an instrument of national policy, but is also a human being whose bravery, dedication, initiative and devotion to duty are worthy of the highest praise.

In addition to these efforts, however, the DAV has served as an eloquent spokesmen for the disabled veterans of all wars and their dependents. Among all veterans' groups, the role of the DAV is unique. It is based upon the principle that this Nation's first duty to veterans is the rehabilitation of its wartime disabled. This principle includes:

First. Proper medical care and treatment of veterans for disabilities incurred, increased or aggravated by military service.

Second. Adequate compensation for the degree of disablement caused by such disabilities.

Third. Training and/or education to restore employability of the wartime disabled into gainful employment.

Fourth. Adequate compensation to the widows, minor children, and dependent parents of veterans who die as the result of a service-incurred disability.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the opportunity on many occasions to visit the West Haven Veterans' Administration Hospital in my congressional district. After each of my visits, I have come away more determined than ever to provide whatever help I can to the brave men and women who have been disabled in service to their country. The record of the DAV over the last half century in working to provide for our disabled veterans is certainly one of which all Americans can be proud. I am honored to have the opportunity to associate myself with the goals of the DAV and to extend my congratulations to its membership on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

I want to close by quoting what is perhaps the greatest tribute to the DAV, a statement by the late General Douglas MacArthur:

Membership in no group in the world carries greater honor than in the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with thousands of Americans across the Nation in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the funding of the Disabled American Veterans Association.

It is appropriate that we should pause in this Chamber today to honor this organization for its years of service and achievement and its dedicated duty to the Nation's war victims.

The DAV has distinguished itself by its unending commitment to the needs of America's disabled veterans. It has performed a great service over the past 50 years in the rehabilitation of wartime disabled and in seeing that adequate compensation and full benefits are afforded to men who have given so much of themselves in the service of their country.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Disabled American Veterans on this special occasion and extend its officers and members my best wishes for many more years of growth and achievement.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, when the sounds of war begin to recede, a nation rejoices that its fighting men will soon be coming home. And so they do. But there are always some who do not march home quite so tall and straight as they left. And there are some who will never return. Our hearts always will be saddened by these losses. But, all too often, as the memory of the war recedes, we tend to forget about the men who have been scarred or maimed while serving their country.

Fortunately, there is an organization for our war-wounded which has as its sole mission the welfare of disabled veterans and their dependents. This organization is called the Disabled American Veterans, and its more than 300,000 membership is composed entirely of disabled veterans.

Since 1920, when DAV was started, it has benefited millions of American veterans and their families. Its primary objective has been to assist these men obtain the veterans' benefits to which they are entitled by law.

War-wounded veterans do not automatically receive disability compensation. Every disabled veteran must first file a claim. Once this is done, he must gather evidence to support his claim; he must thus establish his legal entitlement to compensation. Since the burden of proof is placed squarely on the shoulders of the disabled veteran, the process of submitting a veteran's claim can be complex and frustrating.

DAV has provided an invaluable aid to the disabled veteran by providing a national service department. This DAV department employs full-time, professionally trained national service officers who are accredited by the Veterans' Administration to plead the cases of veterans before Government review boards. This service is rendered the disabled veteran and his family completely free of charge and without obligation. In the course of the 50 years that DAV has been in existence, its national service officers have handled over 4,000,000 claims for disabled veterans, their widows, and their orphans.

In addition to this outstanding service, the DAV has diligently supported much-needed veterans legislation. The disabled veterans of our country are indeed fortunate to have such a vigorous advocate to spearhead the movement to obtain adequate legislative consideration for their specialized needs.

Not only are disabled veterans fortunate in having the leadership of DAV, but we as a nation have benefited. We are grateful that those men who have paid such a high price for the freedoms that we all enjoy have chosen to continue their wartime example of heroism into a peacetime life of quiet courage. Today, I would like to join my colleagues in paying a special tribute to our wartime disabled and to the organization which has so proudly espoused their cause—the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker. The value of the work of the organization founded 50 years ago as the Disabled American Veterans is at an all-time high.

Through its national service program, the DAV renders valuable aid to disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining the full measure of benefits to which they are legally entitled. These include Veterans' Administration disability compensation and pension, death indemnity compensation, death pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization and out-patient treatment, national service life insurance, assistance in housing and employment, and disability insurance benefits from the social security administration.

With the increased number of Vietnam casualties, emphasis is being placed by the DAV on representing disabled servicemen in all military and naval hospitals where physical evaluation boards function to make certain that all wounded or otherwise disabled servicemen receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Theses include disability retirement or disability severance monetary benefits, plus hospitalization and outpatient medical treatment and commissary and post exchange privileges.

The DAV is also currently engaged in a great campaign to get Americans everywhere to write letters to the government of North Vietnam pleading for better treatment of prisoners of war. This campaign has resulted in millions of letters flooding Hanoi.

Last August an international veterans' organization meeting in Vienna, Austria, attended by representatives from 46 nations, unanimously passed a DAV-sponsored resolution calling for North Vietnam to live up to terms of the Geneva Convention for treatment of prisoners of war. Mr. Speaker, I have personal knowledge of the fine work being done by this wonderful organization in my south Texas area. In the 15th Congressional District of Texas, the DAV has chapters in Brownsville, Falfurrias, Hebbronville, Harlingen, McAllen, Rio Grande City, and Weslaco.

Mr. Jose A. Gloria of the south Texas area, an active and prominent DAV member of long standing, has received national publicity for his efforts to help disabled veterans with such complicated matters as proving their U.S. citizenship.

I am pleased to report that two past Commanders of the DAV of Texas are present here from my district for this "DAV Day in Congress." They are Mr. Harry Burgman of Donna, and Mr. Reilly W. Taitte of Harlingen. Mr. Taitte is also a past national chaplain of the DAV.

It is an honor and a privilege to join in honoring the Disabled American Veterans organization as it embarks on its second 50 years of service to those injured in America's wars. The program of the DAV is deserving of the support of all our citizens.

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, on this day I wish to salute the Disabled American Veterans for their 50 years of distinguished and compassionate service to our disabled war veterans.

The thousands of brave men whom they have selflessly cared for and aided toward rehabilitation are a living tribute to the success of their work. Members of the organization may be proud of its sensitive efforts on behalf of those loyal Americans who have become disabled in the service of their country.

I have talked first-hand with numerous returning veterans in my district, who have incurred service-connected disabilities, and they are all grateful for DAV efforts on their behalf. They appreciate the commitment that the organization has displayed to their own well-being and to that of their families, and the positive stands the group has taken in favor of augmented benefits for disabled veterans. Many of them have received direct assistance from DAV chapters, and can acknowledge the practical services that this organization renders.

I wish the DAV continued success in the next half century, and encourage the members to maintain their outstanding work.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, today marks the golden anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans of America's wartime disabled. I am proud to join my colleagues in paying tribute to these men of quiet courage and to call attention to the unstinting efforts of Connecticut's 28 active chapters of the Disabled American Veterans. As of February 15, 1971, the department of Connecticut, Disabled American Veterans, had 5,661 members and approximately 2,000 dedicated women serving in the ladies auxiliary. All are devoted to service to their less fortunate comrades and sisters—from hospital work, to scouting, promotional and patriotic events, general community service, and one of the finest and largest claims and rehabilitation services of any veterans organization in the State of Connecticut. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I extend my congratulations—and support—to the DAV on this special day and offer the following tribute.

For America has made "DAV Day" an event of deep and special significance among her many observances.

By its very designation, "DAV Day in Congress" is a special tribute to those who served their Nation with quiet courage during wartime. But it also expresses in a unique and meaningful way this Nation's hope for peace for all mankind—peace with freedom and honor.

On this golden anniversary of uniformed service by the Disabled American Veterans, we salute a new generation of veterans who have served during our troubled involvement in Southeast Asia. These battle-scarred, maimed, or crippled Vietnam era veterans seek only a full and meaningful role in our Nation and society now that their wartime service is behind them.

So, one of the deep concerns I speak of today centers on the newest disabled veteran and the efforts to get him adjusted to his new role of a civilian. For surely our Nation will suffer if we fail to help him continue to serve his family, his nation, and society to the fullest extent of his talents and abilities—despite the scars of war.

That is why I offer my continued support to the magnificent efforts of the DAV's national service program in assisiting disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans.

With daily increases in the number of Southeast Asian casualties, the national service program not only sees to it that disabled veterans and their families obtain all benefits to which they are legally entitled, but is placing new emphasis on representing disabled servicemen in all military and naval hospitals to insure they receive proper treatment and disability ratings.

Immediate follow-ups are conducted upon discharge. And, particularly worthy of note, is the DAV's combined program of academic and on-the-job training for the seriously disabled veterans of the Vietnam conflict.

This important effort gives strength and substance to the DAV's commitment to civic action in helping the disabled veteran make the readjustment to civilian life.

This is a commitment I share with you. For my staff is oriented to helping the returning veteran and his family. If there are some Government benefits to which he or members of his family are entitled, we advise him and assist him in obtaining these benefits. If we can help in other ways, we endeavor to do so. This means in such concrete ways as helping him to find a job or adequate housing.

For one of the strongest assets of our Nation and society has been the stability and responsibility demonstrated by its

veteran population. So, our newest veteran is deserving of all the help—help to himself—that our Nation can give him. For in the end, it is society itself which gains most from helping its courageous veterans.

Therefore, on this golden anniversary, I am today introducing two measures to make life easier for the disabled veteran, his dependents, and survivors. One measure will increase the rates of disability compensation payable for injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by peacetime service. The second will increase compensation for dependents of veterans whose disability is less than 50 percent.

These are not extravagant proposals. Traditionally, it has been accepted that payments for service-incurred disablement should be adequate to meet the special circumstances of the veteran and his family. The constant rise in the cost of goods and services offers, I believe, a real and compelling reason for these worthy proposals.

For the welfare of the disabled war veteran and the debt his Nation owes him dictates aggressive action to make certain he receives a high level of care and service and respect.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to join in the tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on the 50th anniversary of this splendid organization. In so many ways, the DAV serves our brave servicemen who have given so much to their Nation. Although the work of the DAV has always been important, an even greater service is now being performed because of the many disabled servicemen returning from Vietnam. Because of fast, medical-efficient evacuation methods, a larger percentage of our servicemen recover from wounds than ever before.

Each of these veterans has a possible need for DAV services. These men give the best years of their lives. Although it is impossible to repay the debt to our disabled veteran, the DAV eases a critical situation. It is absolutely essential that the disabled veteran has proper medical care and that he is properly compensated for any valid claim. But the DAV even does more by helping to provide vocational rehabilitation and other special services.

Thus, I am confident that the American public will continue to open its heart for such a worthy cause as DAV. Although our disabled veterans are the primary benefactors from DAV services, in a sense all of mankind benefits. For more than a half of a century, the DAV has labored tirelessly and unselfishly to assure that those patriots who serve our Nation will receive their just benefits. This country's first obligation to our veterans is to rehabilitate our wartime disabled. Although it is impossible for our Nation to properly repay this debt to these veterans who have given so much, the continued support of the DAV is one excellent way to try. I join in saluting this great patriotic organization.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join my colleagues today in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

From the time of its first national convention in 1921, the DAV has been one of this Nation's most constructive forces for good. Our country has prospered and been preserved because of the keen sense of honor, and great personal courage of these gallant warriors.

In the words of Pericles, they laid valor at their country's feet as the most glorious contribution they could offer.

In peacetime, they have worked unstintingly on behalf of their wounded comrades of all wars to assure they receive the health, education, and other benefits which are their due. They have also dedicated their great talents to looking after the widows and children of their fallen buddies.

This is truly an inspirational organization, and I am delighted to have this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the officers and members, and wish them continued success in their endeavors through the coming years.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in congratulating the members of the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their fine organization and to extend my good wishes to them at this time. I hope that the Disabled American Veterans will continue its good work and its programs of assistance to veterans for 50 more years.

During the 8 years I have served in the House of Representatives, I have become well acquainted with the work of this great organization of veterans and with many of its individual members in North Carolina. I know of many instances of individual need on the part of service-connected disabled veterans where the local Disabled American Veterans service officer has been of invaluable assistance in filing claims and supplying the necessary paperwork. Assistance in this often complicated procedure is of great benefit to many families. The DAV also provides help to veterans at every level in the consideration of individual claims, including the work done by the DAV representatives at the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington.

I have been most impressed over the years with the legislative interests of the Disabled American Veterans and I am very much interested in the legislative program that has been presented to the House today. I am sure that these proposals will receive the careful consideration of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and the full membership of the House. I am especially interested in one of these very practical proposals which would provide a clothing allowance from the Veterans' Administration for certain disabled veterans. It is my intention to introduce this measure and to urge its enactment by the Congress.

There is no citizen who has made a greater sacrifice for his country than a veteran who has been wounded or who has suffered physical disability in the military service. These men deserve the gratitude of a grateful nation, and we appreciate the work of the Disabled American Veterans in advising us how we can best serve those who have sacrificed so much for us all.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, today as Congress observes the golden anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans, I speak from firsthand experience of the dedicated and worthy services the DAV has rendered on behalf of our country's disabled veterans.

The outstanding record of this organization speaks for itself. Members of the DAV have devoted countless hours and energy to provide tangible assistance to our disabled veterans which we recognize on this 50th anniversary. It is this record of achievement to which we pay tribute.

I look forward to continued associations with the Disabled American Veterans as I have known in the past when we have worked closely in my district in a mutual effort to assist deserving veterans who might not otherwise receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Disabled American Veterans on the celebration of the golden anniversary of service to the veteran.

Throughout its 50 years of existence, the DAV has determinedly stuck to its single purpose—that of aiding the wartime service connected disabled veteran to return to civilian life in a competitive position with his peers.

And now the DAV has undertaken a program on behalf of prisoners of war and those missing in action in Vietnam and their families. The DAV has mounted a letterwriting campaign to the North Vietnamese Government to clarify the fate of some 1,500 men missing in action in Vietnam.

The DAV asks North Vietnam to identify all POW's they hold, release all sick and injured POW's to a neutral power, allow impartial inspection of POW facilities, and allow free exchange of mail by POW's and their families.

Since its founding the DAV has done a magnificent job in serving the disabled veteran through an independently sustained program operating without the use of Federal funds.

Mr. Speaker, the effective and devoted service of DAV national service officers is well known. The work they have done in the past, the work they are doing now and the work they will do in the future deserves the highest respect and admiration.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I salute the hundreds of thousands of Americans who have suffered through various wars to defend this country and protect freedom around the world.

Happy golden anniversary to each of the 300,000 or more men and women in the Disabled American Veterans.

These people know the suffering and hardships of war, but they know the rewards of freedom in a strong, prosperous nation. Back from wars and handicapped from injuries incurred in our defense, these DAV's are working for each other and for the rest of society.

DAV aims:

To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents . . . to cooperate with all federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, injured or disabled veterans.

DAV is concerned with the plight of others, not just with their personal injuries and disabilities. Currently, the organization is sponsoring a letter writing project to bring pressure upon the North Vietnam Government to identify all prisoners of war they hold, release all sick and injured POW's, allow impartial inspections of POW facilities, and allow free exchange of mail by POW's and their families.

And here at home DAV helps other groups. For example, in 1969 DAV and the Boy Scouts of America began a joint program of assistance to handicapped Scouts. This has become a very successful program in which veterans, disabled from the war, show understanding and offer guidance to boys who are victims of natural disasters. In my own district there are good examples of the success of this endeavor, and one is DAV Chapter 59 in Morristown, Tenn., which sponsors an outstanding troop of handicapped boys—No. 691.

Thus, the DAV, starting with few funds and few supporters, is now an ever-growing organization with its hard work setting an example for other service organizations. I am proud of the DAV and especially proud to work with some of its finest members—those in the Second District of Tennessee.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, today we honor an organization which for 50 years has answered a vital need here in the United States. I speak of the Disabled American Veterans, whose efforts serve the thousands of wartime disabled veterans across the Nation.

Certainly the tragic and difficult situation facing young men returning from combat with disabling injuries requires compassion and adequate compensatory programs on the part of our Government, for which they have sacrificed so much. The DAV, however, goes beyond this point to supplement governmental efforts in a number of ways and to call for improvements in State and Federal programs when they are deemed necessary.

The average combat soldier is educated and prepared to lead a normal life in our society. But in many cases, the disabled returning veteran simply cannot pick up the threads he left behind in civilian life. This is where the DAV so often comes in and offers help with the difficult tasks of education and rehabilitation. Through a national network of Veterans' Administration regional offices across the United States, national service officers aid disabled veterans and their families by making certain that they are informed of all benefits and programs which relate to their needs.

Physical evaluation boards are held to be sure that all injuries are properly noted and compensated for under appropriate programs. These are only two of the DAV's many services. They cover all veterans' matters, including disability compensation, housing, education, employment, military hospitals, medical treatment, and insurance coverage.

The DAV is now active in still another field. Through their ambitious and much needed prisoner of war missing in action program, the organizers hope to produce 20 million letters to be delivered to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris. Television and radio spot ads, supplemented by 5 million leaflets, are being used to spread the word and involve as many Americans as possible. DAV has vowed that this "effort will not cease until the last prisoner has been released."

For all of their fine work, I am happy to salute the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary. Every American can be proud of their valuable contribution to our society and, especially, to the thousands of veterans for whom they do so much.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleagues for observing the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans through this special order.

It was just this past Monday that the House passed H.R. 943, which I was pleased to author. The bill will provide group mortgage insurance for paraplegic and quadriplegic veterans. I believe this is the type of legislation we in the Congress should be mindful of in view of the past sacrifices of our disabled veterans. These men deserve our help in any way within reason.

I am thankful for our veterans and appreciate the outstanding work they have done at the risk of life and limb to keep our Nation free and strong.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to join my colleagues in commemorating the golden anniversary of the Disabled American Vetereans, and to pay tribute to their 50 years of service to America's war disabled.

The qualities of heroism are defined as courage, self-sacrifice, and unselfishness. Certainly, these characteristics have marked DAV's service to our Nation, and the citizens of America are grateful.

In my home State, the DAV, Department of Alabama, has over 2,900 members. All are participating in hospital work, promotion of patriotic events, general community service, service and contact programs for and with the disabled veteran. They are also wholeheartedly supporting the various POW/MIA projects and programs.

Mr. Speaker, actions, especially service-oriented actions, speak louder than words. DAV is an organization devoted solely to the cause of the wartime disabled. We have seen DAV's accomplishments, and the members of DAV can justly be proud of these works.

I am grateful for this organization of patriotic, loyal Americans. I commend them and thank them for their efforts.

I look forward with confidence to the continued devotion of the DAV to the welfare of this Nation's disabled veterans.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, because I believe that the Government owes its greatest concern to disabled veterans and their families, I am more than grateful for this opportunity to extend the congratulations of my fellow citizens to the Disabled American Veterans on their 50th anniversary.

From this national organization's beginning, in 1920, the DAV has stayed with its single purpose—to help disabled veterans and their families. To have succeeded in that purpose for 50 years is a great accomplishment, and it has been important to the survival of a disabled veteran and his family.

As it has turned out, regrettably, we have all lived among veterans of wars, some whose sacrifice of limbs and sight can never be repaid. But the DAV has helped, as counselor, guide and as a national conscience for these men.

Even though history decides greatness, it is the destiny of the DAV to be great because it has grown in the strength of its purpose and has fulfilled its mission to the disabled as well as to our country.

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, there is no group to whom we owe a greater debt of gratitude than the men and women disabled in service to our Nation. I am honored to have the opportunity and privilege of participating in this special program today to bring to the attention of the Nation the magnificent contributions over the past 50 years of the Disabled American Veterans and to pay a "Tribute To Quiet Courage."

As a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I have a special interest in the good works of veterans organizations, and am looking forward to my new association with all of them.

The Connecticut Department of Disabled Veterans, with whom I am most familiar, this year has achieved one of the highest memberships in its history. As of February 15, 1971, the Connecticut DAV included 5,661 members and approximately 2,000 members in its Ladies Auxiliary. There are 28 active Connecticut chapters presently involved in hospital work, scouting, promotional and patriotic events, general community service, and one of the finest and largest claims and rehabilitation programs of any veterans organization in the State.

It is indeed noteworthy that the objectives of the DAV have remained constant throughout their 50 years of existence; that is a commitment to assist the transition of wartime, service-connected disabled veterans to civilian life with full opportunities for competitive positions with their peers. The DAV's services for rehabilitating the Nation's war-time disabled includes proper medical care and treatment of the veterans, training and education to restore employment potential, and adequate compensation for widows, minor children, and dependent parents of veterans who die as the result of a service-incurred disability. That a disabled veteran can face the future with confidence that his requirements will be met is the goal of the DAV.

The Disabled American Veterans is a

nonpolitical organization with a membership which has experienced the brutality of war and has suffered its most tragic effects. This is particularly true of those unfortunate Americans now trapped as prisoners in the torn country of Vietnam. I know we all look with hope to a day when the need for DAV services will be replaced by the reality of peace in the world. On the golden anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans, let us saluate this valued enterprise in goodwill and the men and women who contribute so much to programs for our disabled veterans.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues today in honoring the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary. The past 50 years have been a tribute to their spirit and courage.

Had it not been for their determination and resolve, many of the veterans' benefits which we now take for granted would not be in existence today. The DAV is responsible for numerous worthwhile programs providing disabled veterans with medical treatment, legal advice, compensation for disabilities, education, and job training.

This fine organization has also afforded veterans and their families the security of knowing that there is always assistance available to them when they need it. The DAV has made us aware of the inadequacies in veterans hospital care wherever and whenever they might show up—pointing up the urgent need for modern facilities, programs for rehabilitation, and larger, more competent staffs.

I know that the Disabled American Veterans will continue, Mr. Speaker, meeting future challenges with the same strength of purpose as they have in the past. I commend them on their distinguished years of service and invaluable accomplishments of the last five decades.

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join my colleagues in paying tribute today to the golden anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans to our Nation's wartime disabled.

For a half century, Disabled American Veterans chapters throughout our Nation have been providing invaluable services to our Nation's veterans and their families.

I think it is fitting that Congress pay tribute to this patriotic group, and I would like to pay special tribute to the chapters in northern New York. I know that these local chapters participate in several activities concerning veterans, pay visits to our veterans in hospitals and assist in the promotion of numerous patriotic events throughout the year. In addition, I know that several local chapters have participated in various projects calling attention to the 1,500 American servicemen, who are either prisoners of war or missing in action, and they have encouraged their members to bring attention to the situation through letter-writing campaigns.

The dedication and public spirit shown by members of the Disabled American Veterans are an integral part of the fabric of democracy throughout our great land.

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, today we honor some of our most courageous and dedicated Americans. We honor men who have been injured and disabled while fighting under arms for their country.

And, Mr. Speaker, we honor the organization which has for 50 years now come to the aid of these men, an organization which has been dedicated to assuring that deserving and eligible veterans have received the benefits to which they are entitled.

In this time of war and dissension in our land, as our Nation is shocked with one violent act after another, it is fitting that we turn our attention to those who have suffered real sacrifices for their country.

Currently, the Disabled American Veterans organization is undergoing an extensive program aimed at helping American soldiers who are prisoners of war in North Vietnam or who are missing in action.

The attitude of North Vietnam toward the wives and families of these men is shocking and disgraceful. The Communists refuse to abide by moral and humane standards in restricting information and communications concerning these soldiers.

That is why I joined with several of my colleagues in sponsoring a resolution authorizing a national week of concern for POW's and MIA's, and another resolution condemning North Vietnam for her refusal to abide by the Geneva Convention in treatment of these prisoners.

And, that is why I urge my colleagues to join in actively supporting the Disabled American Veterans and the organization's program to help our men fighting in Southeast Asia.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we set aside today to honor those American war heroes whose sacrifice for this country left them disabled for life. To their quiet courage, we pay tribute in recognition of the continued sacrifices they make for this Nation.

Moreover, the Disabled American Veterans organization, which celebrated 50 years of service last year, has performed the enormous task of helping these men find a new role for themselves in our society. Oftentimes a disabled vet may have been lost in the administrative machinery on the way out of the service and lost certain benefits for which he could be entitled.

Through the DAV national service program these claims are rectified with the Veterans' Administration and the disabled vet is on his way to adjustment in his new life.

War takes a terrible toll in men and materials. The costs are high, but those who suffer disability for life pay the highest cost. For them war is ever present throughout their lives.

We here in Congress have helped ease this burden through programs that rehabilitate and compensate the veteran for his disability. But no one can ever replace the loss suffered daily by the individual disabled veteran.

For these fightingmen, I hold the highest praise. They are the ones who bear the burden of defense long after the battle is won and the armistice declared. For them, we should all give thanks.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to participate today in this special order paying tribute to the efforts of the Disabled American Veterans over the past 50 years.

My colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON), and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) are to be commended for arranging this time so we can commemorate the golden anniversary of this organization whose members are dedicated to assisting our disabled vetreans and their widows and orphans.

I have known the personal dedication of local service officers from the chapters which serve my area. These chapters—D. S. Burrows No. 5, in Middletown; Peekskill No. 137; Beacor. No. 144; and Thomas Peterkin Memorial No. 152—provide many volunteers to help with service programs in education, rehabilitation, employment, and claims filing to assist the disabled veteran.

These chapters are also working to organize handicapped Boy Scout troops and have established a DAV scholarship program to assure that the children of severely handicapped veterans have funds available for a college education.

Another important task undertaken by the DAV is a national campaign seeking the release of our American prisoners of war held by the North Vietnamese.

More than 300,000 members of the DAV are now giving of their time and efforts to assist the disabled men and women who have given so much in service of their country.

These dedicated workers have taken on a great challenge and are carrying it out in the spirit of our national heritage. Again, Mr. Speaker, I feel every Member of this House should stand behind these efforts and provide every assistance in making the task of the DAV an easier one.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to join in paying tribute to America's war disabled and in commemorating the 50 years of distinguished service to them by Disabled American Veterans.

Our Nation and all of its citizens owe a debt of gratitude which we can never adequately repay to our disabled American veterans. These are courageous men who have not only given so much for their country in the battlefield, but who continue to demonstrate their patriotism long after. This patriotism and service has been especially evident in the outstanding work of Disabled American Veterans, and it is more than fitting that the Congress pays tribute to DAV on this occasion.

Founded in 1920 in Cincinnati, Ohio, the Disabled American Veterans has grown into a nationwide organization of nearly 300,000 members—all dedicated to helping their fellow disabled veterans. In recognition of the outstanding service rendered during its early years, the DAV was granted a Federal charter in 1932 to continue its work for the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities

for disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents.

An outstanding example of this continued work has been the DAV's national service program, which is the largest free service program for disabled veterans of all veterans organizations. There are presently 146 national service officers, fully paid by the DAV, located in Veterans' Administration regional offices throughout the United States. These service officers assist disabled veterans and their widows and dependents in obtaining the benefits to which they are legally entitled. During the history of the DAV, they have handled over 8,000,000 cases and have obtained over $1,600,000,000 in benefits for disabled veterans and their dependents.

The DAV has served our disabled veterans, as well, in the vital areas of rehabilitation, helping them to overcome their handicaps in order to lead productive lives. Among many other ways, it has done this through its Idento-Tag program. In 1945 it was decided that, wherever possible, disabled veterans or their dependents would be used to manufacture these miniature license plates.

This same Idento-Tag program has, of course, been of great benefit to millions of other Americans. Since the DAV issued its first tag to American motorists in 1941, nearly a billion tags have been mailed and over 2,000,000 sets of lost keys have been returned to their owners free of charge. Donations from those who receive these Idento-Tags have also served as an important financial base for the DAV's service programs.

Other important services provided by the DAV include its national scholarship fund to help defray expenses of members' children, and the disaster fund to help members who become victims of natural disasters. Since 1969, furthermore, the DAV has been supporting a special Boy Scouts of America program of scouting for handicapped boys.

Most recently, the Disabled American Veterans have engaged in a nationwide effort to mobilize the force of public opinion on behalf of America's prisoners of war and missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Speaker, this distinguished record of service on the part of Disabled American Veterans is certainly deserving of our most sincere gratitude and highest tribute. On the occasion of its 50th anniversary year, I am proud to join in paying this tribute to the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to join today with two of my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), in saluting the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans.

There is no question that this organization not only deserves the accolades of the Members of this Chamber, but it also deserves the warm appreciation of the American people. If I were to begin to recount the many good deeds that have been performed over the past 50 years by the DAV, I would be here for days and I would fill countless volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Their good work is well known.

However, I would like to pay special tribute to the two post commanders who serve my district—the Fourth in Connecticut—so well: Commander Michael Molise, of the John J. Banville Chapter 3, in Bridgeport, and Nunzio Lupo, Chapter 13, in Stamford. These gentlemen have a demonstrated record of service, which is consistent with the high ideals of the DAV.

Mr. Speaker, the other day I came across a quote, which Pope Leo XIII delivered in 1901. Reflecting on it, I cannot help but think how closely it parallels the work of the DAV. I would like to share it with you today:

> No one is so rich that he does not need another's help; no one so poor as not to be useful in some way to his fellow man; and the disposition to ask assistance from others with confidence, and to grant it with kindness, is part of our very nature.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to another 50 years of great DAV service.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, during times of war our men in uniform are in the public eye, but all too often, years after they have struggled on the battlefields, they are forgotten by the majority of our citizens. Throughout the last five decades there has been one group of men who have not forgotten. These are the disabled American veterans who were at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the men who were there in France during the Battle of the Bulge, and the many thousands of men who have been on the front lines protecting our country's freedom.

In many cases the heroism of our men in uniform continues on long after the fighting has stopped. Untolled thousands are confined to hospital beds, while others must live with a limp, one arm or one leg. Still others have internal injuries which are not readily apparent to the casual observer, and yet all of these men must continue to bear the pain of their disability.

The Disabled American Veterans organization has done much to better the living conditions of these men. Additionally, they have assisted veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all the benefits to which they are entitled. They have also been extremely active in programs urging the release of prisoners of war by North Vietnam.

I am happy to take this occasion to speak out in favor of this organization. The Disabled American Veterans have done an outstanding job of representing this segment of our population and should be commended for it.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the golden anniversary of service by the Disabled American Veterans Association and its chapters throughout the United States and the world, I would like to take this opportunity to praise the DAV and to single out one chapter of the organization for special mention. I am referring to the Jose Francisco Jimenez Chapter of Disabled American Veterans in Guadalajara, Mexico, composed of both American and Mexican citizens who have fought in the armed services of this country. The chapter recently adopted the name of a young Mexican citizen who posthumously received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" as a fire team leader with the Marines in Vietnam. As the first alien member of the U.S. Marine Corps ever to receive our Nation's highest award for valor, Lance Corporal Jimenez was given a hero's burial and memorial tribute in his native land of Michoacan by the local DAV chapter on November 11 of last year, with both the Mexican press and large numbers of Mexican citizens attending.

As a former member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I have taken special interest in the major contributions to the welfare of our veterans that has been made by the Disabled American Veterans chapters both here at home and abroad. The laudable record of the Mexican chapters of the DAV is representative of the more than 1,900 local chapters throughout the world whose efforts to provide veterans and their dependents, widows, and orphans with all benefits to which they have legal entitlement have been widely acclaimed. Since its founding in 1921, the DAV has handled over 8,000,000 cases and has obtained over $1,600,000 in benefits for the disabled veteran and his dependents. Surely, an organization with this notable a record is deserving of all of our praise and support both now and in the future. May I offer my best wishes to the Jose Francisco Jimenez chapter and to all other chapters of the DAV for an equally successful record during the next 50 years of existence.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed privileged and pleased to join with you and our colleagues in saluting the outstanding public service of Disabled American Veterans organizations in New Jersey and throughout our Nation. National recognition, best wishes, and heartiest congratulations to the DAV are highly in order for their half century of devotion, dedication, spontaneity of action, courage, and noble support of their fellow disabled veterans in helping our Nation's unsung heroes to overcome handicaps and afford them the opportunity to share in the American dream.

The DAV, as the guardian and protector of the wartime disabled in every corner of our land, has become a powerful, moving force in the area of veterans legislation. Their good counsel and judgment are held in high esteem by all of us. With their exceptional expertise and knowledge of the law they have provided a valuable service to the disabled veteran. It is interesting to note that since their founding in 1921, in the wake of the First World War, almost all legislation beneficial to the wartime disabled has been sponsored by the DAV.

The spirit of the members of this remarkable organization, who had helped to achieve our military objectives on many battlefields, has continued in unbounded optimism in spite of the even tougher battles they have since undertaken in their determination to rehabilitate themselves and secure proper consideration and adequate benefits for

thousands of their battle-scarred buddies. At present the DAV has more than 200,000 members and local groups in excess of 1,900 throughout the country working for the benefits and consideration which disabled American veterans have earned by their service and quiet courage.

The industry and zeal demonstrated by America's disabled veterans has roused the American public to hail their performance in peacetime as well as in the heat of war; to salute their recovery, their spirit, their productive ability, their courage, and their manhood.

For helping the wartime disabled to maintain their optimism and perform as they have, the DAV is deserving of the highest praise. I wholeheartedly endorse this Disabled American Veterans Day in Congress to celebrate the DAV, memorialize them for public acclaim and let them know of our deep gratitude.

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join with our colleagues in honoring our disabled veterans and in paying tribute to the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans.

For the past 50 years this outstanding organization has rendered invaluable service to countless disabled veterans, particularly in helping them secure those benefits to which they are duly entitled. Particularly noteworthy is the DAV's national service program which is aimed at helping disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all possible benefits. Recently, in light of the increasing number of servicemen wounded in Vietnam, the DAV's national service program has concentrated on placing personnel in all military and naval hospitals to represent disabled servicemen before physical evaluation boards to insure that all wounded or otherwise disabled servicemen receive full benefits and the protection of their veterans rights.

In addition, the DAV has been tirelessly working to insure proper medical care and treatment of veterans for their disabilities and injuries, in providing training and education to return wounded veterans as productive members of society and in rendering assistance to widows and dependents of disabled veterans in their time of personal loss and need.

Mr. Speaker, we are indeed fortunate to have an organization such as the DAV and we should be most thankful for its dedication and service. I extend my warmest congratulations to the DAV's officers and members on its 50 years of selfless dedication and my best wishes for future success and progress.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, today as we commemorate here in Congress the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans to America's war disabled, let us express our particular pride in the unselfish work by members of the DAV to guarantee a better life for the great men who have given so much for the cause of freedom.

These great patriots, who have been disabled in the service of our country, have shown their dauntless courage and unending dedication to the principles on which this country stands.

We owe all of our veterans, but especially those who suffer permanently because of injuries, our thanks for what they have done to keep America strong. It should be the responsibility of all of us in Congress to offer any possible means of assistance to these disabled veterans along with their dependents, their widows, and their orphans.

It is vital that these disabled veterans be given the chance to work and use whatever skills they already have or are able to develop. Not only is encouragement of this type of activity of great therapeutic value, but our disabled have great capacities to serve industry and government in countless ways. In this day of great technological advancement, there is a growing need for specialization and a demand for many more individuals in the vocational trades.

It is with pleasure and with a deep sense of pride and gratitude that I join with my colleagues in the House in paying tribute today to our disabled American veterans.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, for the past 50 years it has been the privilege of the Disabled American Veterans, founded in 1921 and chartered by Congress in 1932, to serve as the official voice of the disabled veteran in America.

Born out of deep need made visible in the aftermath of the First World War, the DAV came into being as an organization of, by, and for the disabled veteran. It is permanently and exclusively devoted to the care and rehabilitation of those handicapped by disabilities sustained during war.

Of the approximately 4 million men who returned to civilian life after the terrible conflict of 1914–18, some 300,000 were wounded, disabled, handicapped, or ill.

It is interesting to note that, after half a century and five wars, the present membership of the DAV is approximately equal to the total number of disabled veterans in the Nation in 1919–21. Through these tragic and challenging decades, the work of the DAV has endured and, indeed, has expanded to meet the growing needs of the day.

In the words of the DAV ritual:

> Our mission ... is not fulfilled until all our country's war-time disabled, their widows and their dependents, have been adequately cared for.

Here is a continuing mission which demands the respect and deserves the support of every American.

The treatment of those who have been injured or handicapped in defense of their country is a sure test of the quality and character of national life. In the 17th century an English poet bitterly described the lot of the wounded soldier "when they are worn, and hewn with constant service" as to "thrown to rust, and rot in hospitals."

These harsh words, too often justified in history, can never apply to our American experience. As early as 1920, Calvin Coolidge declared:

> The Nation which forgets its defenders will be itself forgotten.

The DAV, through five decades of dedicated service, has helped to make certain that this Nation shall not forget its defenders, past and present.

The DAV was founded on the principle that America's first duty to veterans is the rehabilitation of its wartime disabled and the extending of help, where needed, to their dependents. This principle of rehabilitation has included proper medical care and treatment, adequate compensation for disabilities, training and education for gainful employment, and adequate compensation to widows, minor children, and dependent parents or veterans who die as the result of service-incurred disability. These functions fairly define the purpose and mission of DAV.

The implementation of these goals has taken a twofold path since 1921. On the one hand, there is the national service program, which renders free services to all disabled veterans—whether DAV members or not—and their dependents through the largest field staff of accredited national service officers paid by the national organization of any of the veterans' groups in America.

The second area of DAV activity and concern is reflected in its national legislative program whose chief purpose is to serve as a catalyst of support for legislation pertaining to the welfare of the wartime disabled veteran and his dependents.

In both its service and legislative programs the DAV is motivated by the same concern: rendering effective help and rehabilitation to the disabled veteran and his family.

However, in this golden jubilee year, it may be especially significant to note some of the outstanding pieces of legislation sponsored by the DAV, legislation whose benefits have accrued to all disabled veterans—regardless of their DAV status—and their dependents.

In its legislative efforts—as in service programs—the DAV has always sought to help disabled veterans as a group, recognizing their special problems among the other veterans' groups and within the larger community.

It is revealing to examine the legislative proposals presented and commended at the National DAV Convention in Miami in 1969, and to note how many were subsequently enacted into law by the 91st Congress, during its first and second sessions. The responsiveness of Congress to the needs and concerns of disabled American veterans, as articulated and advocated by the DAV, is a mark of the democratic process at work and a tribute to the DAV national legislative program.

Let me quote from the report of Mr. Charles L. Huber, the distinguished DAV director of legislation, citing legislative enactments:

> A legislative bill of particular interest to our members was signed into law on June 23, 1969. This measure prohibits the reductions of a veteran's statutory disability award which has continuously been in effect for 20 years. (Public Law 91–32)
>
> The DAV was foursquare all the way for this legislation. We drafted, we sponsored it, we fought for it, and so today our seriously disabled service-connected veterans are receiving statutory protection against the loss of compensation.

Another measure, recently signed into law, makes eligible for the VA-specially-adapted-housing grant any veteran who suffers the loss or loss of use of a lower extremity together with additional disability which requires the use of a wheelchair. The law increased the grant from $10,000 to $12,000 and increased the amount of the direct loan program from $17,500 to $21,000. (Public Law 91-22)

Nine other proposals were enacted into law. Public Law 91-219 increased educational and training allowances for disabled veterans and their widows and orphans. Public Law 91-291 liberalized insurance programs, an action of particular benefit to Vietnam veterans. Public Law 91-96 increased dependency and indemnity compensation payments.

Public Laws 91-101 and 91-102 have provided improved nursing home and outpatient care for qualified service-connected disabled veterans. Public Law 91-178 promotes and extends the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans homes. Provisions of Public Law 91-241 permit recoupment of lump-sum disability severance pay.

Of particular concern at this time, when all Americans are troubled over the plight of our captured servicemen in Vietnam, Public Law 91-289 provides for per diem payment—under the War Claims Act of 1948—to our servicemen taken prisoner during the Vietnam conflict.

In this same area, Public Law 91-376, providing compensation increases for service-connected disabled veterans and restoring "remarried" widows to compensation and pension rolls, extends presumption of service-connected disability benefits to qualified American prisoners of war during World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam era.

In 1970, we passed Public Laws 91-496 and 91-500 relating to medical benefits. The former authorizes expansion of the sharing of specialized medical resources under the Veterans' Administration program; the latter greatly extends the provision of medical benefits for all veterans who are 65 years of age or older, with special provisions for the housebound and other disabled.

Of particular interest to the disabled, Public Law 91-666 increase the grants to seriously disabled veterans for automobiles and adaptive equipment, a valuable part of the rehabilitative process.

All veterans, especially the disabled and their dependents, and, indeed, all Americans may be proud of these legislative accomplishments and the spirit of genuine care which they represent.

The DAV has been of invaluable help to the Congress in bringing before it the just concerns of the disabled veteran to whom our Nation owes so much for its very survival. In the words of Rabbi Michael Aaronsohn, first national chaplain of the DAV, himself a combat-blinded veteran, speaking of those early days in 1920-21:

We were then what we are now. In the beginning we were dedicated to helping war veterans who have been disabled find their way in the world. That was our purpose. That is our purpose today.

It is also a purpose worthy of the wholehearted endorsement of all who love America.

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to take part today in this tribute to the Disabled American Veterans. I join my colleagues in honoring those disabled veterans who not only fought together on the battlefields but joined together in service to each other. Indeed, the Disabled American Veterans has a record of over 50 years of dedicated and heartwarming service to disabled veterans by disabled veterans. The DAV embodies so clearly what has made our Nation great—service by strong men to their country and to each other.

On Christmas Day in 1919, Judge Robert S. Marx, of Cincinnati, Ohio, invited 100 fellow disabled veterans to a Christmas Day party which led to a discussion of how to tackle the problems of the nearly 300,000 wounded, disabled, and handicapped veterans of World War I who had returned to this country after the war to find the Government unprepared to cope with their multitude of problems, medical, rehabilitation, job training, and employment needs. From this meeting came the inspiration to form a permanent organization to help the wounded and disabled veteran.

Judge Marx became the first elected president of the organization he and his fellow disabled veterans helped to form through a series of meetings in Ohio culminating in a national caucus in Cincinnati in 1920 at which time the Disabled American Veterans of the World War—DAVWW—was created with a constitution and bylaws. From the first national convention in Detroit in 1921, to the golden anniversary DAV National Convention in Los Angeles in 1970, the organizational child of Judge Marx and his associates has grown and matured into a powerful national force.

With a membership—as of June 1970—of 294,566 the DAV has grown to a point where nearly 300,000 interested citizen-veterans have an organization which provides not only hope, but literally millions of dollars in tangible assistance to the disabled veterans in this country.

Its early objectives have remained its objectives today: To advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents—to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health and interest of wounded, injured, or disabled veterans.

When the 50th annual convention is held in Detroit this year, the DAV can proudly proclaim in the same city where the first annual convention had been held half a century earlier, that the disabled veteran today can, with his family, face the future with confidence knowing that his medical, rehabilitation, and employment requirements will be met.

We salute the men and the organization. As President Nixon observed in a message earlier this year to the Disabled American Veterans:

Our nation is stronger and our heritage safer because of your determination. And your patriotism is an example to all of us. By your sacrifice you have indeed made the five decades of your history golden years for our country. Your service can never be forgotten and it will strengthen and inspire men and women for generations to come.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my personal thanks to the DAV for all they have done and are doing for the disabled veterans and their families.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure and an honor to join my colleagues in saluting the Disabled American Veterans in this their 50th year of outstanding service. No other organization has done so much to help our maimed and wounded returning servicemen, whose sacrifices have so dearly bought our Nation's liberty and safety. Many times over they have earned our admiration, respect, and continued strong support.

The DAV was founded on Christmas Day 1919, at a gathering of wounded World War I veterans at the home of Judge Robert S. Marx, in Cincinnati, Ohio. By 1921, from these small but portentous beginnings, the group had grown large enough to hold its first national convention. There Judge Marx was elected first national commander, and his guiding efforts in the early years brought him the honor of being remembered as the father of the DAV.

Since 1920, DAV has grown to number 2,000 chapters and more than 300,000 members throughout the Nation. Of these, more than 100,000 are life members. With dedication, patriotism, and loyalty it has stayed true to its single purpose—to serve and assist wounded veterans in their return to civilian life.

To this end, DAV's 146 specially trained national service officers and a large corps of part-time and volunteer workers offer free counsel to disabled veterans, whether members or not, to make sure they receive the benefits to which they are legally entitled.

Many people hold the erroneous belief that disabled veterans and their families are automatically cared for by a grateful nation. While it is true that many laws provide benefits for the wartime disabled, none of the benefits are automatic. Rather, the veteran must establish his case before a quasi-judicial rating board which holds hearings akin to a nonjury trial. In these proceedings, the service officer acts as his attorney in fact. No matter what the veteran's question might be—disability compensation, educational or rehabilitation programs, insurance, home purchasing, widow and dependent or war orphans' educational benefits—he finds in the DAV national service officer a qualified, willing, and dedicated advocate.

In addition to the national service officers, DAV sponsors research in prosthetics, scholarships for needy children of disabled veterans and war orphans. Scout troops for handicapped children, and many other praiseworthy service activities. It is in the forefront of those working with Congress to secure new and

better legislation benefiting disabled veterans. And despite the expense of maintaining such a broad, nationwide program, DAV is entirely self-supporting. Through its famous idento-tag concern, it provides jobs for hundreds of disabled veterans and at the same time earns the funds which support its fine work.

Our support of this exceptional organization should be as unflagging as its unselfish and unswerving devotion to the wartime disabled of our great Nation during the past half century of its existence. We should resolve here today that as the costs of war continue to mount, we must maintain a constant vigil against any deprivation of the most deserved rights or benefits owed to disabled veterans and their families. It is our duty to pledge ourselves to the highest principles for which the Disabled American Veteran stands, and to which we have been historically dedicated.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to participate in this special ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans.

This organization, devoted primarily to those veterans of the military services who have experienced disabling injuries in connection with their military service, has made many contributions to the welfare of the entire Nation.

In addition to the problems of veterans, the DAV has recognized the predicament of the widows and children of deceased veterans. This organization has cooperated in augmenting services of the Veterans' Administration and in recognizing the status of those who are in military service today, including the Vietnam veterans who have experienced disabling injuries.

Mr. Speaker, many disabled veterans are among my constituents and, in commending the Disabled American Veterans today, I pay special tribute to them.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to take part in this special ceremony on the floor of the House of Representatives and to have this opportunity to extend to the DAV national commander, Cecil W. Stevenson, and to the entire DAV membership my congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, when a young soldier returns from Vietnam combat with disabling wounds, no one turns out to cheer him. When he makes a valiant effort to overcome his disablement and return to productive employment and useful citizenship, no one pins a medal on his chest. Oh, a few people notice. Some of them wave picket signs and mock the cause for which he gave dearly. Others snicker and describe him as "a welfare case" when he accepts the benefits to which he is rightly entitled. But all too often, the scars American soldiers receive on battlefields become quickly forgotten sacrifices.

That is why it is appropriate that we take time today to note the courage and constructive outlook of Disabled American Veterans, both as individuals and as an organization.

Throughout its 50-year history, DAV has diligently guarded the rights of disabled servicemen. Today the organization has 146 trained and certified national service officers in centers across the Nation who assist veterans, their widows, and their dependents in obtaining the benefits they have earned.

The organization has sponsored numerous large-scale projects aimed at rehabilitating disabled veterans. Currently, it is encouraging returning Vietnam veterans to continue their educations. It has also established a program whereby seriously disabled veterans, including a number of double amputees, are being trained for paying jobs within the DAV organization itself.

Disabled American Veterans have demonstrated their patriotism and dedication to our Nation's cause on numerous occasions. During the past year, DAV spearheaded one of the largest efforts yet in behalf of prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action in North Vietnam. Radio spots were purchased on 6,000 stations, and over 5 million brochures were mailed to homes asking individuals to write letters to the North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris demanding a list of names of POW's.

Most importantly, the DAV is looking out for the interests of our returning Vietnam servicemen. When a disabled veteran arrives home, he is contacted either by letter, or in person by a DAV counselor. The DAV is often his sole source of help and encouragement. In a time when sacrifices are too quickly forgotten, the DAV plays an indispensable role: it remembers.

On this proud day, I salute the officers and members of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to your attention the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of the organization's golden anniversary.

Since 1921, the DAV has diligently worked so that those who have suffered while serving our country can enjoy the benefits of civilian life in this country. And during the conflict in Southeast Asia, the DAV has not only assumed responsibility for the returning victims' medical and vocational well-being, it has also endeavored to help those who remain as prisoners. The DAV's compassion and loyalty deserve recognition and support.

I salute the DAV and encourage its generous human spirit.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the First World War some 300,000 wounded and disabled American soldiers returned to these shores, proud of their service and sacrifices, deserving of concern and care of a grateful nation. From the beginning this concern took concrete shape among the war-disabled themselves. On Christmas Day of 1919, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at a gathering of wounded veterans, a plan was born to create a special organization to help the wounded and disabled veteran to solve his particular problems. By 1921 this organization had grown large enough to hold its first national convention, which met in Detroit. Judge Robert J. Marx, the "father of the DAV," was elected as the first national commander, and led some 1,000 troops on a march through the streets of Detroit.

Today, and throughout this year, we commemorate that founding half a century ago, we honor those early leaders whose vision brought the Disabled American Veterans Organization into existence, and we pay well-deserved tribute to the contribution which the DAV has made, and is continuing to make, to the mainstream of American life. Tragically, during the past 50 years this Nation has been involved in no less than 5 wars with a legacy of some 2 million wartime wounded and disabled, a figure that is increasing daily. Since 1920 the DAV National Service Department has handled over 8 million claims for the war-disabled, their widows, and orphans.

The scope of assistance provided by DAV service includes medical care, rehabilitation, compensation, job training, employment, and insurance. In many cases all of these are secured through the offices of the DAV; and, in many instances, these cases would have been adjudged hopeless had it not been for the efforts of DAV. The objectives of the DAV have remained unchanged throughout the half century of its life: To obtain fair and just compensation, adequate and sympathetic medical care, and suitable gainful employment for those war veterans disabled in the service of their country. These impressive goals, originally directed to the veterans of World War I, were embodied in the congressional charter of 1932 authorizing the DAV to work for the rehabilitation—physical, mental, social, and economic—of the wounded and disabled of 1917–18. In 1942, following America's entry into the Second World War, the charter was amended to enable the disabled of all our wars to receive assistance.

Today the DAV is a major veterans organization, continuing its remarkable record of service and concern, with over 300,000 active members in 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Australia, and several other foreign countries. Over 100,000 are life members. There are more than 2,000 local chapters, testifying to the grassroots vitality of the DAV. The comradeship forged in battlefields abroad through courageous suffering has been transferred to daily life at home, where the members of the DAV serve one another and the common good. Since 1932 the DAV has been the federally chartered spokesman and champion of the wartime disabled, recognized as a one-purpose, nonprofit, corporate body, nonsectarian, nonpartisan, and noncompetitive.

I want to particularly commend the Altman-Ruoff-Osier Chapter 6 in Spokane for its active, devoted service over the past 50 years. Commanded by Lyle R. Rosenau, this chapter has nearly 900 members, and is notably involved in the Spokane Veterans Hospital programs, where they operate a hobby cart project for the patients and bingo games. They have a full-time service officer to help file claims for benefits for veterans and their dependents. Other activities include sponsoring a DAV bowling team and participating in various POW and MIA projects.

I know of no more impressive account than the history of the DAV, nor of one more likely to inspire all Americans with pride. The record of the DAV in service to the disabled, in legislative efforts, and in special programs of rehabilitation has become a part of the American story. Today the DAV faces the future determined to continue rendering even greater services to the Nation's war veterans. It is a privilege to salute them on this, their golden anniversary, and to commend their shining example of quiet courage in these troubled times.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to join in this special order in honoring our disabled veterans and the 50th anniversary of the DAV.

As a veteran of World War II, I am ever mindful of my comrades in arms who still suffer from military-connected disabilities. I have had numerous occasions to note the dedicated activities of the DAV on behalf of our veterans.

May I add Mr. Speaker, that in Illinois the DAV is providing very effective and needed service to its members and all disabled veterans. I am pleased to number among my close friends several who hold office in the State DAV.

We all hope to see the day when war will no longer be an instrument of national policy, although we recognize that as long as totalitarian threats such as communism exists our Nation will find it necessary to maintain effective military defense. Our disabled veterans from World Wars I and II, Korea, and now Vietnam served the cause of freedom and in defense of our great American traditions. They deserve the constant support, commendation, and respect of all Americans.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, let me add my voice to those paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans.

It seems to me that these American war veterans have shown their tremendous fortitude in a number of ways. Initially it was when they defended their country against those who would stifle freedom and democracy. Then, after succumbing to a war wound or an affliction which developed while serving their country, many of these men spent hundreds of long, lonely hours in the veterans hospitals recovering.

Some of them never recovered and either have remained in the VA hospitals or have returned periodically to have the service medical specialists treat their particular suffering.

The veterans hospitals in my district are filled to overflow with men who have served their country with honor in three wars and the current Indochina actions. I wish this were not so. I wish all VA hospitals were forced to close because of lack of business. But I know this is wishful thinking.

With our increase in medical knowledge, we are saving men who in years past would have died from battlefield wounds. This means more candidates for the veterans hospitals and more suffering and hardship for those who have already served their time in hell.

The courage of the men one finds in veterans hospitals who have suffered the ravages of war is remarkable.

They are men who go on to make homes for themselves and their families despite personal hardships and physical disabilities that would halt lesser men.

For this reason and many others, I wish to honor the Disabled American Veterans of America today for their contributions to America and their outstanding courage in the face of hardship.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Today we pay tribute to one of the outstanding organizations in America, the Disabled American Veterans—DAV. I am pleased to say that in my district we have a chapter that has developed and carried out a very fine program that has gained them national recognition.

I speak of the Scott County Chapter No. 2 of the Disabled American Veterans. The chapter started a very effective program of help to the needy in the Quad-Cities area—Davenport and Bettendorf, Iowa, and Rock Island and Moline, Ill.—by obtaining trading stamps and redeeming them for toys. The toys are then wrapped by members of the organization, names of children placed on the package, and the packages delivered to the children of the area. The program actually runs from January through December 25 each year. Thousands of man-hours are required to execute this outstanding program.

In a recent Times-Democrat newspaper editorial the Times wrote:

> Scott County Chapter No. 2, Disabled American Veterans, collected trading stamps to give toys worth about $4,800 to more than 1500 children in the Iowa and Illinois Quad-Cities. For its efforts for 1969 the Scott unit won a national DAV community service program award.
>
> Members . . . have much cause for pride for their achievement in a time when evolving concepts of charity and welfare plus the inflationary spiral make such work increasingly difficult. They merit our deepest gratitude.

I want to add, to the comments of the Times-Democrat newspaper, my own expression of thanks for a job well done by the hard working members of the Scott County chapter of the Disabled American Veterans.

It is impossible to discuss the DAV in my district without mentioning Mr. George T. Nickolas of 4426 El Rancho Drive in Davenport, Iowa. He is currently serving as the national president of the State Commanders and Adjutants Association. The State Commanders and Adjutants Association is a group made up of present and past State commanders and adjutants of the various DAV State departments.

George started with the Disabled American Veterans in 1955, shortly after his retirement from the U.S. Navy for physical disability. He applied and was accepted as a life member in the Scott County Chapter No. 2 in Davenport, Iowa, and was immediately appointed the chapter service officer. He has served for over 15 years in this position and thousands of veterans, widows, and dependents have received their lawful benefits because of his understanding of veteran laws, military regulations, and his ability to prepare a claim.

In 1959, Mr. Ken Draper and George dreamed of helping needy children of the Quad-Cities—Davenport and Bettendorf, Iowa, and Rock Island and Moline, Ill.—at Christmas. The Disabled American Veterans were already conducting a children's program at Christmas, but Ken and George felt that more could be done. Mr. Draper was program manager of KSTT radio and they utilized the radio media to solicit trading stamps which were pasted in books by the Disabled American Veterans, redeemed for toys, the toys wrapped, addressed, and delivered to needy children of the area. The program has continued for 12 years and has grown from serving 86 children in 1959 to the service of 1,503 children in 1970. George Nickolas has been the program chairman for the Disabled American Veterans during this growth period.

Most people engaged in charity and a program like the trading stamps for needy children program and serving as service officer might draw the line as having done their job, but this is not true of George. In 1967, he published a book called Veterans Information Directory which was given free to veterans all over the United States to inform them on disability retirement benefits from the military service. The reaction from the book caused George to seek other avenues of informing the veterans of America. He contacted the Rock Island Arsenal Target newspaper and began writing his column entitled, "Vet's Corner" in January 1968. He also was able to work out a program with KSTT radio to air his "Tips to Veterans" program of spot announcements. This program ran for over a year and one-half, six times a day.

In January 1970, his column titled, "The Sea Lawyer" began appearing in the Jackstaff News, now named the Hai Quan—The U.S. Navyman in the Republic of Vietnam—which reaches every U.S. Navy activity in Vietnam. He was elected State commander of the Disabled American Veterans of Iowa in June 1966. He was appointed to the Iowa Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped in Iowa and has made a very important contribution. He recently arranged for a franchise homebuilder to design his complete line of homes to allow handicapped veterans and citizens to build or purchase one of the Mini-Mansons, Inc. homes.

George Nickolas dearly loves the United States of America and even though he was enrolled in college in 1951, decided to enlist in the U.S. Navy. His love of this country has continued as is evident from his speeches and his writings. In 1967, he wrote a letter to the editor telling the story of a returned Vietnam veteran who had lost his foot and had expressed his love of this country by stating to George that he would give his other foot in defense of the freedoms that this country offered its citizens. The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge selected this letter to receive a George Washington Honor Medal. In 1969, Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co. sponsored the publication of George's article, "The Day Our Flag Spoke" and again the Freedoms Foundation awarded George a George Washington Honor Medal. Each quarter a patriotic article

written by George Nickolas appears in the Defense Electronic Supply Center's Security Guide. He has had patriotic articles published in the New Age.

In addition to the awards from the Freedoms Foundation, George has been awarded citations from the Veterans' Administration, the Davenport Chamber of Commerce, and the Disabled American Veterans. He was selected as Iowa's Outstanding Disabled American Veteran for 1968.

I am personally acquainted with this fine American and I am indeed proud to claim him as one of my friends.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of one of our Nation's very finest organizations, the Disabled American Veterans. Along with the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur, I share the view that "membership in no group in the world carries greater honor than in the Disabled American Veterans." Their bravery and patriotism stands unsurpassed. All Americans owe them a monumental debt that can never be adequately repaid, for their sacrifices have been irreplaceable.

The DAV organization developed after World War I to help injured and sick veterans and their families to make their way in the world. Very nearly the only resource it had in those early years was the determination of its founders to obtain better medical treatment and rehabilitation training for their fellow members. Through all the years since—through World War II, the Korean conflict and now the Vietnam war—the DAV has remained true to its compassionate and humane purposes.

The DAV's idento-tags program is probably the organization's best known effort. Under this program, which provides miniature license plates to millions of American motorists, over 2 million sets of lost keys have been able to be returned to their rightful owners. But the DAV and its women's auxiliary have also given their backing to many other worthwhile efforts. They have given much personal assistance to handicapped children. They have established a scholarship program for deserving youngsters. They have set up a disaster fund to aid members who are victims of natural disasters, such as a flood or earthquake. They have developed and trained a field staff of national service officers who give devoted service and counsel to disabled veterans in need of help. And most recently, they have made impressive gains in their goal of sending 20 million letters from individual citizens to the Government of North Vietnam in a sustained effort to secure the humane treatment and early release of American prisoners of war.

For all such reasons and more, I am deeply honored to participate in this golden jubilee observance for our Disabled American Veterans. As we reflect on their accomplishments, however, it would be well to remind ourselves anew that the provision of proper medical care, adequate compensation for disabilities, sufficient training to restore employability and proper compensation to families remain the continued obligation of the American people to our disabled veterans

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in saluting the Disabled American Veterans as they commemorate 50 years of service to America's war disabled and their families.

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, it has been my privilege to witness firsthand the tremendous job the DAV does in behalf of our Nation's disabled veterans and their families to insure that they receive all the benefits to which they are entitled.

In addition, the DAV has consistently presented a solid front in support of those men and women who now serve our country, especially those men missing and imprisoned in Southeast Asia.

I know of no group of Americans who more richly deserve the praise and admiration of this Nation than the Disabled American Veterans. It is with great respect and friendship that I salute their half-century of service and offer best wishes for many, many years of future success.

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, March marks the anniversary of 50 years of service by the Disabled American Veterans to wounded American veterans.

For 50 years the DAV, through their national service program, has assisted wounded servicemen and their dependents obtain the benefits provided them by Congress. They have eased the return of hundreds of thousands of men who otherwise might not have been able to live decent lives. They have eased the pain of not knowing how to start again a new life encumbered by a disability, handicapped, and unable to find work or an education upon return from service.

The service of American soldiers to their country can never be forgotten. While we in good faith have provided the resources for returning servicemen to enter again the mainstream of American life, the DAV has insured through action that none of these resources will be wasted through disuse. Their service is an inspiration to all who seek to do good.

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my colleagues in paying tribute to members of the Disabled American Veterans and to the great DAV organization on its golden anniversary.

From its inception, the Disabled American Veterans organization's service to the community, State, and Nation has been a vigorous contribution to the American way of life. It has labored tirelessly and unselfishly to assure that those patriots disabled in the service of our country and the cause of freedom would receive the compassionate care and the generous assistance which they need and have earned.

The accomplishments of the Disabled American Veterans and the services rendered to and on behalf of the Nation's disabled veterans and their dependents are most outstanding. However, perhaps the greatest contribution of the DAV has been its dedication to the proposition that their comrades who paid freedom's supreme sacrifice can be most highly honored by continually working to perpetuate the best in our national heritage.

I congratulate the DAV for its accomplishments of the past 50 years and look forward with confidence to the continued devotion of this fine organization to the welfare of our Nation's veterans and the best interest of America.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, today we honor an organization that holds a significant spot in the annals of American history—the Disabled American Veterans. It is fitting and proper, in this time of continued worldwide military involvement, that we join together in Congress to note the accomplishments, contributions, dedication, loyalty, and spirit of the DAV.

The State of Ohio is particularly proud that it was in Cincinnati that the Christmas Day, 1919, meeting organized by Judge Robert Marx led to the idea of a disabled veterans organization. With equal pride we note that the national headquarters, where the DAV's programs are conceived and promulgated, remains in Cincinnati.

The purpose of DAV was simply stated in the original constitution, and it remains:

> To advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and disabled veterans . . . to cooperate with all federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions, health, and interest of wounded, injured and disabled veterans . . . and to encourage in all people the spirit of understanding which will guard against all future wars.

The DAV grew out of the wartime comradeship transferred from battlefields abroad to daily life at home. This organization of wartime disabled now numbers more than 2,000 chapters and there are over 300,000 members in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Australia, the Philippine Islands, and several other foreign countries. More than 100,000 are life members.

The impact of the DAV on veterans affairs cannot be underestimated. I think it is important to note that since 1920, nearly all legislation beneficial to disabled veterans has been encouraged by the DAV. Certainly, we here in Congress fully appreciate the assistance given by the DAV in our efforts to create legislation which meets the needs of our disabled veterans.

It would be incorrect, however, to assume that the activities of the DAV are solely directed toward obtaining enactment of new legislation which meets these needs. Above all, DAV remains a totally nonpartisan organization with the purpose of providing service and assistance to the wartime disabled and their dependents.

As the official voice of all wartime disabled, the Disabled American Veterans acts as a liaison with the hundreds of public agencies to seek out and provide the services needed by these men. The organization employs 150 professionally trained national service officers to assist in obtaining the benefits to which our disabled veterans have legal entitlement. All of these men, incidentally, are themselves disabled veterans.

Among the services available to the disabled veteran are medical care, hos-

pitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment; all of which are generally obtained with the counsel of one of the service officers who are located in Veterans' Administration regional offices around the United States. Through these service programs and by working through local organizations and agencies, the DAV has been most effective in providing those in need with the highest quality service available in the shortest period of time. In an age of massive bureaucracy, the DAV continually proves that its reputation for efficiency and effectiveness is unmatched.

Nevertheless, Americans are often too busy with their plush lives to remember, or worry, about the contributions made by our veterans. Too often we overlook their dedication to the defense of America and the freedoms for which she so proudly stands. It has become the custom in some circles to belittle patriotism, to deride sincere and patriotic love of country. Nevertheless, our disabled veterans have displayed their love for this Nation in the fullest sense. Many of them left wives and families behind to defend our freedom and protect a great Nation and its ideals. We cannot turn our backs on these men who have given so much for our security.

A man who was President just 4 years after the birth of the DAV, Calvin Coolidge, had this to say to an earlier group of veterans:

> The Nation which forgets its defenders will be itself forgotten.

But we have no intention of forgetting them. These are men who have stood against incredible odds and lashed out at the enemies that have threatened our democracy. These are men who have returned from war carrying the burden of their courage under their bandages. These are men who will always be a source of pride to us and our Nation.

One of the greatest sentences written by any American President is especially fitting today as we honor the DAV:

> The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

"Here" was Gettysburg for Abraham Lincoln. "Here" for us is Verdun, Chateau Thierry, Iwo Jima, Korea, and Vietnam.

But we must also take "here" to mean America, because it is here, in these United States, where our injured and maimed veterans return. We must provide them something to return to—hospitals, rehabilitation, and training centers and then jobs. This burden is upon all Americans, but especially upon Congress. I appeal today to my friends and colleagues to not only join with me in saluting our disabled veterans, but in assuring the establishment of better programs and facilities for their return to society. We must do this in order that these men who have given so much can share to the fullest possible extent the peace and security enjoyed by all Americans as a result of their sacrifices.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today the Disabled American Veterans celebrate the 50th anniversary of their organization. The DAV was founded on the basic principle that our Nation's first duty to her veterans is the rehabilitation of her wartime disabled. The DAV has served this principle well.

In my home State of Arizona nearly 4,000 persons serve the needs of others through their active membership in DAV. The Arizona chapters provided over 15,000 hours of volunteer service in Veterans' Administration hospitals and nursing homes housing VA patients in 1970 alone. Other local DAV activities include some outstanding youth programs, participation in the "Jobs for Veterans" campaign, and aid to the National League of Families of Men Missing in Action or Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia.

Our Nation is stronger, because of the determination and dedication of the DAV. Their sacrifices have provided a fine example for all of us.

It is a privilege to commend the Disabled American Veterans on their golden anniversary.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to participate in this "Disabled American Veterans Day in Congress: A Tribute to Quiet Courage." This special order is particularly appropriate in these times, when discontent over prolonged hostilities and large Defense budgets tends to overshadow the respect we should all have for those who suffered disabilities in service to their country.

It is the duty of all Americans who have escaped disabilities in our Nation's armed conflicts to remember those who were not so fortunate. In fulfilling this duty and in reminding others to do likewise, no organization has been more successful or more worthy of praise than the organization we are honoring today—the Disabled American Veterans. I am proud to say that I have been a member of this organization for many years.

For the past 50 years, the Disabled American Veterans have remembered and served disabled veterans and their dependents, including those who were not members of the organization. They have worked diligently with the Members and committees of Congress to insure that the disabled veterans receive the benefits they deserve. They have also worked with the appropriate Federal agencies and departments and with the veterans and their dependents to insure that those entitled to benefits receive them.

The disabled American war veterans are to be especially commended for their efforts in helping the disabled veterans to help themselves through their rehabilitation programs. These programs have the very desirable effect of helping the veterans to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families without sacrificing their sense of dignity and accomplishment.

It is indeed fitting that we set this day aside to express our appreciation to this fine organization and to wish them continued success in their future endeavors.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, as a longtime friend of the Disabled American Veterans, I am pleased to be joining my colleagues in saluting the DAV on its 50th anniversary of continued service to America's war disabled. Throughout its distinguished history, the DAV has assisted disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all the benefits to which they are legally entitled.

These include proper care and treatment for disabilities incurred, increased, or aggravated during service to our country and furthermore, adequate compensation for widows, minor children, and other dependents. Two other ways this organization serves the needs of disabled veterans are through the setting up of scholarships for the children of disabled veterans and the starting of Boy Scout chapters for handicapped children with disabled veterans providing the necessary leadership.

By far the largest problem this organization has tackled recently has been the instigation of a vast letter writing campaign to North Vietnam demanding better treatment for those Americans who are now prisoners of war.

It has become evident throughout the history of the DAV that service, care, and understanding have become its trademarks. Let us join with millions of other Americans in extending our gratitude and thanks to this organization which for 50 years has striven to provide for the needs of our brave men who are injured while serving our country. It is important, especially in these troubled times, that we have this organization to continue with its fine record of helping others.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today, "DAV Day in Congress," is a commemoration of 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans to America's war disabled. I am pleased to join this effort and would like to offer some observations about the DAV.

The Disabled American Veterans was formed in 1920. The organization represents veterans at board of appeal hearings to insure that benefits such as disability compensation, vocational relief, education, hospitalization, outpatients, and pensions are equitably allocated. The DAV has also organized a letterwriting campaign to protect mistreatment of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. The DAV wants the North Vietnamese to identify all POW's, to return the sick and the injured, to have impartial inspection of facilities, and to permit the free exchange of mail.

I have supported these efforts in the past, and I wholeheartedly endorse them now.

I think the DAV performs a function that is both commendable and important. It stresses the human side of an unpleasant subject, war. It reminds us that brave men who serve their country should be remembered. It pinpoints their problems and tries to solve them. For these reasons, I salute the DAV.

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has always recognized the courage and efforts of the men who have fought our wars. These men have given more than we can hope to thank them for or more than we can imagine. However, there is one organization that has consistently given help and guidance to those veterans disabled because of service to our

country. For more than 50 years, the National Organization of the Disabled American Veterans has provided immeasurable service to those who have given so much to our Nation.

The Disabled American Veterans was founded on the principle that this Nation's first duty to veterans is the rehabilitation of its wartime disabled. This principle includes proper medical care and treatment for veterans, adequate compensation for the degree of disablement caused by such injury, training and educating men to restore them to gainful employment, and adequate compensation to the widows, minor children and dependent parents of veterans who die as a result of service-incurred disabilities.

The work of the Disabled American Veterans has restored faith and hope to many veterans who otherwise might not have had the courage to carry on.

In 1961, President John Kennedy called this Nation to greatness when he said:

Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.

The Disabled American Veterans serve those who have done much for our country. I know I join my colleagues in the Congress and the people of Alaska in expressing our sincere thanks to the DAV for the outstanding and important work they do.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans, now celebrating a half century of service to veterans and their families throughout the United States. The DAV's golden anniversary—a milestone in America's history of care for its disabled veterans—shows just how pressing and just how enduring the need is for such an organization. It has fulfilled its mission well—indeed, beyond all expectations. Since 1921—when a virtual handful of veterans founded the DAV in Cincinnati, Ohio—it has helped make possible a fruitful and meaningful life for countless veterans disabled in the service of their country. This single-minded goal has not changed over the past 50 years; as Abraham Lincoln put it:

To care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan.

Chartered by the Congress in 1932, the DAV soon began a wholesale expansion of its activities. Still another expansion—this one came soon after the Pearl Harbor attack—brought the disabled of World War II within the DAV's scope. As always, the organization's principal objective was getting fair compensation, adequate medical care, and gainful employment for disabled veterans. On July 15, 1942, the Congress amended the DAV's charter, making veterans of all American wars eligible for membership.

Many people are surprised to learn that disabled veterans do not routinely and automatically receive VA benefits. In each case the veteran must file a claim, marshal the appropriate evidence in the claim's support, and explicitly demonstrate legal entitlement. It is here that the DAV plays its most significant role. Employing full-time professionals accredited by the VA, the organization represents veterans before VA rating boards in much the same way as a lawyer before the courts. The DAV's national service officers help disabled veterans prepare their claims for hospitalization, compensation, training, insurance and other benefits—and, equally as important, build the case necessary for a valid claim and appear before the rating boards in the veteran's behalf. Such comprehensive services, needless to say, are invaluable to America's disabled servicemen. They are provided free of charge and without obligation. Stationed in all VA offices throughout the country, DAV national service officers have handled more than 4 million claims for veterans and their families.

The DAV, moreover, publishes a monthly magazine dealing exclusively with veterans' affairs, and maintains insurance, employment and legislative departments at its headquarters here in Washington. The legislative department has done incalculable work in promoting and hastening the enactment of veterans' legislation.

The Massachusetts department of the DAV now has more than 20,000 members—part of the organization's 300,000 membership nationwide. Hoping to provide help to more and more veterans, the Massachusetts department has organized three new chapters—in Rockland, Hamilton, and Falmouth.

The State and national organization's current major projects, cooperating with the VA in making Vietnam veterans aware of their benefits and arousing American public opinion against North Vietnam's treatment of U.S. POW's, demonstrate the DAV's abiding dedication to its principles.

Like every other member of this body, I congratulate the DAV on its 50th anniversary of service.

With permission, Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a list of DAV officers in Massachusetts.

1970–71 DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

Commander: Robert C. Hagopian, Room 545, State House, Boston, Mass.

Sr. Vice Commander: John P. McGillowey, 48 Safford St., Braintree, Mass.

Jr. Vice Commanders:

William A. Tabb, 27 Calhoun Avenue, Everett.

Adalor Bernier, 81 E. Main Street, Avon.

Edward Orso, 40 Golden Avenue, Medford.

John McLaughlin, Treble Cove Rd, N. Billerica.

Richard Wells, 38 Nixon Rd., Framingham, Mass.

Robert D. Jones, 106½ Meetinghouse Rd, Chicopee.

Anthony Alves, 67 Boutwell St., Fall River.

Adjutant and Executive Secretary: Joseph R. Harold, 31 Riverside Avenue, Quincy.

Treasurer: George J. Lynch, PO Box 112, Dorchester Center Station, Dorchester.

Jr. P.D.C.: Robert S. Redding, 9 Brownlea Rd, Framingham.

National Executive Committeeman: Horace G. Still, 45 Norfolk Rd, Holbrook.

Finance Committee:

Peter P. Stonis, 1451 Washington St., Walpole.

Leo W. Lalley, 14 Lawson Lane, Braintree Highlands.

Joseph B. Varley, 135 E. Main Street, Marlboro.

Arthur H. Trepanier, 51 Goldsmith St., Littleton.

Joseph Calvanese, 1847 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield.

Joseph L. Francis, 10 Old Church St., Yarmouth.

Boyd H. Bowers, 14 John Street, Woburn.

Anthony Caradonna, 53 Belmont Street, Haverhill.

Audience Committee:

Thomas F. Hayes, 20 Willow Street, Reading, Chairman.

Horace G. Still, 45 Norfolk Rd., Holbrook.

Robert S. Redding, 9 Brownlea Rd., Framingham.

Frank S. Salek, 801 Worcester Street, Southbridge.

Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Chaplain: Rev. Carl Bergstrom, VA Hospital, 150 S. Huntington Ave., Jamaica Plain.

Chief of Staff: Michael D. Hurley, Police Desk, 100 Nashua St., Boston.

Officer of the Day: Frank Shumski, 289 Dean Street, Norwood.

Sgt. at Arms: George Chaloux, 22 Overlook Avenue, Burlington.

Sgt. of Color Guard: Edward F. Hogan, 69 Atlantic Street, Quincy.

Department Service Officer: Walter P. Mason, 505 E. 7th Street, S. Boston.

Historian: Thomas L. Gallagher, 7 Prescott Street, Charlestown.

Inspector: Arthur Cushing, 34 Crown Street, Milton, Mass.

Director, Public Relations, Caesar L. Donnaruma, 5 Prince Street, Boston.

Life Membership Chairman: Judge David B. Williams, 76 Wood St., Concord.

Auxiliary Liaison Officer: Boyd H. Bowers, 14 John Street, Woburn.

N.O.T.R. Liaison Officer: Albert Kaplan, 130 Mill St., Malden.

Director Community Services: George A. Wells, 59 Clark Street, Worcester.

Employment Officer: James Ferguson, Vet Empl. Rep. U.S. Dept. of Labor, JFK Bldg., Boston.

For Information on Federal Civil Service: Thomas Walsh, Rm. 1012, Post Office Bldg., Boston.

Department Supply Officer: Alfred W. Coyne Jr., Room 545, State House, Boston.

National Service Officer in Charge: Arthur H. Wilson, Room E 318 JFK Bldg., Boston.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the 50 years of service rendered by the Disabled American Veterans to America's war disabled, their widows and orphans.

It is appropriate that the DAV had its origins in a party organized for some 100 disabled veterans in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Christmas Day 1919. The party had been organized to bring cheer and fellowship into the lives of veterans from Ohio Mechanics Institute, and those attending extending their consideration to the 300,000 wounded, disabled, handicapped or ill veterans who had been mustered out of the services following the end of World War I. The needs of these disabled veterans were many—medical care, education, vocational training, compensation and benefits for those unable to support their families.

During 1920, an active organizational campaign was carried forward by Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati which culminated in the DAV's first national convention held in Detroit, Mich., on June 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1921. The members of the DAV, although often beset by substantial financial problems, moved forward through the years with great dedication in an effort to fulfill their organization's mission of assuring that all our country's wartime disabled, their widows and their dependents, have been adequately cared for.

I am aware of the great assistance which is rendered to disabled veterans by the DAV's staff of service officers who are located in the various Veterans' Administration regional offices throughout the country.

The country has a special obligation to those who have been disabled while serving their Nation. As a Member of the House of Representatives since 1955, I have had the pleasure of working with representatives of the DAV on legislation aimed at fulfilling this obligation.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and privilege to join with my colleagues here in this well-merited tribute to the Disabled American Veterans organization on the occasion of their rightful celebration of 50 years of dedicated and distinguished service to their country and to the disabled American veterans, and their families, of all our wars.

The story of the DAV is well known to those of us who have been associated in Congress with the eloquent leadership its legislative arm has provided in sponsoring laws to provide ever more effective care and rehabilitation for the disabled veteran. Founded in 1921, at a time when some 300,000 veterans had returned wounded or disabled from the First World War, the DAV received a congressional charter in 1932, establishing its well-deserved status as the only, nonprofit, nonsectarian agency dedicated exclusively to the needs and rights of disabled veterans. In 1942 its scope was extended to include all American war disabled.

Today there are over 300,000 members in some 2,000 local chapters throughout the United States and abroad. To adequately help these members and their families the DAV employs the largest professionally trained national service staff, each member of which is himself a disabled veteran, of any national veterans' organization in America.

These efficient representatives provide prompt and effective assistance to disabled veterans and their dependents in their relations with the Veterans' Administration and other public agencies. The legislative program of the DAV concentrates on the sponsorship of laws designed to secure more adequate care and rehabilitation for the war disabled and his dependents as new needs arise and they have been remarkably successful in this vitally important area of their activities.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, because of their outstanding and unsurpassed record of gallant service, not only to all disabled American war veterans but to the civic progress of nearly every community in this country, I am very proud to take part in this congressional salute to Disabled American Veterans in recognition of their golden jubilee. Their patriotic leadership and accomplishments constitute a major contribution toward the improvement of the quality of life to all their fellow citizens and all Americans share in the pride and honor which is theirs on this historic occasion.

As we express our common praise for this unique organization let us also unite in our prayers that their concrete example of quiet courage and human concern for others may continue to inspire our Nation and our people to stalwartly meet and peacefully resolve all our internal and external challenges now and forever.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, my remarks in tribute to the Disabled American Veterans and their aptly designated "quiet courage" will be brief. This is not because my respect and admiration for their 50 years of dedicated service as a veterans' organization is in any way limited. On the contrary—they have done such a fine job that words of mine are hardly necessary.

Members of the DAV served their country well in war and have continued their service in peace, as well. Since their beginnings in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1920, their congressionally chartered work for the improvement of the health, education, rehabilitation, and improved opportunities for disabled veterans and their widows and dependents has been hugely successful. Their service officers have handled upwards of 8 million cases. Long before anyone had ever heard of the need for "ombudsmen" to prod government into the performance of its obligations to individual citizens, the DAV was representing disabled veterans before the Veterans' Administration when former servicemen were making their claims for disability compensation.

One of the reasons that disability compensation for service-incurred disabilities is a fact and not a promise for millions of disabled veterans is because of the work of the DAV, with Congress as well as with the Veterans' Administration. The DAV will continue its great career in the service of veterans with the knowledge that, as evidenced today, it has the full and continuing support of Members of Congress. Their recent activities on behalf of the POW's is typical of their deep concern for those who have served our country faithfully and well. Their achievements in New Hampshire have been notable. I am proud to work with DAV chapters in my district. They are truly patriots with a purpose and working with them on problems and for the good of our country is a high honor.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today in commemorating the 50 years of service by the Disabled American Veterans to American men who have been disabled by the cruelty of war.

The DAV has diligently worked to assist disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all benefits to which they are legally entitled.

So often the wheels of bureaucracy grind slowly and erratically, and it is necessary for a dedicated and persistent organization such as the DAV to insure that the rights and benefits promised by law are finally secured.

With the Vietnam war disabling so many of our young men in military service, the challenge to DAV has continued. It is gratifying to see that the Disabled American Veterans has responded to the problem with academic and on-the-job training programs to help seriously disabled veterans to return to vocational activity. These men deserve no less.

It is a tribute to the DAV that its tireless and unselfish efforts are assuring that disabled veterans receive the compassionate care and the generous assistance which they so clearly deserve.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to join my colleagues in honoring the Disabled American Veterans for their half-century of distinguished service to our disabled veterans and their dependents.

I am continually impressed by the selflessness of this organization, which has labored so long and effectively for those who have sacrificed for our Nation. Typically, the services are offered all veterans, regardless of whether they are members of DAV.

It is most fitting that the DAV receives this recognition of a special day in Congress. Few groups in any walk of American life have done as much to earn such tributes.

Although I fully expect the DAV to go onto even greater accomplishments during the next 50 years, today I join wholeheartedly in saluting this proud and venerable organization on the occasion of this milestone in its history.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on their 50th anniversary.

Since its organization, shortly after World War I, the DAV has distinguished itself through unstinting service on behalf of our wounded veterans and their families.

It is an organization born of duty and courage. When the guns of Europe fell silent in 1918, of the 4 million Americans returning to civilian life, 300,000 had suffered disabling wounds or were ill.

Government efforts to take care of these men were hastily set up and far from adequate. Programs for returning the disabled to useful and productive lives had bogged down.

Against this disheartening background, the DAV came into being. It has never wavered from its original goal "to advance the interest and the work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, their widows and dependents—to cooperate with all Federal and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the conditions of health and interest of wounded, injured or disabled veterans."

Besides its national service program, the DAV helps children of disabled veterans obtain an education through scholarships. Last year it established a special fund to aid victims of natural disasters and it also conducts a program, in cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America, to teach disabled youngsters how to overcome their handicaps and lead normal lives.

The DAV's trademark is a blue flower called the "forget-me-not," which it sells each year as a fund raiser. The flower is more than a symbol. It is a genuine reminder that the DAV does not forget.

Currently, the DAV is carrying on a

massive nationwide campaign to focus attention on the plight of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

Spot announcements asking listeners to write to the North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris demanding the release of American POW's have been distributed to more than 700 television stations and to over 6,000 radio stations. More than 5 million leaflets have been sent to individuals, asking them to write similar letters.

The DAV's goal is to get 20 million letters into the hands of the North Vietnamese, letting them know that we have not forgotten.

We owe the DAV and its members an abiding debt. Their sacrifices and continued service to their comrades and their families can only serve as an inspiration to all America. It is an honor to join in this congressional "tribute to quiet courage" demonstrated by the DAV during the past 50 years.

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, over 50 years ago, a group of American veterans, having returned from service in the First World War wounded and, in many cases, disabled, met together to explore their common concerns. As a result of these early meetings in Cincinnati, the Disabled American Veterans came into existence, and held its first national convention exactly 50 years ago. Today, there are over 300,000 members in some 2,000 local chapters throughout the United States and its territories, and abroad. Since 1942, the DAV has represented the interests of all American war-disabled servicemen.

The record of achievement and service by the DAV during the past 5 decades is truly impressive. Obedient to the classic words of Abraham Lincoln defining the Nation's duty to those who have been wounded in battle and to their families, the DAV has sought to "bind up the Nation's wounds." It has reached out to individuals—veterans and their dependents—with programs of service and rehabilitation at every level. The DAV has advocated meaningful legislation to help the disabled veteran, and has worked diligently for its enactment. In recent years, the Vietnam veteran has benefited from the care and assistance of the DAV as have veterans of earlier conflicts in this century.

All Americans are proud of the DAV and its distinctive mission, and I am happy to join my colleagues in extending sincere congratulations, heartfelt gratitude, and assured support in the days ahead.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we rightfully paid homage to three heroes whose superb lunar mission was admired and applauded by all the world. Today I would like to pay homage to the unsung and oftentimes forgotten heroes whose equally superb missions during the three wars we have fought in the last three decades cost them more than we can ever repay. We supplied the weapons, but they supplied themselves, and no formula of words could ever balance our tremendous indebtedness to them.

Today is Disabled American Veterans Day in Congress, and only the fact that my luck was a little better than theirs in World War II is responsible for the fact that I am standing here relatively intact, to praise their great gallantry.

They are climbing the steeper cliff without bitterness or reproach, with conscience clear that when their country needed them they came, and I honor them for that devotion, and their calm acceptance of the price they paid, in many cases, beyond belief.

Our country endures because of their bravery and sacrifice, and I only pray that we can take continuing fire from their spirit in any future challenges that lie before us.

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative from the State of Ohio, the birthplace of the Disabled American Veterans organization, I am particularly pleased that we in Congress are taking the time today to pause to recognize its accomplishments.

When the DAV was founded 50 years ago in Cincinnati, it was rooted in the principle that this Nation's first duty to veterans is the rehabilitation of its wartime disabled. To this end, the DAV policy has had a four-pronged approach: first, proper medical care and treatment of veterans for disabilities incurred, increased or aggravated by military service; second, adequate compensation for the degree of disablement caused by such disabilities; third, training and/or education to restore employability of the wartime disabled into gainful employment; and, fourth, adequate compensation to the widows, minor children and dependent parents of veterans who die as the result of a service-incurred disability. There is no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that the DAV has admirably fulfilled these goals during its first five decades.

In addition, in recent months, the DAV has undertaken a program in behalf of our prisoners of war and missing in action in Southeast Asia. These efforts have generated thousands of letters to the government of North Vietnam. I think it is appropriate that we single out the contribution which they have made in continuing to focus national and worldwide attention on this problem.

Mr. Speaker, certainly it is clear that the over 300,000 members of the DAV have and are continuing to accept the charge contained in the DAV ritual—"to be earnest, faithful, and devoted, and to remember that our mission as a Disabled American Veterans Organization is not fulfilled until all our country's wartime disabled, their widows and their dependents, have been adequately cared for." I am honored to participate in this day of recognition of their fulfillment, and I extend my appreciation and commendations to all DAV members, particularly those in Dayton. I am confident that with their continuing efforts our disabled veterans will be served well during the next half century.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our gallant Disabled American Veterans. These men, who helped attain our military objectives on the battlefields, have undertaken an even tougher battle in their determination to rehabilitate themselves and secure proper consideration and adequate benefits for the thousands of their fellow soldiers more battle scarred than themselves.

We in Congress must never forget the terrible sacrifices these men have made for their country. We must do everything in our power to make sure that our Disabled American Veterans can lead a productive life with dignity.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to one of the finest organizations in the United States, the Disabled American Veterans. For 50 years the DAV has provided unselfish service to the returning wounded and handicapped. It is only fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we take this moment to honor those whose quiet courage has for so long brought honor to our Nation.

Any Vietnam veteran returning to the United States is faced with enormous obstacles to his adjustment. He comes back not to cheering crowds or blaring headlines, but long unemployment lines and meager unemployment checks. He comes back not as a hero, but as a stranger in a foreign land; a land that simply cannot grasp the depth and breadth of his war experience.

The situation is even more critical for the disabled veteran, handicapped by the war as well as the times. This is where the DAV enters, informing him of his rights under the law, representing him before the government, and leading him back into the cycle of American life. I cannot imagine a more worthwhile enterprise.

The success of the enterprise is well proven. Not long ago the DAV created a program with the Boy Scouts of America for handicapped young men, utilizing disabled veterans for leadership. The national commander of the DAV said recently that:

> It's sort of an inspiration for the (handicapped) kids to see a man who has been disabled overcome his problem.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, and it should be an inspiration for us as well to witness the quiet courage of these men, resolute in their will to continue serving their country.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to join with my colleagues today in commemorating the 50th anniversary of one of this Nation's outstanding organizations, the Disabled American Veterans. The DAV is a unique organization in many ways. It has no honorary membership. Membership in the DAV is restricted to veterans who are suffering from a disability incurred as a result of their military service. Fifty years ago a small group of disabled veterans formed the Disabled American Veterans for the sole purpose of providing service to their fellow disabled veterans and their dependents. During these past 50 years the DAV has not deviated from its single purpose to serve the disabled and it is to be highly commended for this.

DAV's program of service to the se-

verely disabled and his dependents encompasses many activities. Principal among these and the one for which the DAV is most noted is its rehabilitation program. The DAV maintains a large staff of national service officers stationed at Veterans' Administration regional offices and hospitals throughout this country. In my home State of Texas I have personally found the DAV service officers to be highly trained and extremely dedicated in their endeavors to render service to all veterans and their dependents. I am sure that these service officers with whom I am personally acquainted exemplify the type of dedication that exists among the Disabled American Veterans service officers throughout the United States.

In addition to the DAV's outstanding service program, they are to be highly commended for their work on behalf of legislation to improve the welfare of all disabled veterans and their dependents. As a member of the Committee on Vetearns' Affairs I have had an opportunity to closely observe and work with the legislative staff of the Disabled American Veterans. I have been impressed with their interest in not only the type of legislation which affects all disabled veterans, but they have worked just as diligently in support of relatively minor bills which benefit only an isolated few of the seriously disabled veterans. As an example, in the 90th Congress, in addition to strongly supporting and working for the legislation which provided for increases in the compensation rates for all veterans, the dependency and indemnity compensation rates for widows, and the increases in the education and pension programs, the DAV just as strongly supported and worked on behalf of legislation which preserved the disability compensation evaluations for a few seriously disabled veterans who suffer from loss of limbs. The DAV supported legislation which increased the special housing allowance for the paraplegics. It strongly supported legislation which provided complete outpatient care for the permanently and totally disabled service-connected war veteran, and legislation which provided unlimited nursing home care for the service-connected veterans.

There are many who share in the responsibility for the achievements of the Disabled American Veterans in the past 50 years. Among these, of course, are their outstanding national service officers, but there are also the chapters and department officers who have given so unselfishly of their time and energies.

On this occasion. Mr. Speaker, I wish to especially commend the administration of the national commander, Cecil W. Stevenson; the national adjutant, Denvil D. Adams; as well as the national legislative director, Charles Huber, and his very hard-working staff.

THE EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULVER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. ANDERSON) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of myself and 38 cosponsors, I am introducing legislation to provide insurance for homeowners and businessmen against damage and losses resulting from earthquakes.

In 1968, the Congress enacted the National Flood Insurance Act which stated that—

> Many factors have made it uneconomic for the private insurance industry alone to make flood insurance available to those in need of such protection on reasonable terms and conditions; but a program of flood insurance with large-scale participation of the Federal Government and carried out to the maximum extent practicable by the private insurance industry is feasible and can be initiated.

This act has been hailed as a success. As of December 1970, the flood insurance program had over 60,000 policies outstanding with a dollar value of $1 billion; yet all claims under the program have been covered by private companies out of the premium revenues without Federal reinsurance.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation we are introducing would extend the flood insurance program to cover losses resulting from earthquakes.

Although a number of companies have offered earthquake insurance for many years, evidence shows that relatively few property owners have purchased such policies. In 1969, California property owners paid $5.8 million in premiums for earthquake insurance, but the Insurance Information Institute estimated that about 90 percent of this was for insurance on commercial buildings.

Yet, it has been reported that as few as one in 10,000 homeowners in the area hit by the February 9 earthquake are covered with earthquake insurance. In a 1969 study entitled "Toward Reduction of Losses From Earthquakes," the National Academy of Sciences reported that—

> Only 5 percent of California property insured against fire is also protected against earthquake hazards.

This same study goes on to say that—

> If such protection were to come suddenly into wide demand, earthquake insurance probably would be largely withdrawn from the market because of limitations of the capacity of insurance companies to stand concentrated losses.

Why is it—when California records about 700 earthquakes a year, and when experts predict that every 5 to 10 years an earthquake similar to the one that rocked Los Angeles on February 9 will occur on the California coast—why is it that so few property owners invest in earthquake insurance?

The experts generally agree that the clause which provides for a deduction of 5 percent of the value of the structure is the most prohibitive feature. The Insurance Information Institute states that:

> Some prospective buyers feel that the price is more than they want to pay or that the deductible on the losses sustained makes it unattractive.

Kenneth Klee, president of the California Insurance Brokers Association, has been quoted as saying that the cost and a substantial deductible provision make earthquake insurance unattractive to purchase. The National Academy of Sciences reports that:

> Earthquake insurance is not purchased in volume because it has a percentage-deductible feature, and because it is relatively costly.

Mr. Speaker, in other areas—such as flood and crime insurance—where rates are extremely high or insurance is difficult to purchase, the Federal Government has attempted to ease the strain on the homeowner and the businessman by assisting the private insurance industry in pooling risks, minimizing costs, and distributing burdens equitably among those who will be protected and the general public. I feel that we should broaden the base of policyholders by extending the flood insurance act to include earthquake coverage.

Some may feel that this legislation will benefit only those property owners of California, but this is not at all the case. Since 1953, earthquakes have wreaked havoc on five States; major disasters were declared after the earthquakes in Nevada in 1954; Hawaii in 1960; Alaska in 1964; Washington in 1965, and, most recently, California in this year. However, high intensity earthquakes have been reported throughout a large portion of the country. According to the paper, "Seismic Risk Studies in the United States," presented at the Fourth World Conference on Earthquake Engineering in 1969, earthquakes are most likely to occur in five principal areas:

One. The Western Coast of the United States;

Two. Central United States—centered in southern Illinois;

Third. New England—primarily New York and Massachusetts;

Fourth. South Carolina, and fifth the Northern Rocky Mountains—centered in Montana.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be joined by a distinguished list of cosponsors:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. Begich of Alaska.
Mr. Bell of California.
Mr. Biaggi of New York.
Mr. Burton of California.
Mrs. Chisholm of New York.
Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Collins of Illinois.
Mr. Corman of California.
Mr. Danielson of California.
Mr. Dellenback of Oregon.
Mr. Dellums of California.
Mr. Dorn of South Carolina.
Mr. Edwards of California.
Mr. Garmatz of Maryland.
Mr. Goldwater of California.
Mr. Halpern of New York.
Mr. Harrington of Massachusetts.
Mr. Hawkins of California.
Mr. Hechler of West Virginia.
Mrs. Hicks of Massachusetts.
Mr. Holifield of California.
Mr. Johnson of California.
Mr. Leggett of California.

Mr. McFall of California.
Mr. Matsunaga of Hawaii.
Mr. Miller of California.
Mr. Moss of California.
Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts.
Mr. Price of Illinois.
Mr. Rees of California.
Mr. Roe of New Jersey.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Roybal of California.
Mr. Sisk of California.
Mr. Van Deerlin of California.
Mr. Veysey of California.
Mr. Waldie of California.
Mr. Charles Wilson of California.

Under this act, the program will be administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and like the flood insurance program, a community would apply for eligibility for earthquake insurance through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. After a community is declared eligible and earthquake insurance is made available, earthquake insurance policies would be purchased from any local property and casualty insurance agency or broker licensed to do business within the State.

Claims from policyholders would be paid out of the premiums which would be held in a trust fund. If the total claims exceed the amount of the premiums, then the insurance companies would bear the losses up to 125 percent the amount collected in premiums. If the total claims were 2¼ times greater than the amount of premiums collected, the Federal Government would then enter and share the losses with the private insurance companies.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise in support of my distinguished colleague from California, Mr. GLENN ANDERSON, and his proposal to extend the provisions of the Flood Insurance Act to cover damage caused by earthquakes.

Inasmuch as the epicenter of the recent Los Angeles earthquake fell in my district, the 27th of California, I witnessesd at firsthand the terrible damage done by this natural catastrophe. Thousands of people saw their homes crack and buckle, their possessions smashed, and part of their land slip away. And these unfortunate people knew that no recompense could be obtained for these damages.

Federal assistance in natural disaster has many shortcomings, not the least of which is its failure to deal with the smaller losses which can really injure a family economically. As we all know, earthquake insurance has been out of the range of the vast majority of people in California because of its prohibitive expense. The high cost of this lack of coverage can most clearly be seen in the estimates for property damage in the Los Angeles area, which go as high as a billion dollars.

I therefore urge my colleagues to support this measure, which will bring the weight of the Federal Government to bear as a silent partner in enabling insurance companies to provide earthquake damage coverage at reasonable rates, without fear of undue loss to themselves.

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, Alaska shares a special relationship with the State of California in that both States have suffered, and continue to suffer, earthquakes of destructive force. Because of well-known geological factors it is certain that such tragedies will continue to occur and must be regarded as a part of life in these States. We can only hope that the centers of such earthquakes will not be in or near centers of population.

The recent California earthquake and the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake in Alaska were centered in areas of high population and development, and the results were a tragic loss of life and destruction of property. Other States suffer from earthquakes, as well, and along with floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, there are constant threats which we cannot at this time control through technology.

Still, there are a number of actions that we can and must take as a nation to deal with such emergencies. With specific regard to earthquakes, but general application to all natural disasters, I believe we should begin to form a comprehensive program to cope with this situation. Such comprehensive legislation might include:

Emergency assistance funding and coordination agencies to include housing, food, transportation and medical assistance through a central Federal office.

Medium-term assistance and subsidies for 12-month programs in the same areas so that a period of reconstruction and readjustment might take place for the victims. Employment, services, and loans for housing and business reestablishment would also be included.

Long-term assistance, including redevelopment loans in all essential areas, and Federal technical assistance in redevelopment activities in the disaster area.

Such legislation has been introduced before, and I shall work toward new programs during this Congress. Today it is my privilege to be included as a sponsor on a bill which addresses itself to a part of this overall solution, and a part which is of immediate concern.

The bill I am referring to is an amendment to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 which includes in the provisions of the former act a plan for insurance against earthquake losses. This amendment, prepared by Congressman GLENN M. ANDERSON of California, is an admirable first step in a comprehensive solution, and I join him as a cosponsor with great pleasure.

The single fact which must be appreciated in order to fully understand the necessity for such a program is that in each area where a major earthquake occurs, only 1 to 5 percent of the property is insured against such destruction. The reasons are equally simple. The premiums for such coverage are prohibitive in high-risk areas, and high deductible provisions make even this high premium coverage inadequate.

It is not the fault of the insurance industry, as the various actuarial factors make such policies legitimately high priced. It is the role of the Federal Government, as it was in the Flood Insurance Act, to bridge this gap and make earthquake insurance available to those who need it.

The legislation introduced today is a valid and modest approach to this situation. It establishes a new insurance program for earthquake damage under the provisions already set out for the flood insurance program. Like that program, it places the private insurance industry in the primary position of responsibility and provides Federal assistance only where necessary to make earthquake insurance possible on a reasonable basis. In addition to assistance in reducing premiums, the Federal Government will assist insurance carriers by offsetting their loss in the case of massive coverage payoffs.

I believe this program for earthquake insurance is well worth your support and encouragement. I will be offering additional and alternative proposals on the same subject within the next week, and would express the hope that, after prompt hearings, we can produce a finished program of earthquake insurance which will enable the victims of these disasters to at least make a reasonable recovery from such tragedies in the future.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

THEY CONTINUE TO SERVE WITH QUIET COURAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. VANDER JAGT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, in a time of intense debate over national policies and priorities, many voices have been raised to commend or deny the merits of our strategies and objectives. However, my thoughts today are removed from the area of debate and are quiet and humble in tone, for the men and deeds we endeavor to honor are far above the syntax of embellished or overstated oratory and speak simply and clearly for themselves.

The Congress has set aside today, March 3, 1971, to commemorate the 50 years of service of the Disabled American Veterans to America's war disabled. Founded by men who had become disabled on the battlefields of World War I, the DAV became an effective force in securing rehabilitation and proper care and benefits for thousands of other disabled veterans. With determination this exemplary organization works for the improvement of health, education, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for disabled veterans, their widows, and dependents.

Such a commemoration must naturally, in turn, praise those brave and un-

selfish men who in their quiet courage symbolize the sense of purpose, dedication, selflessness, and individual responsibility which characterizes this Nation's heritage. The heroism of our fighting men often continues long after the war they fought. It is especially evident in the wards of our veterans' hospitals and in the manner in which disabled veterans fight to overcome handicaps in order to lead a productive life.

To these men and the wartime disabled veterans who work to assist them we say thank you from the bottom of our hearts, and God bless you.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

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

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced two bills concerning the social security program. The first bill would provide for an automatic cost of living increase in the insurance benefits payable from the social security accounts. Benefits which fall behind the cost of living do little but keep poverty levels current. My bill, which would tie social security benefit increases to the rise in the consumer price index would help meet the problem of loss of purchasing power. To finance the cost of living increase I have proposed that payment be made from general revenues, not by increasing social security taxes.

The second bill would permit social security recipients to earn up to $3,000 annually without suffering the penalty of reductions in their regular cash benefits. I am concerned, not only by the need for action to help our older citizens to meet the burden of rising living costs, but by the fact that the present limitation serves to rob these citizens of the incentive to better their own circumstances. Many citizens, who could otherwise attain a higher standard of living by augmenting their social security incomes, hesitate to do so because of the penalty of reduced benefits.

These two provisions were included in the social security proposal as it passed the House last year, and I am most anxious that the provisions be enacted into law in the near future.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS' ORGANIZATION

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

Mr. MCDONALD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today the members of the Disabled American Veterans celebrate their golden anniversary of service to this Nation. I rise today to pay tribute to this organization, its leaders, and the goals which they have established and met.

Wars start with a bang, and too often end with a moan. Our young men and women who enter these battles for freedom and justice suffer many kinds of wounds. Some are cared for with a bandage or a crutch. Others are more serious, both physically and mentally.

The Disabled American Veterans was organized to provide guidance to returning veterans who have been wounded or disabled. Through its more than 1,900 local chapters, each returning veteran is contacted and assistance offered.

When a young man goes to war, Mr. Speaker, he does not ask what his benefits are in the event he is wounded. He goes where he is ordered, and does what he is ordered, and prays that he will not be a victim of an enemy bullet or bomb. The mental attitude that keeps our men fighting is that it will not happen to him.

But often it does. And the DAV is the group that provides the counseling and guidance to help these wounded veterans reenter the mainstream of American productivity.

The basic functions of the DAV national service program is to assist disabled veterans, their dependents, widows, and orphans in obtaining all benefits to which they have legal entitlement. These include Veterans' Administration disability compensation and pension, death indemnity compensation, death pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, hospitalization and outpatient treatment, national service life insurance, assistance in housing and employment, disability insurance benefits from the Social Security Administration, and others.

This service goes beyond the normal physical repairs to the wounded body. Through the DAV, the veteran is counseled and assisted through that difficult period of adjustment. If he is severely handicapped, he is shown that his handicap does not hamper him from making a living, raising a family, and otherwise living a normal life.

It is this service that is so valuable to a returning veteran. He gains hope where there was none. He gains skills to replace those lost through a wound. And he gains respect and confidence where there was only despair and frustration.

The Disabled American Veterans is a private group with public goals. All Americans should pause this day and note this anniversary. Nonveterans owe a deeper debt of gratitude than the veteran, Mr. Speaker, for our very security is assured through the veteran's effort in time of war.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

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

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this week I have introduced a bill which would testify to our firm commitment to continued innovation and growth in quality higher education, H.R. 5192, the National Foundation for Higher Education Act.

A concern to some of us in this body has been the manner in which the resources for our colleges and universities have been employed. For three decades the Federal Government has been employing the universities to do work which it wanted done. While most of these projects were undeniably in the national interest, the fact still remains that this tendency has worked to divert the academic community from pursuing excellence and reform in fields of its own choosing. Furthermore, reliance on the Federal research dollar has proven to have been an unwise economic choice in some cases, as recent DOD and NASA budget cuts have proven.

To aid academic institutions as they are making procedural reforms, the President has proposed the creation within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of a National Foundation for Higher Education.

This foundation would provide support by:

Encouraging excellence, innovation, and reform in postsecondary education;

Providing assistance for the design and establishment of innovative structures and teaching methods in higher education;

Expanding the methods and patterns of acquiring higher education and opening opportunities for such education to individuals of all ages and circumstances;

Strengthening the autonomy, individuality, and sense of mission of postsecondary educational institutions, and by supporting programs which are distinctive or of special value to American society; and

Encouraging postsecondary educational institutions to develop policies, programs, and practices which are responsive to social needs, and by providing an organization in the Federal Government which is concerned with the rationalization of public policy toward higher education.

This national foundation will be responsible to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Commissioner of Education. Its daily operations will be run by a Presidentially appointed director.

The foundation will be guided by an 18-man board, appointed by the President, which will be broadly representative of the general public and the education community.

In the legislation for the foundation, there is a long list of the types of activities for which the foundation might award grants or contracts. These activities include proposals for creation of new types of institutions, discovery of new methods of learning, the introduction of new methods of recruiting and retaining graduate faculty members, and the creation of new credentialling methods.

The President has requested $100 million in his 1972 budget for the foundation.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS DAY IN CONGRESS: A TRIBUTE TO QUIET COURAGE

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

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, disabled veterans helping their comrades; this is what the Disabled American Veterans is all about—and that is plenty. Today we pause in the House to note the 50th anniversary of this outstanding service organization which has, since 1920, pursued its single purpose of aiding the wartime service connected disabled veteran return to civilian life and have a chance at a decent life.

Disabled American Veterans has come a long way since that Christmas Day party in long-ago 1919 when a man of great vision, Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, Ohio, first caught the vision of what could be, of what must be done for America's disabled veteran. The great war to save democracy had come to a close and yet the American democracy was falling short in meeting its obligations to its returning heroes. The disabled veteran was lacking the means to obtain a sound education, to gain a meaningful vocational training program, to receive proper medical care for the wounds and injuries they had sustained and to be compensated for those injuries, rendered on behalf of a nation and her people. How could these men obtain the necessary benefits to protect the futures of wives and children when these men could no longer work? The problems seemed insurmountable but Judge Marx had a vision and America's war wounded are profiting every day from his foresight.

Today, nearly 300,000 dedicated members serve in the ranks of the DAV working for the consideration and benefits that are the right of those who have served their country very well. The organization today stands sound and effective and they have come a long way from the rocky beginning days when public and Government apathy, disorganization and a lack of financial means made the future quite cloudy.

The first national convention was called in June 1921 with 1,000 men in attendance. The big job had begun. Now, with the passing of half a century, the DAV's enthusiasm and dedication has not flagged. World War II and Korea have come and gone with their terrible roster of dead and disabled. The Nation now lives with Vietnam, a controversial war, a dividing war—and yet the DAV remains true to its mission. The first quarter of this year saw 1,178 Americans killed in Southeast Asia with 9,809 more wounded. The survival rate for wounded soldiers is now, thankfully, the highest in history due to new medical techniques on and off of the battlefield. Greater survival means more wounded and increased problems for the Nation and the DAV. The challenge has never been greater but it will be met.

Each new DAV officer, at every level, subscribes to the following charge upon assuming office:

I charge you to be earnest, faithful, and devoted, and to remember that our mission as a Disabled American Veterans organization is not fulfilled until all our country's wartime disabled, their widows and their dependents, have been adequately cared for.

Perhaps someday this mission will be met. Perhaps the guns of war will finally grow ever silent and the world will exist at peace. Until such time it will be the men of the DAV who will teach us what concern is all about.

FREE WORLD FLAG SHIPS TO NORTH VIETNAM DECLINING

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, I have just been advised by the Department of Defense that during February, four vessels flying free world flags called at North Vietnamese ports. These include three ships under British registry and one of the Somali Republic. This brings the total for the first 2 months of 1971 to seven such arrivals as compared with 10 arrivals during the same period last year. In connection with other allied efforts to cut the enemy's source of supply, I am encouraged to see the level of this seaborne trade continue to decline.

As I pointed out in my year end report on this problem on January 25, 1971, important progress has been made over the past 2 years in shrinking this source of supply, and I urge the administration to continue its efforts. A tabulation follows:

FREE WORLD FLAG SHIPS TO NORTH VIETNAM, 1971

	U.K.	SOM	Total
January	2	1	3
February	3	1	4
Total	5	2	7

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS ORGANIZATION

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

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I take this opportunity today to participate in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans organization. Certainly in a time when all American citizens are keenly aware of the role of the individual in service to his country, at a time when this Nation is divided over a costly war, we are acutely sensitive to those who have individually experienced the suffering and hardships of war service and we can deeply understand the need for helping them become involved again in our society.

This organization was founded by men who had themselves experienced these hardships and who know a compassion that only shared experiences can give. With a determined spirit to help fellow disabled veterans, these men resolved to rehabilitate themselves and secure proper consideration and adequate benefits for thousands of their battle-scarred comrades.

Over the years the services of the DAV organization have expanded and it has served to show many returning veterans new means of involvement in the Nation's professions. It has taken an active role in making the American public aware of our prisoners of war in North Vietnam and has encouraged citizens to call for North Vietnam to carry out the provisions of the Geneva Convention. It has served as an ombudsman, to make known to disabled veterans the benefits that are available to them, and as counselor, to encourage them to retrain or pursue educational paths which increase their professional skills.

It is appropriate and significant that all American citizens join in paying tribute to this organization and its service to DAV.

BOEING STIMULATES PRO-SST MAIL

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

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents has sent me a copy of a letter he received recently from the Boeing Co. asking that he join with them "in working for the continuation of the U.S. SST prototype airplanes." The letter was sent to all "suppliers and subcontractors to the aerospace industry." The letter said:

Employees should write their Congressmen, then contact their personal friends and relatives with encouragement for them in turn to join this effort.

Sample letters and telegrams were provided—none of which give any hint that it is a person connected with the aerospace industry who is writing.

With the thought that Boeing's letter may be of interest to my colleagues, I include it in the RECORD:

SUPPLIERS AND SUBCONTRACTORS TO THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

The question of further funding for America's Supersonic Transport Program will be taken up soon by Congress. If funding is denied for this next vital step in technology we may all anticipate a continuing attempt to suppress the very means by which social, environmental and economic progress is fostered. Everyone who earns a living by "making something" should be deeply concerned about this problem.

Being a supplier to the aerospace and allied industries, you are exposed to a great deal more fact than the average individual about America's SST Program. After studying the pros and cons I am sure that you will be convinced that an excellent airplane with little or no effect on the environment will result. Any reasonable man or woman who really cares to find out the facts and to judge America's Supersonic Transport realistically will come to the same conclusion.

The thousands of direct jobs that would be lost if we don't build the SST are certainly important but don't overlook the tens of thousands of people who work for companies such as yours supplying goods to the aerospace industry; machine shops, laboratories, plastics firms, machine tooling companies and of course a myriad of electric and electronic firms. All types of companies across the nation will be affected.

You and your people are encouraged to

join with us in working for continuation of the US/SST Prototype airplanes. This can best be done by exercising your American right to make your representatives in Washington, D.C. aware of your position. Employees should write their congressmen—then contact their personal friends and relatives with encouragement for them in turn to join this effort. Company management assistance is vital to stimulate this action and your personal efforts in this area are requested. Typical sample letters that may be used or modified to fit your particular efforts appear on the reverse side of this letter. Also included are sample public opinion telegrams. Past efforts of mail campaigns proved very effective during late 1970 but the need to repeat this effort is becoming more and more apparent. Your company together with several thousand others is being asked to assist.

Our use of a form letter to describe such a vital issue is certainly not desirable, however, in consideration of the magnitude and timing of the combined efforts required we trust you will react with personal effort.

Feedback regarding your company's activities for support is very important for overall assessment. It will be very much appreciated if activity status is forwarded to the following address.

SST DIVISION MATERIEL,
Orgn. 9–5804, M/S 43–49.

Hon. (JOHN DOE),
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
or
Hon. (JOHN DOE),
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR (DOE): or DEAR MR. (DOE): After reading about all of the arguments about America's Supersonic Transport Program, I have concluded it is a worthwhile project. I consider the SST vital to the nation's economic future and fully deserving of Federal support.

I strongly urge that you work and vote for this important national program which will insure a healthy, competitive U.S. aviation industry. Thousands of jobs throughout the nation are at stake. Don't deny American workers the chance to contribute towards making our world a better one to live in.

Respectfully,

_____.

DEAR SENATOR (DOE): OR DEAR MR. (DOE): We have read a lot lately about how something called "technology" has gotten out of hand and ought to be stopped before horrible things happen to us. This is rather childish, but a lot of people seem to take it seriously. Sure, we've got to clean up the environment. We've got to make sure our river water is not fouled and our cities are quieter places to live in. But why blame technology, when it is our only means of solving the problems?

Take the SST for example. We know that aircraft engines are getting cleaner and cleaner all the time. It stands to reason that the less time an airplane is in the air, the less it will pollute. It seems to me, then, that the SST is one good answer to our concern about the environment. As one who has followed the supersonic race with France and England, and Russia, I happen to think the American SST will be a far superior plane. We certainly shouldn't cut off the orderly development now that we are so close to flying the prototype. I hope when the vote comes up, you will back the project.

Respectfully,

_____.

Public opinion telegrams can be sent to above addresses; 15 words for $1 flat rate:

An American SST is needed and justified. Strongly urge you support this vital national program.

* * * * *

America needs the SST to keep our Nation first in aviation. Please vote for it.

GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ADDABBO) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today on behalf of myself and 20 cosponsors H.R. 4185 to establish the Gateway National Recreation Area in the States of New York and New Jersey. The bipartisan support for this important environmental legislation is evidence of the urgent need for action to save the remaining resources located in the area at the entrance to New York Harbor.

I am pleased to list the following Members of the House of Representatives as cosponsors of H.R. 4185: Mr. CELLER, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. LENT, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. PODELL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. PIKE, Mr. DOW, and Mr. BIAGGI.

The text of the legislation introduced today is identical to H.R. 4185 which I sponsored on February 10, 1971, and H.R. 19445, which I introduced during the 91st Congress. The bill creates a federally protected area of approximately 20,000 acres including Jamaica Bay, Breezy Point, Great Kills, Sandy Hook, and Hoffman-Swinburne Island. The legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire all lands and water within the area by donation, purchase, or exchange with all State or locally owned lands to be acquired only by donation.

This area includes some of the most valuable and unique recreational lands in the Northeast part of our Nation. The horrors of water pollution have already destroyed literally thousands of acres of this natural resource. We have an opportunity to act now in order to prevent further destruction and to assure that future generations will be able to enjoy this legacy.

The Department of the Interior has endorsed the concept of establishing a Gateway National Recreation Area and this legislation is consistent with the President's environmental message to the Congress.

Another important feature of this legislation is the prohibition against airport expansion within the national area. This section of the bill is designed to assure that a national conservation and recreation area will not at some future time be invaded by the increased noise, air, and water pollution which would result from runway expansion at Kennedy Airport into Jamaica Bay. Such proposals have been pending for several years and just 2 weeks ago the National Academy of Science released a study showing the environmental destruction which would result from implementation of such proposals.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the broad support for this legislation will bring about hearings and favorable action by this Chamber on the proposed establishment of the Gateway National Recreation Area.

RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE ON REVENUE SHARING

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I have today made a report to the people of my district on the proposed revenue-sharing program.

I include my report in the RECORD at this point:

You are hearing these days about revenue sharing. President Nixon, in his state of the Union address, stated that the fifth great goal in his New American Revolution was to strengthen and renew our State and local governments. He called for a reversal in the flow of power and resources back from Washington to the States and communities all across America. To achieve this goal he has proposed the enactment of a new federal program referred to as revenue sharing.

Few people, even those close to the White House, know anything about the fine print of the President's revenue sharing plan and it wasn't until a few days ago that I received from the Department of the Treasury a 325-page document entitled, "General Revenue Sharing."

So, let's take a look at how this proposed general revenue law would divide up the $5 billion. Keep in mind that this bill is still in committee and may never become a law. The President has recommended an effective date of October 1, 1971. Because of the desire of local public officials to know the amount of money to be allotted to their parish, city, or town, I thought you would like to know about the proposed distribution as determined by the think tanks and computers of the federal government.

The nation as a whole would get $5 billion. Louisiana would be due to get $101,465,199 as its share.

Distribution of Louisiana's share to the Parishes, cities, and towns of the Sixth District would be as follows:

Ascension Parish	77,025
Gonzales	4,552
East Baton Rouge Parish:	
Baton Rouge	2,883,927
Baker	29,322
Zachary	20,715
Livingston Parish	116,851
Denham Springs	12,838
St. Tammany Parish	151,862
Covington	22,174
Slidell	20,423
Tangipahoa Parish	103,722
Amite	28,884
Hammond	83,218
Kentwood	3,209
Ponchatoula	28,301
Washington Parish	110,140
Bogalusa	168,347
Franklinton	12,983

There is also to be a 10% incentive bonus given to certain states and local governments. This incentive payment would be like a carrot held before state and local governments to encourage them to constantly increase taxes on the local and state

level so they can qualify for more tax dollars to be called federal funds, which as you know, have to be furnished by you the taxpayers at the local level. In other words the people's tax dollars would be used to bribe higher taxes from another source.

I want to discuss with you several objections to the President's so-called "revenue sharing" plan. The first is that the proposal is, in my opinion, unconstitutional. I find no place in the Constitution any mention, direct or implied, of powers of the federal government to tax for state revenue sharing, whether it be with or without strings attached.

Two main reasons our country is in such trouble today are that we have too often departed from the moral teachings as contained in the Holy Bible and have too frequently abandoned the Constitution, thereby deteriorating into a centralized government by a few men rather than a government of the people under laws.

When I think about the President's revenue sharing proposal, I am reminded of a story about a local ladies' aid society. The lady treasurer in making her financial report for the year reported that income or revenues taken in amounted to $200 and the expenses totaled $220. She concluded, therefore, the organization had incurred a deficit of $20. The president of the group asked for suggestions as to what should be done; whereupon, a little lady in the front row arose and said: "If there's anything I dislike, it's seeing deficits lie around idle. I move, therefore, madam president, that we give half of the deficit to the Salvation Army and use the other half to have a party." That is a pretty good description of one aspect of the so-called revenue sharing program proposed by the Republicans.

This story points out the second objection to the so-called revenue sharing plan—there simply isn't any revenue to share. It must first be gotten and the middle man's cut deducted. How can the federal government or anyone for that matter, share a deficit with the state and local governments. In spite of frequent references these days to federal money, there is no such thing, because all of the tax moneys come in the beginning right out of the hard-earned paycheck of you the taxpayers.

There is another way to get money. That is to borrow it, which is what the President proposes we do. Mr. Nixon's New American Revolution is being financed with borrowed money, pledging taxes before they are even due or collected. That means two things—inflation and increased national debt. Your dollar will buy less, groceries and interest will go up as well as taxes.

Another objection to the proposed revenue sharing plan is that it will not return power to the people, and the local and state governments but, to the contrary, will end up giving the federal bureaucrats and judges more power over the people. Or should we suggest that revenue sharing will be used but to consolidate full nationalization?

If Mr. Nixon truly desires to give back power to the people at the local level with no strings attached from Washington, he need only curb the federal establishment's appetite for more tax revenues, more and more committees and programs, and more power. The federal government needs leadership to cease trying to take over areas of public administration traditionally reserved to state and local governments, or to the people.

The Founding Fathers were not politicians—they were statesmen. They didn't intend for the federal government to preempt the powers of taxation, which has been an ever-increasing trend since the adoption of the 16th Amendment in 1913, providing for a graduated or a steadily increased income tax, which is incidentally one of the Marxist planks for communizing a free country. As a result of high federal taxes, the state and local governments have difficulty finding support for tax revenues for their essential needs.

If Mr. Nixon really wants to return power to the people and to share revenues, why not do the easy thing? Simply allow people at the local level to deduct from income taxes due to the federal government the total amount of taxes paid to local and state governments. This would encourage local tax support. Or, why not simply begin with a 20% reduction in federal income tax and pay the revenues derived therefrom to state and local governments? Or at least support an increase in the dependent's deduction to $1800. In these ways, the tax revenues wouldn't have to pass through the hands of the federal bureaucracy before being returned in reduced amounts and with federal guidelines and controls to state and local communities.

The end result of revenue sharing Republican style would make all state and local taxation a sort of adjunct to federal taxation. The authority and utility of states would continue to be seriously lessened. State and local governments would be constantly looking to Washington for a financial handout and would become more and more dependent upon control from the President, federal judges, and bureaucrats.

Moreover, think of the money that would be saved by taxpayers not having to pay for airplane tickets, lodging, entertainment, and expenses for their public officials who in ever increasing numbers come to Washington seeking your tax money for local uses—authorized by unelected bureaucrats.

The central government in Washington is already far too powerful. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

History proves that concentration of power corrupts and inevitably leads to tyranny. This was what the Revolutionary War was all about. Taxation without representation. The Founding Fathers understood this when they wrote the Constitution to entrust to their children and their beneficiary a Constitutional Republic with a separation of powers to be maintained by a system of checks and balances among three branches of government.

The federal system as envisioned must include powers to the people and state and local governments. A strong people make a strong government. But a strong government creates weak people. Congress and the people must understand that giving the federal government revenue sharing power is not going to return power to the people. It would work in the opposite direction.

There are alternatives for returning power to the people. I have reintroduced in this 92nd Congress several revenue-sharing bills which would limit federal control.

My revenue sharing proposals offer an honest solution to the money problem: not promising to give money back to the people, but by not taking it from them in the first place.

This is the third term that I have introduced House Joint Resolution 23—the Liberty Amendment which has already been enacted by the legislature of Louisiana. This resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to abolishing personal income, estate, and gift taxes and prohibiting the U.S. Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens.

H.R. 351 provides for a revesting in the Government of the United States full, absolute, complete ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks—to place control of our money and its value under Congress as required in the Constitution.

H.R. 428 authorizes the deduction of social security contributions from income taxes to prevent a double tax on income to some.

H.R. 432 provides for increasing to $1,800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer. Who can rear a child today for $600? And they told of living in the past?

These and other tax relief measures if enacted would honestly share revenues by not taking it from you, the people in the first place.

Americans in increasing numbers must be heard. They must remind Mr. Nixon—and the majority of our Congressmen—that you cannot establish security nor share revenues by increasing one's debt; and you cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative.

This is precisely what I feel the revenue sharing plan of the Nixon administration would do.

If the President wants to share revenue with Louisiana, why doesn't he just give our state our tideland oil royalties?

THE FUTURE OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to associate myself with the excellent legislation introduced by Congressman DINGELL in this House and Senator METCALF in the other House and wish to sponsor the same bills today because I feel that it is of the utmost importance that as many Members of Congress as possible speak out on the threatened developments in the complicated twilight area of the independent regulatory agencies. In particular, I wish to comment at this time about the recent allegations and rumors regarding the Interstate Commerce Commission. As one who has been involved in transportation matters for a period of over 30 years, admittedly from the sidelines as a legislator both on the State and national level, I am extremely perturbed over the "abolish the commission" attitude being taken by many, both inside and outside the administration.

I feel that many of those taking that position are ultimately uninformed as to the chaos that would result if the ICC were to be abolished. The very basis of the Federal regulatory system and this country's body of transportation law stems from the historical Interstate Commerce Act. The entire concept of Federal regulation was predicated on the need to avoid abuses, discrimination, undue preference and unreasonable practices in the transportation industry, more specifically, the railroads of the Nation. The pressure for regulation did not come from heaven. It was created from the Nation's experiences with an unregulated transportation industry in the 19th century.

As a result of countless abuses and threatened chaos and demonstrated confusion, Congress, in its infinite wisdom, passed part I of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. Subsequently, with the advent of the motor truck, it became necessary for part II of the Interstate Commerce Act pertaining to motor carriers

to be enacted, since the same abuses were found to exist in the motor transportation industry prior to 1935 as had existed in the railway industry prior to 1887. I feel that history contains many valuable lessons, and one of them is the frequency with which it repeats itself. Human nature being what it is, I doubt that much has changed since the 1880's or the 1930's. Abolishing the ICC, or weakening it to the point it is no longer effective, would indicate that some people believe that the businessman of the 1970's has been transferred into a saint or an angel, in no need of Federal regulation.

I am greatly disturbed over the failure of the administration to earmark sufficient funds for the ICC. It appears that more and more demands are being made upon the ICC, while funds to carry out the intentions of Congress are constantly being reduced by the administration. I cannot fathom the reasoning behind requesting the regulatory agency to continue to fulfill its responsibilities in the future as it has in the past, while authorizing cutbacks in appropriations and personnel in the face of a constantly increased workload.

The only conclusion I can reach is that someone is trying to cripple the regulatory agency concerned so that it will become increasingly incapable of exercising its full responsibilities and will then be more easily subject to charges that it is inefficient and hopelessly behind in its workload in this day and age. In other words, there is a danger that a regulatory arm of Congress is being gradually whittled away by the budget arm of the executive branch. One of the ways in which we as Congressmen can step in and halt this planned decay is by supporting the legislation I am sponsoring today, the effect of which would be to have the regulatory agencies submit their appropriation requests to the President and require him to approve these "without revision" in his budget proposal to Congress. Given the announced attentions of the administration, even if it is unsuccessful in getting its proposed restructuring of the agencies as we know them today through Congress, the objective of vitiating the agencies could be accomplished very easily through emasculation of funding requests by the Office of Budget and Management. We, as Congressmen, cannot abdicate our responsibilities in this field and I feel the legislation I am sponsoring would put the administration on notice that we have not.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND LOCALITIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION OF JUVENILE AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

(Mr. MURPHY of New York asked and given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, since my first years as a Congressman my colleagues have known of my intense interest in the problems of crime, juvenile delinquency, narcotics addition, the pornography racket, the criminal abuse of firearms, and the havoc that has been wreaked on the Nation and our citizens as a result of these social evils.

Because my city is one that has always suffered a great deal from these evils I have decided to assume a leadership role in the development of Federal legislation to cope with these many problems where it is appropriate.

For the past several weeks I have held lengthy meetings with one of the Nation's outstanding professionals in the area of Federal criminal laws who has had years of experience in writing and guiding through the Congress some of the major crime bills that are now laws of the land. He is now a member of my staff and with his help, I have developed a legislative program which I intend to introduce during the coming weeks.

While these bills will have great benefit for the citizens of my district and the inhabitants of the city and State of New York, they are nationwide in scope and are intended to solve some of the critical problems facing America today.

Criminal acts against persons and property costs the United States $24 billion annually, and will continue to spiral, unless, together with the need for law and order, we also see the need for comprehensive rehabilitation of delinquents and offenders.

For this reason, the first bill which I introduce today for appropriate reference I have called the "Juvenile and Adult Correctional Systems Improvement Act of 1971." It is directed at that small army of habitual criminal offenders who have, year after year, spewed forth from a correctional system that can only be described as a monstrous abortion of the word "correction."

Under my proposed legislation, $1 billion is authorized to be appropriated between the fiscal years 1971 and 1975. This is the minimum amount necessary to begin a broad range of small modern treatment facilities to replace those monuments to society's failure, our hopelessly outdated prisons and reformatories and training schools.

The field of corrections, especially youth corrections, is at a critical stage at this period in time. It faces two serious problems that threaten the complete and total disintegration of State correctional systems.

First, money and facilities are totally inadequate to meet the demands placed on correctional institutions by our communities.

Second, the validity of the treatment techniques of present day corrections is in serious doubt.

As the President's Crime Commission pointed out:

> For the large bulk of offenders, particularly the youthful, the first or minor offender, institutional commitments can cause more problems than they solve. Institutions tend to isolate offenders from society, both physically and psychologically, cutting them off from schools, jobs, families and other supportive influences and increasing the probability that the label of criminal will be indelibly impressed upon them.

In most cities, tender, unsophisticated youthful offenders are incarcerated in the Nation's dungeons because no alternatives exist. Unfortunately, this happens in most cases to poor youngsters in ghetto areas where the lack of any social welfare resources requires the police to send the children to court and the courts, having no other alternative, send them to State training schools and so-called correctional institutions.

Some uninformed self-styled experts have called these institutions tuition-free schools for crime. The statement is of course partially correct.

The bulk of our institutions are schools for crime.

The repeater rates have proved that beyond question.

But to label them "tuition-free" displays an incredible lack of understanding of the true nature of the problem.

The truth is, in 1969, $258.2 million was spent on public institutions serving delinquents at a per capita cost of $5,031.

In one of our Northeastern States the average yearly cost of maintaining a delinquent in the State training school is $12,400. And this State admits a failure rate of 75 percent.

The original cost of a prison cell exceeds the cost of a patient's bed in a big city hospital—up to $25,000 per inmate.

I would call these exhorbitant tuition fees, and they are fees that are being paid by the American taxpayer.

I would remind my colleagues that the tuition for a full year of room, board, and education at Harvard and Yale is in the neighborhood of $4,200.

The important thing for the Congress to remember is that our traditional forms of institutionalization are totally ineffective in rehabilitating the majority of our chronically delinquent youth.

The return rate for young people released from the Nation's "crime schools" ranges as high as 80 percent.

As the 1968 Uniform Crime Report of the FBI pointed out:

> The younger the age group, the higher the repeating rate, has been documented many times, as it is here . . . of the offenders under 20 released in 1963, 71% were rearrested by 1969, 72% of those 20 to 24, and 69% of the offenders 25 to 29 years.

The bill that I introduce today may be considered an overly ambitious one by some people. However, I would point out that administration officials in the business of corrections estimate that it would cost as much as $18 billion to revamp the Nation's prison systems to the point where they would begin to return offenders to the streets of America capable of living a life free from crime.

The extent of such an estimate indicates that my proposed appropriation is a modest one in view of the size of the problem we are facing.

Our total correctional system, including adults, is presently costing $1.5 bil-

lion a year. I would have to agree with those who have condemned the system as a brutal, savage, dehumanizing failure.

One of the most disastrous aspects of this situation is the Nation's jail systems. I have visited many such institutions in my own State and I agree with those who say that they are festering sores in the criminal justice system.

Over 90 percent of the Nation's juvenile courts do not have any separate juvenile detention facilities at their disposal; and it is these juveniles whom we now imprison with hardened adult prisoners at their most impressionable age.

As long as I have been interested in corrections I have been appalled by the fact that we annually deposit 100,000 children in these filthy cesspools of crime where they are sodomized, brutalized, and ultimately crystallized into finely honed criminals more disturbed, more deviant, hardened, and more dangerous than ever.

For this reason, I have stipulated in my bill, that in order for a State to receive the funds made available in this legislation that all State plans should provide a detailed accounting of the numbers of juveniles who are confined with adult felons and a specific time schedule for the elimination of this practice. While this would apply to all institutions, it is currently most acute in our jail systems.

It has also become plain through the recent hearings of the Senate and House and the findings of the President's Crime Commission that our jails and institutions contain thousands of people, most of them young people, who should not be there. They should not be isolated geographically and psychologically from their families and friends and from the normal activities of young persons such as schools, jobs, and other positive influences in the community.

This is why my bill emphasizes programs of a community-based nature such as halfway houses, work release programs, and the like. The bill is designed to provide moneys to increase probation and parole staffs to realistic levels so that a single officer is not neutralized and demoralized by the overwhelming burden of having to maintain contact with caseloads that run into the hundreds.

There is no better example of the need for correctional reform than my own city and State of New York. The entire Nation knows of the disastrous conditions in many of the jails, reformatories, and prisons there.

A brief review of the performance of New York's correctional system last year conjures up in most Americans' minds the infamous Tombs, a decrepit dungeon, 200 percent above inmate capacity with three men jammed into tiny cells.

Inmates committed suicide to escape the misery of incarceration there.

Finally, out of desperation, these men declared open revolt over guard brutality, overcrowding and interminable confinement awaiting trial.

Then the Nation's television cameras zoomed in on this ancient "black hole of Calcutta" for all America to see what can rightfully be called the shame of New York.

The investigation that followed drew comments from the inmates that portrayed a "dungeon of fear" that rivaled Dickens' description of Newgate Prison as a story of man's inhumanity to man.

The riots in the Tombs overshadowed similar conditions in other New York institutions. Children's shelters were exposed as institutions with horrible overcrowding and all the evil effects such a condition brings with it.

Officials of the city's office of probation were accused of criminal neglect in the operation of the Spofford Juvenile Center where hundreds of youngsters were held under conditions described as shocking and inhumane, a place where violence, drug abuse, and homosexuality were commonplace.

A Federal judge was forced to order reforms in the State prison system following a finding that inmates were subjected to cruel and inhumane punishment.

Riker's Island was found to be a place where teenagers associate with accused felons and spent hours learning the tricks of the criminal trade ranging from the narcotics traffic to the most lucrative crimes that have been conceived up by the adult criminal mind.

New York's correctional system is one where even the professional personnel rebel at its shortcomings.

The director of psychiatry of the city's correctional department resigned, claiming that the department's mental health program for its 12,000 inmates was disgraceful and inadequate.

Even a correctional officers' union, 22,400 strong, condemned the 19th century conditions in city penal institutions where inmates were sleeping on floors and herded in jail corridors like so many cattle.

We witnessed the spactacle of the city's beleaguered commissioner of corrections helplessly admitting that the city's penal institutions are in a crisis situation.

And as a final admission of defeat, the director of the New York State Division for Youth told the Congress that it would probably be better if young delinquents in New York State were not detected, apprehended, or institutionalized because too many of them get worse in the care of the State.

I want to make it clear at this point that the city and State of New York are not the only jurisdictions with a crisis situation in their correctional systems. The same can be said of hundreds of cities, scores of States, and, in fact, the country as a whole.

During long weeks of hearings last year the Senate and House heard from correctional experts and prison investigators from every part of the Nation. And no matter what part of the country they came from the story was the same.

They outlined a litany of guard corruption and ineptitude, inmate suicide, torture, sexual exploitation, beatings, maddening solitary confinement, and even murder in our institutions.

And these experts concede conditions are the worst in our juvenile institutions.

There is abundant evidence that in every part of the country, inmates young and old, are exploited, beaten, and dehumanized in ways that could have been understood in the Middle Ages, but is hard to believe in the 20th century.

The correctional administrators who run our institutions need help. This is evidenced by increasing numbers of violent jail and prison riots. And this is certainly evidenced by the conditions uncovered during congressional hearings over the past 2 years.

Nothing less than a major overhaul of our institutions can serve to protect the American people from the dangerous criminals that are released from our institutions every day.

Crime is our most serious social problem.

There are over 400,000 offenders in our juvenile and adult institutions with new recruits coming in every day.

There will be more such offenders in the years to come because our latest statistics indicate another drastic rise in juvenile delinquency in 1969—the 21st consecutive year of increases in youth crime.

Operating the criminal justice and correctional systems alone will cost us $9 billion annually by 1975.

My bill calls for $1 billion over the next 5 years to establish reform, to make certain that the billions we already spend in corrections, on the present system of institutions, are not wasted in making worse criminals out of prison inmates.

We know today that over 70 percent of ex-inmates do repeat new crimes .

Over 90 percent of the offenders incarcerated will be released in a few years. If we continue to neglect and abuse these men in our institutions, thousands of them will again prey on the public with vengeance their only motivation.

The $1 billion proposed by this legislation is a small sum to pay to insure the reversal of the present crime situation which at least to a considerable degree can be traced to the fact that our prisons today are factories of crime.

This is not simply "brick and mortar" legislation.

It is not simply paying Federal funds to States and localities to build more prisons.

This bill is designed to improve the entire correctional system in the Nation, including every phase of what is subsumed under the concept of modern day penology.

The bill stipulates that to obtain Federal money, States, and localities have to develop systems where treatment and rehabilitation rather than custody and punishment are the order of the day.

It stipulates that to obtain Federal funds States must eliminate the practice of confining juveniles with adult felons.

It requires that to obtain Federal funds the States and localities must make an effort to train and procure professionally qualified personnel for the institutions.

It requires that to obtain Federal funds the recipients must advance proposals to develop employment and vocational training programs for inmates in cooperation with private industry.

It requires that to obtain Federal funds States and localities must develop a cooperative effort in the handling of offenders between all agencies for the administration of justice, law enforcement, and corrections.

I think the amount of money I ask is a small price to pay for a reduction in our crime rates and for more effective control of our crime problem.

I hope this bill will receive prompt and favorable consideration by both Houses of Congress.

PARITY FOR THE UNMARRIED TAXPAYER

(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 would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues once again my bill to give tax equity to unmarried taxpayers. I am pleased to say that 76 of our colleagues in the House are now cosponsoring this bill; and it has been introduced in the Senate by the distinguished senior Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF).

Technically, the bill would give the unmarried taxpayer the benefits of "income splitting" now allowed married persons; in application, this would mean that everyone would use the same tax schedule.

The present differences in tax rates paid by taxpayers can be criticized on several grounds. Most important is that of equity. Why should someone pay taxes at a rate different from that paid by another person with the same taxable income? Most people think that married persons pay at a lower rate than single people to compensate for the added costs of two people living on one income. But this is not why the special rate for married persons and the joint return were established. In the midforties several States enacted community property laws which treated a couple's income—even if earned only by one person—as being divided equally between husband and wife. This enabled couples in those States with community property laws to divide their incomes and file separate returns at a lower rate. To restore tax equity between the States, the Congress in 1948 extended the "income splitting" benefits to all married persons and established a special tax schedule for taxpayers filing a joint return.

I believe that taxes should reflect the differences in the taxpayer's responsibilities for dependent support, but the way to do this is through exemptions for dependents, not through different tax rate schedules. Requiring, as we do today that single persons pay at a higher rate is simply arbitrary. The joint tax return rate for married taxpayers in no way reflects the different financial responsibilities in supporting six dependents as opposed to say two dependents. Furthermore, under the present rate structure a divorcee or widow with three dependents, using the head of household schedules, pays taxes at a higher rate than a married couple with no children. Family responsibilities can most effectively be reflected through an adequate dependent exemption. And, I have introduced legislation to increase the personal exemption and the exemptions for dependents to $1,200. The Tax Reform Act passed in 1969 will increase these exemptions to $750 by 1973; but this is still not enough.

The Tax Reform Act also amended the Internal Revenue Code so that starting this taxable year, the taxes paid by single people are no more than 20 percent higher than those paid by married persons. This has narrowed the gap, but there is no justification for any difference.

I hope that the Congress will act this years to remove this inequity.

WELFARE REFORM

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my legislation to require the establishment of nationally uniform minimum standards and eligibility requirements for welfare recipients. I introduced this legislation in the 91st Congress and I was pleased when it was incorporated in the Family Assistance Act which passed the House with my support. Unfortunately the Senate's failure to act expeditiously on the bill has left the country saddled with the present welfare apparatus which is obsolete and unjust in its operation.

Our present welfare laws are scandalous. Not only does the present system encourage family breakups and deter recipients from seeking gainful employment, but it also operates to penalize States, like my own State of Connecticut, which maintain humanitarian levels of financial assistance to dependent families and individuals. It is to help Connecticut and other States similarly situated that this bill is directed. I intend to continue my support for a total reform of our present welfare laws, but I think that this proposal should be enacted immediately.

Under the present system, recipients are encouraged to shop from State to State in search of the highest levels of welfare payments. States maintaining unrealistically low payment levels are rewarded for their lack of responsibility by having recipients leave and move to other areas of the country where more humanitarian welfare programs are in effect. Consequently, States like Connecticut have ever increasing numbers of persons added to the welfare rolls and the financial burden upon Connecticut citizens has reached the breaking point. This burden has increased to the extent that in recent years our State's gross welfare expenditures have amounted to roughly 30 percent of the State's gross general fund expenditures.

To illustrate the disparity in welfare payment from State to State it is helpful to look at some recent statistics. While the monthly financial aid provided by Connecticut in September 1970 to families with dependent children averaged $250.35 per family and $66.75 per recipient, other States such as Mississippi provided $46.85 per family and $12.10 per recipient; Alabama provided $60.80 per family and $15.20 per recipient and South Carolina provided $77.90 per family or $19.60 per recipient. At least in part as a result of the disparities in payment levels the number of persons receiving financial aid in Connecticut increased by 17.7 percent from September 1969 to September 1970, and the number of families joining the welfare rolls is on the rise.

Congress must act now to adjust the burden of providing aid to families with dependent children equitably between the States, and I urge my colleagues to join me in working for passage of this needed bill.

ACCEPTANCE OF PASSPORT APPLICATIONS AT POST OFFICES

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, in part because of my recommendations, the State Department and the U.S. Postal Service began a test program in July 1970 of using post offices in Connecticut and two other States to accept passport applications and thereby facilitate the whole passport procedure. I should now like to place in the RECORD a report prepared by the Postal Service describing the success of this program.

I have tried for several years, both through legislative action and cooperation with the State Department, to remedy the annual passport logjam experienced by U.S. travelers, and I am pleased that the test program therein described has proved effective. During May 1970 hearings of the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Financial Operations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I made the suggestion to the Department of State that probate courts in Connecticut accept passport applications as a way of easing the process. In August the Department of State enacted this suggestion.

One month earlier, in April of 1970, I wrote to former Senator Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, chairman of the State Department Committee to Facilitate Travel, and suggested that the Committee consider immediate administrative action to facilitate application procedures for passports. Senator Saltonstall assured me that recommendations from his committee would be quickly forthcoming, and in June 1970, the

State Department announced that all first-class post offices in Connecticut would take passport applications on a 6-month trial basis.

The report I am presenting today provides overwhelming evidence that this program has proved successful, particularly for citizens of Connecticut. For the 6-month test period, eight Connecticut post offices, in Waterbury, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, Greenwich, New London, Willimantic, and Bridgeport, processed 7,074 passport applications. The two other States participating in the program, Michigan, and Texas, processed 2,408 and 1,485 passports respectively. There is no doubt that this experimental program has provided a more convenient way for U.S. citizens to apply for their passports, and it has done this through already existing facilities, and with a minimum of new bureauracy.

Last week I introduced legislation which acknowledges the success of this passport program. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to pay to the U.S. Postal Service the execution fee of $2 for each application executed before postal officials.

In recent years the passport application logjam has reached serious proportions. Increased travel has strained our previously inadequate passport procedures to the breaking point, and it is therefore essential that the House accept this legislation. In recent months, the State Department, the Post Office Department, and the Congress have cooperated successfully to facilitate passport application procedures. Cooperation on this legislation will provide another significant step toward better passport operations for Connecticut and the Nation at large.

The report on the Post Office experimental project follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1971.

Hon. JOHN S. MONAGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MONAGAN: Knowing of your interest in providing a more effective passport service for the American public, I am attaching a report prepared by the U.S. Postal Service. It covers the successful test program, launched in July 1970 by the Department of State and the U.S. Postal Service, to provide more convenient ways for U.S. citizens to apply for passports.

The use of first-class post offices in test areas in Connecticut, Detroit, Michigan and Houston, Texas has met with substantial public approval. The test has succeeded in using existing facilities at post offices for acceptance of passport applications without creating additional bureaucracy or cost to the Government. Use of post offices provides greater convenience for citizens applying for passports, is more economical for our Government and reduces the burden on Passport Agencies.

The Department of State—U.S. Postal Service joint program to expand the number of places to apply for a passport was a principal recommendation of the Secretary of State's Committee To Facilitate Travel under the chairmanship of former Senator Leverett Saltonstall. Other recommendations made by the Committee have also been adopted to speed the processing of passports in the 1971 travel season.

Providing an effective passport service is a matter of continuing priority in the Department of State and I assure you that Senator Saltonstall and his Committee appreciate your continuing interest in this program.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. UPSTON,
Executive Director, Secretary of State's Committee To Facilitate Travel.

ACCEPTANCE OF PASSPORT APPLICATIONS AT POST OFFICES, SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT

BACKGROUND

During the 1960's the number of Americans traveling abroad increased dramatically. This increase was reflected in a 140% increase in the number of new passports issued by the Department of State between 1960 and 1969. This growth, projected to continue and accelerate through the 1970's, has made the process of applying for a passport increasingly inconvenient and time-consuming for most citizens.

Traditionally, passport applications have been accepted through the Department of State's eleven passport agencies and by clerks of court in federal district courts and various state courts. These facilities have been overwhelmed by the growing number of applications. A concurrent rise in judicial workload has caused many court systems to refuse or restrict the acceptance of passport applications. Additionally, the geographic distribution of passport applicants has broadened in recent years with the result that more people must travel significant distances in order to apply at the traditional acceptance sites.

In March 1970 the Secretary of State appointed a Committee to Facilitate Travel, chaired by former Senator Leverett B. Saltonstall. One of the committee's primary tasks was to recommend means of easing the crush on the passport agencies and the courts. At the committee's recommendation, the Secretary requested the Postmaster General to consider accepting passport applications at postal facilities. Following a preliminary study of the problem, the Postal Service agreed to a limited test of the concept in selected offices.

TEST RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

The passport acceptance test was predicated on the assumption that additional facilities would benefit the traveling public and would reduce workload in existing issuing facilities to a manageable level. In addition, it provided an opportunity for the Postal Service to improve utilization of existing manpower.

The test was designed to determine the ability of postal personnel to handle passport applications, to evaluate public reaction and to measure operating costs.

TEST DESIGN

By terms of a formal agreement with the Department of State, selected postal employees in Houston and Midland, Texas; Detroit, Michigan and eight cities in Connecticut began accepting passport applications on July 1, 1970. These employees checked personal identifications and photos of applicants, administered the required oath and collected the passport and execution fees. Applications, supporting documentation and fees then were forwarded to passport agencies which prepared and mailed the passports to the applicants.

The Department of State is reimbursing the Postal Service at the rate of $2.00 per application accepted. The $2.00 reimbursement was agreed upon for the duration of the test because state and county court officials traditionally have been authorized to retain the $2.00 execution fee for each application they accept.

TEST RESULTS

Officials of the Department of State and the Postal Service observed and analyzed test operations through the close of the sixth postal accounting period (December 11, 1970). During this period test offices accepted 10,967 applications (detailed listing attached). Both organizations agree that the test results, as outlined below, are very promising and indicate the desirability of expanding the program on a permanent basis.

1. Public Reaction, as determined by interviews with applicants, postal employees, editorial comment and correspondence was highly favorable. People appreciated the proximity, hours and general convenience of applying through a nearby post office. The Postal Service has not received a single complaint to date from a passport applicant. Numerous editorials and news items have commented favorably upon this service and postal officials have received a number of compliments from applicants.

2. Employee Reaction has been positive. Clerks generally considered the acceptance function as a welcome and refreshing change from routine. Many commented enthusiastically upon public appreciation of their efforts and considered the test as a positive step toward enhancing the status of postal employees and the Postal Service.

3. Workload, measured on a daily basis for each office, appeared to be quite manageable. Extending the acceptance function to selected stations and branches was shown to be an effective method of controlling workload at any single location.

4. Costs were established by a detailed study after the initial implementation period. The direct cost per application was fixed at $1.60 based on an average acceptance time of 9.9 minutes and an average of 5.9 minutes devoted to answering telephone and window inquiries for each application accepted. Allowance for indirect costs (initial training, accounting, supervision, etc.) increases the cost per application to the range of $2.00. From the viewpoint of the Postal Service, however, the real cost is significantly lower because few *additional* hours were required as most of the labor represented improved utilization of the existing work-force.

5. Quality of work, as determined by the Department of State, was comparable to that of most applications processed through state and federal courts.

6. Problems were relatively few. Better training of Postal clerks, clearer instructions and improved public information could expedite applications and reduce errors. Speeding the review of applications and the actual issuance of passports by passport agencies could reduce the number of inquiries received by post offices. The Department of State currently is working on improvement of these functions.

FUTURE OPERATIONS

The Postal Service and the Department of State have agreed to continue acceptance of applications at the 11 test offices pending any agreement to expand the program. The Postal Service is preparing a proposal to extend the acceptance function to post offices in all larger cities. The program would be phased into operation over a one year period. Initial efforts would be aimed at providing service in those locations where overcrowding has become a major problem in recent years.

The Department of State and the Postal Service are agreed that the acceptance of applications at post offices will supplement—not replace existing operations. Existing passport agencies and participating courts will continue to accept applications.

PASSPORT APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED BY CITY AND ACCOUNTING PERIOD

	1st accounting period June 27–July 24	2d accounting period July 25–Aug. 21	3d accounting period Aug. 22–Sept. 18	4th accounting period Sept. 19–Oct. 6	5th accounting period Oct. 10–Nov. 13	6th accounting period Nov. 14–Dec. 11	Total to Dec. 11, 1970
Total	3,012	2,273	1,581	1,255	1,301	1,545	10,967
Connecticut	2,447	1,628	910	646	619	824	7,074
Hartford	485	253	119	52	61	66	1,036
New Haven	617	440	223	187	175	253	1,895
Bridgeport	238	191	125	80	87	88	809
Waterbury	287	154	76	48	33	45	643
Stamford	331	227	174	145	106	156	1,139
Main Office	(256)	(181)	(117)	(117)	(76)	(113)	(860)
Ridgeway	(73)	(34)	(41)	(26)	(24)	(29)	(227)
Glenbrook	(2)	(9)	(8)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(23)
Springdale	(0)	(3)	(8)	(2)	(4)	(12)	(29)
Greenwich	179	140	77	70	46	64	576
Main Office	(169)	(138)	(70)	(53)	(44)	(63)	(537)
Glenville	(10)	(2)	(7)	(17)	(2)	(1)	(39)
New London	206	170	94	49	89	126	734
Willimantic	104	53	22	15	22	26	242
Michigan	458	537	472	288	388	265	2,408
Detroit:							
Main Office	90	49	32	26	32	21	250
Ferndale	368	439	342	175	225	210	1,759
Grosse Pointe[1]		17	46	40	61	22	186
Redford Hts.[1]		32	52	47	70	12	213
Texas	107	108	199	321	294	456	1,485
Houston	93	77	184	310	286	445	1,395
Main Office	(49)	(42)	(103)	(198)	(192)	(247)	(831)
Sam Houston	(44)	(35)	(81)	(112)	(94)	(198)	(564)
Midland	14	31	15	11	8	11	90

[1] Began test August 10, 1970.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. Total financial assets owned by individuals in the United States stood at $975 billion in 1960. Today this figure has increased to over $1.6 trillion.

THE NATION AND THE NEEDLE

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the House Select Committee on Crime has put its principal emphasis in its investigation of crime in the country upon narcotics and dangerous drugs and has summarized the results of its investigation and enumerated its recommendations in its report entitled "Heroin and Heroin Paraphernalia" and "Amphetamines."

I am very pleased that television station WTVJ, channel 4, the CBS outlet in Miami, has expressed its concern over the heroin menace in our country and has commended the work of our committee and called upon the House of Representatives to continue the existence of the House Select Committee on Crime. I insert the editorial of WTVJ, channel 4, Miami, by the Honorable Ralph Renick, distinguished commentator and vice president in charge of news of WTVJ, in the body of the RECORD following my remarks:

THE NATION AND THE NEEDLE

New York is being referred to as a city that is dying.

It is at the mercy of 100,000 heroin addicts who spend over a billion-dollars a year for the drug. Most addicts are forced to steal in order to support their habit. Because of this, New York is a city gripped in fear, neither a safe place to work or a nice place to visit.

Other major cities are suffering similar fates.

Dade County has an estimated three-thousand heroin users.

Stolen property losses here linked to heroin have soared beyond 200-million dollars a year. So, it isn't just the addict that's a matter of concern (over a thousand addicts died in New York last year in heroin related deaths), but more important is the vast breakdown of law and order and the desperate condition produced in overloaded courts and jails.

Clearly, heroin has produced a crisis in America. It is affecting the very roots of our system. If our cities die how does the nation itself survive?

Miami Congressman Claude Pepper is Chairman of the House Select Committee on Crime. He is alarmed by the deadly menace of heroin in our midst. Pepper believes the way to combat the problem is to weed out its source, in the poppy growing countries, principally Turkey. Today we asked Congressman Pepper to elaborate:

Congressman PEPPER. "After considering all that is being done in our country at the national, the state and the local level in respect to heroin addiction and the illicit traffic in heroin, our committee has concluded that the only effective way that we are going to be able to stop heroin from coming into our country is to stop the growing of opium in the places in the world where it is grown. And we have recommended therefore that the United States launch a massive effort in connection with the United Nations and other nations, to stop the growing of the opium poppy in the countries where it is grown. And by doing that we will eliminate much of the profit here at home. We're going to follow through on that effort."

Congressman Pepper's recommendation has not drawn many other politicians to his bandwagon. But we believe he is right on target and he deserves to get widespread public support for his anti-heroin drive. If the public responds, the elected office-holders won't be far behind.

The first thing Congress should do is to continue the existence of Pepper's Select Crime Committee. The Committee's life expired with the end of the last session. A resolution for continuance is now before the House. The Committee's pursuit of heroin control needs to be maintained.

The $600-thousand a year needed to keep the committee in operation is peanuts compared to the billions heroin is costing the nation in material losses, not to mention the thousands of lives horribly ruined through addiction, and the general debilitation that drug use is bringing to our national sense of purpose and our strength of survival.

THE HIRSHHORN MUSEUM

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, in recent months there has been considerable controversy over the construction of a gallery on the Mall to house the magnificent collection of sculpture and American art donated to the Nation by Mr. Joseph Hirshhorn. It seems to me that much of the criticism surrounding this generous gift misses the main point—the value and importance of the collection to the cultural life of the Nation.

Mr. Hirshhorn has been building his collection for more than 30 years; it is considered by many critics to be the single most important collection of modern American art still in private hands.

The visitor to this museum will be able to see the growth of American art from the work of Thomas Eakins to the great artists of the present day. Great as it is, the painting collection is reported to be surpassed by the sculpture collection. This collection includes such famous works as Rodin's "The Burghers of Calais" and sculpture by such artists as Degas, Daumier, Picasso, and Matisse. The collection also contains representative works of major American sculptors. The sculpture, some of which will be displayed in an attractive outdoor sculpture garden, will be a valuable complement to the existing collection at the National Gallery.

I think it is important to stress that this museum is not being built solely to house Mr. Hirshhorn's collection. The collection will actually be the basis for a national museum of contemporary art, from its historic origins to the present day. In contrast to the Freer Gallery, which is restricted as to what gifts it may accept, this national collection will be able to accept appropriate gifts of art and sculpture to build its collection in the future. In fact, it has already received a number of donations from persons other than Mr. Hirshhorn. So it is clear that this museum will continue to grow in the years ahead. Further, the museum will provide a center for research and further education for students of contemporary art.

I think the Congress acted very wisely in accepting this gift and in appropriating funds for a suitable museum in which to house it. The Smithsonian complex of museums, of which this gallery will be a part, is visited by more than 13 million people a year. I know from my own constituents who visit Washington that the various museums of the Smithsonian are among the most memorable and popular parts of their trip. When it is open in 1972, this new museum will add a new dimension to the display of American life and work which now makes the museums on the Mall such exciting places to visit.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that in the years ahead the controversy surrounding this collection will be quickly forgotten. But, long after we are gone, these great works of art will continue to give joy and inspiration to the generations of Americans who will visit it. By placing it on the Mall in the Nation's Capital we are making it available to all Americans who wish to see it. The Nation is fortunate to have the benefit of Mr. Hirshhorn's generosity. As the Washington Star has pointed out we could lose this great collection. I insert the recent Washington Star editorial in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 2, 1971]

THE HIRSHHORN MUSEUM

Thanks to well-meaning but ill-advised activities in Congress, there is some real danger that the Hirshhorn Collection of art may yet be established somewhere other than here in Washington, despite earlier congressional approval of the plan to house the collection in a new building on the Mall and despite the efforts of President Lyndon Johnson, Roger L. Stevens, head of the Kennedy Center, and, by no means least, Lady Bird Johnson.

A belated congressional investigation has been opened into the history of Joseph Hirshhorn with a view to answering the question of whether he is an "appropriate" donor. As The Star has pointed out before, the question is not only irrelevant but betrays total ignorance of the history of great art coming into the public domain, almost all of which was accomplished through the generosity of citizens whom other citizens regarded as poorly motivated.

As we understand it, the principal question raised about Hirshhorn's history centers on a charge of crossing the U.S.-Canadian border with some $5,000 in undeclared Canadian currency. To a man of Hirshhorn's wealth, this amounts to small change.

Besides this essentially insulting inquiry, the committee is also recommending that the sculpture garden, an integral part of the museum's plan and, for many informed art lovers, the most dazzling part of the Hirshhorn gift, be located elsewhere. Serious questions can be raised about the design of the building itself, a design that could be improved by almost any change. But the sculpture garden, besides being perhaps the finest collection of sculpture in this city and perhaps country, will greatly enhance the Mall.

The city of London, the state of Israel and the person of Nelson Rockefeller are among the numerous strong bidders for the Hirshhorn Collection. If congressional harassment continues, it is not at all inconceivable that some of those early bids—beaten out by Mrs. Johnson and Stevens—may be reopened by a donor who is generous but whose patience probably has its limits.

IRA KAPENSTEIN, 35, A CANCER VICTIM

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of our Democratic colleagues were shocked to learn of the untimely and tragic death of the extraordinarily able deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Ira Kapenstein, who was struck down by cancer at the youthful age of 35.

His death is a great loss to the Democratic Party and to the cause of progressive good government in this country. The two-party system which has helped to make this country one of the strongest and most democratically governed countries in history was greatly strengthened by our ability to draw to its service such outstandingly able and dedicated young men.

I extend my deepest sympathy to the bereaved family of this fine young man. I also extend deep sympathy to the distinguished chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the Honorable Lawrence O'Brien, who has lost an invaluable assistant and a devoted personal friend.

I am especially touched, Mr. Speaker, by this young man's death because I, have long held as one of my deepest personal ambitions the enactment of legislation to bring about an early victory over the terrible malignancy which has taken his life. This year with the support of a large number of the Members of the House of Representatives I have renewed the effort I began in 1946 to mount a massive and decisive last attack on the menace of cancer. I believe that the creation of a National Cancer Authority, as the embodiment of a national commitment to conquer cancer in this decade, is the essential next step in the battle against this disease.

I hope we will not delay in the enactment of this legislation in this session of the 92d Congress. It is time for us to make, in the name of Ira Kapenstein and so many others of all ages who have died of this disease, a commitment to mobilize whatever resources may be necessary to conquer this killer now.

SALUTE OF A GRATEFUL NATION

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join as a representative of a grateful Nation in marking the golden anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans.

The courage of the American fighting man has earned the respect of everyone, friend and foe alike. It has been the bulwark of our democratic society in a world rife with revolution and totalitarian challenges. It has been the glory of a nation which is dedicated to freedom and the cause of liberty throughout the world.

The Disabled American Veterans—an organization of the highest caliber in every vital particular—represents this courage of the American fighting man. The DAV was organized in 1920 and congressionally chartered in 1932 to work for the physical, mental, social, and economic rehabilitation of the more than 300,000 wounded and disabled veterans who had returned from World War I. With the advent of later wars, the organization has expanded its facilities, to serve the interest of thousands of additional veterans in need of counsel and advice concerning their rights as servicemen.

DAV national service officers are stationed in all Veterans' Administration offices to serve the wounded. These services are provided free of charge and without obligation. Since its inception, the DAV has handled over 4 million claims for the war disabled, their widows, and their orphans.

The DAV now has more than 300,000 members in 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Australia, the Philippines, and several other foreign countries. More than 100,000 are life members.

Of the veterans of Korea and Vietnam, more than 25,000 have joined the DAV, along with nurses and members of the Women's Armed Forces and those who served in other cold war conflicts.

It was the DAV which convinced the Congress, following World War II, of the need for special attention to the problems of the disabled. In addition, the DAV has shouldered the task of fighting for legislation of benefit to the widows, orphans, dependent parents, wives, and children of disabled veterans or servicemen killed in wartime.

It is a distinct pleasure to salute the record of the Disabled American Veterans on this occasion, and to wish them well in all future undertakings.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. FOLEY (at the request of Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania), for balance of week, on account of illness.

Mr. SAYLOR (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for 1 week, March 1–5, 1971, on account of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs business in Puerto Rico.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), on account of family illness.

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of influenza illness.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. ANDERSON of California, for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. PRICE of Texas, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. VANDER JAGT, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. FINDLEY, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCDONALD of Michigan, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. ZION, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUPPE, today, for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. REUSS, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ADDABBO, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. RARICK, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. MAZZOLI, for 60 minutes, on March 8.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. HORTON during his special order of today and to include extraneous material.

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

Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. MCEWEN.

Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. MCKINNEY.

Mr. PETTIS.

Mr. GUDE in two instances.

Mr. ROBISON of New York in three instances.

Mr. PRICE of Texas in two instances.

Mr. RIEGLE in two instances.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. BELCHER in two instances.

Mr. DUPONT.

Mr. MYERS in two instances.

Mr. HARSHA.

Mr. KEATING.

Mr. RUTH in five instances.

Mr. LANDGREBE in two instances.

Mr. LUJAN.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois in two instances.

Mr. LATTA in two instances.

Mr. FRENZEL.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. SCHMITZ in four instances.

Mr. KEITH.

Mr. ERLENBORN.

Mr. HUNT.

Mr. ARENDS.

Mr. DEVINE.

Mr. NELSEN.

Mr. FREY.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. ROUSSELOT.

Mr. BELL in two instances.

Mr. DICKINSON.

Mr. KEMP.

Mr. RUPPE.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania in five instances.

Mr. MCCOLLISTER.

Mr. REID of New York in two instances.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia.

Mr. HOSMER in three instances.

Mr. BRAY in two instances.

Mr. BAKER.

Mrs. CHISHOLM.

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

Mr. SLACK in two instances.

Mr. CORMAN in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in two instances.

Mr. O'NEILL.

Mr. CARNEY in five instances.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington in three instances.

Mr. ULLMAN in two instances.

Mr. BARING in two instances.

Mr. JONES of Alabama in two instances.

Mr. BEGICH.

Mr. RODINO in three instances.

Mr. COTTER in three instances.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in two instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in two instances.

Mr. WALDIE in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in two instances.

Mr. KYROS in two instances.

Mr. GALLAGHER.

Mr. JOHNSON of California in two instances.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI.

Mr. HÉBERT in three instances.

Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.

Mrs. ABZUG in three instances.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon in eight instances.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS.

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. HARRINGTON in two instances.

Mr. LEGGETT in two instances.

Mr. MOLLOHAN.

Mr. EILBERG.

Mr. GONZALEZ.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in two instances.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 4, 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:

349. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the 15th annual report on the financial condition and operations of the highway trust fund, pursuant to section 209(e)(1) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956, as amended (H. Doc. No. 92–58); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

350. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for "Forest protection and utilization," Forest Service, for the fiscal year 1971, has been apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 655; to the Committee on Appropriations.

351. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation increasing the authorizations for comprehensive planning grants and open-space-land grants; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

352. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize insurance in connection with loans for the preservation of residential historic properties; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

353. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on the Bank's activities under the export expansion facility program for the quarter ended December 31, 1970, pursuant to Public Law 90–390; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

354. A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting the 36th annual report of the Board, including the report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

355. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 5432. A bill to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax, and

for other purposes; (Rept. No. 92-35). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MILLS (for himself and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin):

H.R. 5432. A bill to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABOUREZK (for himself and Mr. LINK):

H.R. 5433. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Pollock-Herreid unit, South Dakota pumping division, Missouri River Basin project, South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H.R. 5434. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the credit against tax for retirement income; to the Committe on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADDABBO (for himself, Mr. CELLER, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. LENT, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. PODELL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. PIKE, Mr. DOW, and Mr. BIAGGI):

H.R. 5435. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Gateway National Recreation Area in the States of New York and New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 5436. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited samples of cigarettes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BIAGGI, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DORN, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. ROE, and Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5437. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide protection thereunder against losses resulting from earthquakes and earthslides; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California (for himself, Mr. BELL, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MOSS, Mr. REES, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SISK, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. WALDIE, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

H.R. 5438. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide protection thereunder against losses resulting from earthquakes and earthslides; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 5439. A bill to increase certain acreage limitations in the Mineral Leasing Act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ASPINALL (by request):

H.R. 5440. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BETTS:

H.R. 5441. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 5442. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish the authorized strength of the Naval Reserve in officers in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the grade of rear admiral, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5443. A bill to provide that the appropriation requests of certain regulatory agencies be transmitted directly to Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 5444. A bill to restore the independence of Federal regulatory agencies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COLLINS of Texas (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ASHBROOK, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HALL, Mr. KEMP, Mr. KING, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. POAGE, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SIKES, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. WAGGONNER, and Mr. WYMAN):

H.R. 5445. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to prevent the imposition thereunder of any prohibition on the importation into the United States of any strategic and critical material from any free world country for so long as the importation of like material from any Communist country is not prohibited by law; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLMER (for himself, Mr. POFF, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. MANN, Mr. MILLS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. THONE):

H.R. 5446. A bill to consent to the interstate environment compact; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 5447. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5448. A bill to prohibit commercial flight by aircraft capable of flying at supersonic speeds within the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERLENBORN (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BAKER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DENT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. KING, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mrs. REID, of Illinois, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. THONE, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 5449. A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Bureau of Consumer Protection in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interest of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 5450. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRENZEL:

H.R. 5451. A bill to discourage the production of one-way containers for carbonated and/or malt beverages so as to reduce litter, reduce the cost of solid waste management, and to conserve natural resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 5452. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 5453. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 15-percent increase in annuities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5454. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide the public with an adequate quantity of safe water for drinking, recreation, and other human uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5455. 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. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5456. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to repeal the special tariff treatment accorded to articles assembled abroad with components produced in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 5457. A bill to authorize voluntary withholding of Maryland, Virginia, and District income taxes in the case of certain legislative officers and employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 5458. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HALPERN (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

H.R. 5459. A bill to promote the greater availability of motor vehicle insurance in interstate commerce under more efficient and beneficial marketing conditions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5460. A bill to regulate interstate commerce by requiring certain insurance as a condition precedent to using the public streets, roads, and highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5461. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 in order to promote competition among motor vehicle manufacturers in the design and production of safe motor vehicles having greater resistance to damage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5462. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself and Mr. PODELL):

H.R. 5463. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to prohibit any involvement or participation of U.S. Armed Forces in an invasion of North Vietnam without prior and explicit congressional authorization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOSMER (for himself, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. JOHNSON of California, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H.R. 5464. A bill to provide that daylight

saving time shall be observed on a year-round basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 5465. A bill to authorize the conveyance to the Columbia Hospital for Women of certain parcels of land in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HUNT (for himself, Mr. GOODLING, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. MYERS, Mr. RARICK, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. WARE, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 5466. A bill to alleviate multiple State or local income taxation of an individual and to reduce income taxes imposed by States or subdivisions on nonresidents of such States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEMP:

H.R. 5467. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. KARTH, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin):

H.R. 5468. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Upper Mississippi River National Recreation Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 5469. A bill to give the President of the United States standby authority to impose wage and price controls; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 5470. A bill to amend the act of July 4, 1955, as amended, relating to the construction of irrigation distribution systems; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LEGGETT (for himself, Mr. LENNON, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, and Mr. NICHOLS):

H.R. 5471. A bill to provide for additional benefits for optometry officers in the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 5472. A bill to amend the black lung benefits provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, to facilitate proof of entitlement in certain cases; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 5473. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to require the establishment of nationally uniform minimum standards and eligibility requirements for aid or assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEDZI:

H.R. 5474. A bill to provide that, in the case of the death of a petitioner on a petition approved under section 204 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the alien beneficiary of such petition will be allowed a period of 60 days from the date of such death to obtain another approved petition which shall bear the same approval date as the original petition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBEY (for himself, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. CULVER, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. THONE, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. LINK, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ESCH, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. ROY, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. BERGLAND, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho):

H.R. 5475. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make advance payments to producers under the feed grain program with respect to crops of wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 5476. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to protect, manage, and control free-roaming horses and burros on public lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. GROVER, Mr. KEITH, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. BRAY, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. MICHEL, and Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina):

H.R. 5477. A bill to regulate the dumping of material in the oceans, coastal, and other waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 5478. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish the authorized strength of the Naval Reserve in officers in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the grade of rear admiral, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 5479. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 5480. A bill to provide for the disposition of the judgment in favor of the Shoshone Tribe or Nation of Indians and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in Indian Claims Commission dockets 326–D, 326–E, 326–F, 326–G, 326–H, 366, and 367, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.R. 5481. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEELE:

H.R. 5482. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation payable for injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by peacetime service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5483. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans with disability rated less than 50 percent shall receive additional compensation for dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 5484. A bill to provide penalties for assaulting a member of the National Guard while he is engaged in carrying out official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 5485. A bill to restore the wartime recognition of Filipino veterans of World War II who fought as members of the Commonwealth Army but whose wartime service records were subsequently stricken from official U.S. Army records and to entitle them to those benefits, rights, and privileges which result from such recognition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia:

H.R. 5486. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's benefits shall not be subject to deductions on account of outside earnings after the beginning of the year in which he (or the primary beneficiary) attains age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 5487. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for medical and hospital care through a system of voluntary health insurance including protection against the catastrophic expenses of illness, financed in whole for low-income groups through issuance of certificates, and in part for all other persons through allowance of tax credits; and to provide effective utilization of available financial resources, health manpower, and facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. LINK, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. BURTON, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. ST GERMAIN):

H.R. 5488. A bill to establish an independent agency to be known as the U.S. Office of Utility Consumers' Counsel to represent the consumers of the Nation before Federal and State regulatory agencies with respect to matters pertaining to certain electric, gas, telephone, and telegraph utilities; to provide grants and other Federal assistance to State and local governments for the establishment and operation of utility consumers' counsels; to improve methods for obtaining and disseminating information with respect to the operations of utility companies of interest to the Federal Government and other consumers; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 5489. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to prevent the imposition thereunder of any prohibition on the importation into the United States of any metal-bearing ore from any free world country for so long as the importation of like ore from any Communist country is not prohibited by law; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 5490. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site and the Las Trampas Ridge National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 5491. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in recognition of the 150th anniversary of Greek independence; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 5492. A bill to provide for regulation of public exposure to sonic booms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (for himself, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. ROE, and Mr. ROUSH):

H.R. 5493. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require that any air carrier proposing to discontinue any air transportation to or from any point named in its certificate must give notice thereof at least 60 days in advance of the proposed discontinuance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 5494. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain rights in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DELLENBACK:

H.R. 5495. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, to increase the loan limitation on certain loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5496. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to provide for insured operating loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5497. A bill to improve the financial management of Federal assistance programs, to facilitate the consolidation of such programs, to strengthen further congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid, to provide a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and to extend and amend the law relating to intergovernmental cooperation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H.R. 5498. A bill to establish a structure that will provide integrated knowledge and understanding of the ecological, social, and technological problems associated with air pollution, water pollution, solid waste disposal, general pollution, and degradation of the environment, and other related problems to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 5499. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $3,000 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deduction from the monthly insurance benefits payable to them under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 5500. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise a repayment contract with the San Angelo Water Supply Corp., San Angelo project, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 5501. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Election Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAGAN:

H.R. 5502. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technicians service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOSMER (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. MCKEVITT, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. BOB WILSON):

H.R. 5503. A bill to authorize appropriations for this saline water conversion program for fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOSMER (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. CAMP, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. MCKEVITT, Mr. TERRY, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. COUGHLIN):

H.R. 5504. A bill to establish a national land use policy; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to encourage and assist the States to prepare and implement land use programs for the protection of areas of critical environmental concern and the control and direction of growth and development of more than local significance; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KLUCZYNSKI:

H.R. 5505. A bill to authorize the payment of $25,000 to any individual who provides information leading to the apprehension and conviction of any person responsible for the March 1, 1971, bombing of the U.S. Capitol building; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H.R. 5506. A bill to recognize direct benefits to the United States from the construction of the Toledo Bend Dam and Reservoir project and exempt Sabine River Authority, State of Louisiana, and Sabine River Authority of Texas, from further charges for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of certain lands of the United States within the Sabine National Forest, Tex.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5507. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 5508. A bill to declare a portion of the Bayou Des Glaises, La., as a nonnavigable water of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5509. A bill to repeal chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code (relating to firearms), to reenact the Federal Firearms Act, and to restore chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as in effect before its amendment by the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5510. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include as creditable service for civil service retirement purposes service as an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 5511. A bill to designate the Alexandria National Cemetery, Pineville, La., as the "Pineville National Cemetery"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5512. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional personal exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled and for a dependent who is blind or disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5513. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCLURE:

H.R. 5514. A bill to protect the privacy of depositors at insured banks and other institutions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MAILLIARD (for himself and Mr. HOSMER):

H.R. 5515. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a National Earthquake Insurance program under the Federal Insurance Administrator to protect citizens residing in earthquake-prone areas and in unidentified areas subject to earthquake perils from the risk of catastrophic personal loss in the event of an earthquake occurrence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 5516. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 5517. A bill to provide financial assistance to States and localities for the construction and modernization of correctional institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 5518. A bill to protect consumers against unreasonable risk of injury from hazardous products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5519. A bill to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to set standards to guarantee comprehensive warranty protection to the purchasers of merchandise shipped in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. STEELE, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

H.R. 5520. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide grants to States for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of low-cost meal programs, nutrition training and education programs, opportunity for social contacts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 5521. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to increase the amount of the annuities payable thereunder to widows and widowers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois (for himself, Mr. HOLIFIELD and Mr. HOSMER) (by request):

H.R. 5522. 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; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H.R. 5523. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for license fees to Government agencies, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 5524. A bill to amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to extend until the close of February 28, 1972, the authority of the President thereunder to stabilize prices, rents, wages, and salaries; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 5525. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS (by request):

H.R. 5526. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to recovery of a reasonable attorney's fee in case of successful maintenance of an action for recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI (for himself and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 5527. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide refunds in the case of certain uses of tread rubber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.R. 5528. A bill to permit public school teachers (and other public school employees) who do not have coverage pursuant to State agreement under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to elect coverage under such system as self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 5529. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the Apollo 11 lunar landing and to estabish the Apollo Lunar Landing Commemorative Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 5530. A bill to provide that certain interests of the United States retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the State of Texas shall be conveyed to such State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. QUIE):

H.J. Res. 434. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ESHLEMAN (for himself, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SCHMITZ, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.J. Res. 435. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to make it clear that eligibility for welfare payments is not a right; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H.J. Res. 436. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the selection, term of office, and qualifications of certain Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 437. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the popular election of the Judges of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself and Mr. Moss):

H.J. Res. 438. Joint resolution to establish a Commission on Philippine Guerrilla Recognition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MYERS (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FLOWERS, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. MCCOLLISTER, Mr. MCDONALD of Michigan, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MIZELL, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. THONE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.J. Res. 439. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week in November which includes Thanksgiving Day in each year as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.J. Res. 440. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 191. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in opposition to the closing of Public Health Service hospitals and clinics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PIKE, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. DENT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. CELLER, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, and Mr. WINN):

H. Con. Res. 192. Concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a study team to observe the election in Vietnam in October 1971; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. ROE, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. KYROS, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylavnia, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. ANNUNZIO, and Mr. PODELL):

H. Con. Res. 193. Concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a study team to observe the election in Vietnam in October 1971; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YATRON (for himself, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FRENZEL):

H. Con. Res. 194. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that our NATO Allies should contribute more to the cost of their own defense; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. Res. 272. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred pursuant to House Resolution 213; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 5531. A bill for the relief of Bruno Domenico Mazza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELCHER:

H.R. 5532. A bill for the relief of Margaret Ulses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 5533. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Aiello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5534. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Antonina Alabiso, Filippo Alabiso, and Giovanni Alabiso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5535. A bill for the relief of Emanuel Alaimo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5536. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Avitabile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5537. A bill for the relief of Antonio Beninati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5538. A bill for the relief of Mariano and Dolores Cabigiosu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5539. A bill for the relief of Pietro Cacciatore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5540. A bill for the relief of Assunta Cacciuottolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5541. A bill for the relief of Gennaro Cacciuottolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5542. A bill for the relief of Natale Cangialosi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5543. A bill for the relief of Giuseppa Costantino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5544. A bill for the relief of Anna Criscuolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5545. A bill for the relief of Luigi Curatolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5546. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Taji Eshraghi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5547. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Favella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5548. A bill for the relief of Luciano Ferrarello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5549. A bill for the relief of Antonio Fontana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5550. A bill for the relief of Vito Gissara and Gaetano Gissara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5551. A bill for the relief of Andrea Guglielmi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5552. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe, Giuseppa, and Mario Iacona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5553. A bill for the relief of Gina Iurato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5554. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Laezza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5555. A bill for the relief of Calogera La Rocca, Antonio La Rocca, and Vincenza La Rocca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5556. A bill for the relief of Elio Lauria, his wife, Miniello Lauria, and their child, Eduardo Lauria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5557. A bill for the relief of Pao Kung Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5558. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Lopane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5559. A bill for the relief of Calogero Mannino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5560. A bill for the relief of Daniele Marmo and his wife, Anna Marmo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5561. A bill for the relief of Francesca Mauro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5562. A bill for the relief of Raffaele Mazzariello and his wife, Teresa Mazzariello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5563. A bill for the relief of George Niskopoulos and Amalia Niskopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5564. A bill for the relief of Marie Francesca Perniciaro and her daughter, Patrizia Perniciaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5565. A bill for the relief of Domingo Quintans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5566. A bill for the relief of Antonino Raccuglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5567. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Rizzo, Angela Rizzo, Vincenzo Rizzo, and Antonino Rizzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5568. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Rosamilia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5569. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Rubino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5570. A bill for the relief of Maria Antonietta Storino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5571. A bill for the relief of Miss Lucia Varon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

My Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 5572. A bill for the relief of Rosalie Banc and Iosif Banc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 5573. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lucia Occhipinti Burlo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTER:

H.R. 5574. A bill for the relief of Gee Ping Yee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 5575. A bill for the relief of Gerald Levine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5576. A bill for the relief of Nguyen Van Nam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 5577. A bill for the relief of Maj. Lowell L. Glenn, U.S. Air Force, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 5578. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sajjan Gangappa Chikkannaiah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5579. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marina Munoz de Wyss (nee Lopez); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5580. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kallaiah Mata Rajashekaraiah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5581. A bill for the relief of Richard W. Yantis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 5582. A bill for the relief of Maria Fernandes Dias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H.R. 5583. A bill for the relief of Cho Chung Foo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5584. A bill for the relief of Cho Fae Man; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEDZI:

H.R. 5585. A bill for the relief of Jan B. Lutyk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5586. A bill for the relief of Vito Serra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 5587. A bill for the relief of Rosa Margarita Pina Gutierrez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 5588. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Saraswati Dasgupta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 5589. A bill for the relief of the estate of Edwin G. Griffith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.