

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 27 (legislative day of April 25), 1972:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Curtis W. Tarr, of Virginia, to be Under

Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs.

Joseph S. Farland, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iran.

Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal Republic of Germany.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Jarold A. Kieffer, of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 25TH ANNUAL DELMARVA CHICKEN FESTIVAL OPENS TODAY

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 27, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, the chicken industry today opens the festivities associated with the 25th annual Delmarva Chicken Festival.

This event annually focuses on Delmarva the interest of everyone who recognizes the importance the chicken industry has for the economy and the dinner table of all Americans.

The commercial broiler-fryer industry was begun nearly 50 years ago near Ocean View, Del. In recognition of this important fact, the first annual Delmarva Chicken Festival was organized in 1948.

Since that time, the Delmarva Chicken Festival has become an institution in the chicken business. It helps to demonstrate what a wholesome and inexpensive meal broiler and fryer chickens provide.

I would like to tell my colleagues something about the importance of the chicken industry to the economy of Delaware and our neighboring States on the Delmarva Peninsula, which is the center of the Nation's broiler industry.

Sussex County, Del., the place where the industry was founded, remains today the leading broiler county in the Nation.

Broiler chickens account for over half of Delaware's farm income. Including the value of corn and soybeans used as broiler feed, the business of raising broilers accounts for 70 percent of Delaware's farm income.

Throughout the peninsula, this means regular employment for over 10,000 persons and an annual value in chicken processed exceeding \$250 million.

During the festival, which ends Saturday, thousands of people will visit the festival site at Dover, the picturesque capital of Delaware. They will participate in the Delmarva Chicken Cooking Contest, witness and enjoy such festival events as the Delaware Arabian Horse Association Show, the Delmarva Poultry Princess Pageants, and the Festive Parade.

But most of all, the visitors will be there to enjoy the taste of some of the best chicken cooked anywhere.

Mr. President, I wish to reiterate my congratulations to the Delmarva Poultry Industry, Inc., which sponsors the Delmarva Chicken Festival, and to express my belief that it will be the most successful festival on record.

Mr. President, the Wilmington Morning News yesterday carried several interesting articles about various activities that will take place during the Delmarva Chicken Festival. I ask unanimous consent that these articles be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FOR COTTON PICKIN' FINGER LICKIN' CHICKEN PLUCKERS, AND ANYONE ELSE

Sixty Delmarva home cooks will ready at the ranges on Saturday for the big Chicken Cooking Contest at Dover Downs.

All the semi-finalists in the cook-off come from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. One person from each state will be chosen as the finalist to represent his state in the National Chicken Cooking Contest to be held in Birmingham, Ala., next month.

The first shift of chefs goes into action at 9 Saturday morning, the second at 12 noon. First-place winners each will receive \$300, a set of cookware, spice rack with spices and a round-trip fare to Birmingham.

But while the contest is what it's really all about, the festival starts tomorrow and runs through Sunday. Festival-goers can have a heap of chicken from 10-foot fry pan manned by the Kiwanis Club of Dover. They can attend the Chamber of Commerce Home, Trade and Sports Show. Local firms as well as exhibitors from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York will occupy 106 booths.

The Little League will raffle off a car. Even the politicians in this election year have taken spaces. Outside, boats and trailers will be featured. Some booths will sell merchandise, others simply show their wares or services.

Bargain hunters and antique collectors will have a chance to flock to the Flea Market for curios, and a look at one of the largest coin collections on the Eastern Shore. And there will be white elephant items as well as fine antiques, all under roof in the paddock area.

An Arabian horse show, appearances by country music stars Loretta Lynn and Conway Twitty, an antique car show and concerts by the Dover High School Band will offer almost constant diversion to the public.

Also, highlighting the Festival will be the choosing of the 1972 Delmarva Poultry Princess and the Little Poultry Princess on Friday night at 7:30. Judged on the basis of poise, personality, appearance and talent, the winning teenager will receive a \$1,000 scholarship, a \$500 scholarship, a \$300 wardrobe and an engraved trophy.

"I'm certain this will be one of the largest Festivals ever," says Chairman Fred Phillips, mayor of Camden.

It looks as though it will be one of the busiest, too. One festival official guesses that 75,000 to 100,000 will attend the big doings in Dover. He's grateful for that outsize parking lot at Dover Downs.

MORE THAN ONE CHICK WILL LINE UP IN DOVER FRIDAY

A month ago, 21 teenagers plus 15 preschoolers and their parents met with Mrs. Vivienne Henrichson at Dover Downs.

Subject: The choosing of a 1972 Delmarva Poultry Princess.

The Princess Pageant will be held Friday night at 7:30 on a 40-foot stage right over clubhouse seats. But on this first day, rules, regulations, housing for the girls and general information were being dispensed.

After endless conditions and requirements were laid before the group, Mrs. Henrichson who is directing the pageant asked for questions. Silence. Not a hand or a voice was raised.

But after a long time, a 5-year-old broke the wall of quiet.

"Can I bring along my Easter candy?"

Those are the kinds of things that brighten a pageant director's life. Mrs. Henrichson says that the whole community is very involved in this year's festival. "Everything has been donated—the stage, the labor. The Air Base is supplying sound equipment, flowers are being given."

"The night before we're having a reception for all the girls at the Dinner Bell. After that they go to their host homes, three or four girls to a home."

Judging will be based on poise, personality, appearance and talent. About the last, Mrs. Henrichson says the girls are doing everything from an imitation of Lily Tomlin to the brave contestant who will make and model a garment right there before your eyes.

The Poultry Princess (senior) will be selected from the following entrants:

Miss Canterbury, Barbara Lynn Blackman; Miss Chincoteague, Heather Elizabeth Young; Miss Claiborne, Evelyn M. Reilly; Miss Dover, Michelle Stephanie Atchison; Miss Easton, Denise McKinsley Killmon; Miss Federalsburg, Janet Patchett; Miss Georgetown, Debra Lynn James; Miss Harrington, Joan Mason; Miss Laurel, Sandra Bowie; Miss McDaniell, Bonnie Lynn Mason; Miss Newcomb, Julie Hanks.

Miss Onancock, Karen Faye Colonna; Miss Oxford, Jean T. Martin; Miss Pocomoke, Ellen Corbin; Miss Princess Anne, Karen Frances Nelson; Miss Rio Vista, Renee Porter; Miss Royal Oak, Jasmine Mehrliz; Miss St. Michaels, Debra Jean Morse; Miss Salisbury, Beverly Robertson; Miss Seaford, Jeanne Marie O'Donnell; and, Miss Smyrna, Belinda Bridgeman.

The winning girl will receive a \$1,000 scholarship for education of her choice beyond high school; a \$500 scholarship for use at Wesley College Dover, Del; a \$300 wardrobe; and an engraved trophy. First runner-up will receive a \$500 scholarship or \$250 in cash.

Miss Congeniality will be chosen by contestant vote and will receive a \$200 U.S. Savings Bond and an engraved trophy.

On Saturday, April 29th, at 1:00 p.m., 15 four and five-year-olds will vie for the title of 1972 Little Delmarva Poultry Princess. The new princess will receive a \$200 savings bond and an engraved trophy.

Tickets will be on sale at the Festival Information booth at Dover Downs Raceway and The Chamber of Commerce prior to the pageants. Admission is \$1.00, with children under 12 years admitted free.

You'll know you're in the right place if you see a five-year-old with an Easter basket.

NOW DOWN TO BUSINESS

They come from Maryland, They come from Virginia. And they come from all over Delaware.

The 60 semi-finalists convene Saturday at Dover Downs for the big Delmarva Chicken Contest. Their recipes have been winnowed out of hundreds submitted from the area, and on Saturday each entrant will cook his chicken and be judged.

Last year's national winners were nuggets, hors d'oeuvres, and a salad with orange overtones, unusual since most years the big money goes to main dish chicken delights. Perhaps this year, one of the following entrants will keep the honors in Delaware:

From Bridgeville: Mrs. Ruth Russel; Cheswold: Mrs. Mary Chipple; Dover: Mrs. Lester Blades; Georgetown: Mrs. Harold Jones, Mrs. William Jones and Mrs. Mabel Lambden; Hartly: Josef Lefner, Harrington: Mrs. William Walls; Lewes: Mrs. James Pfeiffer; Milford: Mrs. Charles French and Jay Sullivan; New Castle: Mrs. Jeanne Scott; Wilmington: R. Holley, Mrs. Frances Matuszewski, Remo Moffa, Mrs. Edward Callaway, Mrs. John Farace, Mrs. Charles Galliot and Millard Zelsberg; and Wyoming: Mrs. Walter Ott.

The regional contest is sponsored by the Delmarva Poultry Industry Inc.

PROJECT SANGUINE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues may know, the Navy recently issued a final environmental impact statement on the research and development aspects of Project Sanguine. It is my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that this environmental impact statement is elusive, vague, and terribly incomplete. On the whole, it is just one big whitewash.

After studying the impact statement carefully, I am convinced that the Navy has never seriously attempted to answer objections by scientists and Government agencies such as the Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers.

In order to be more specific, Mr. Speaker, let me cite several examples in which the Navy's impact statement fails to answer the criticism offered by many individuals and governmental agencies.

In its response to the original draft environmental impact statement the Forest Service observed that the electrical waves submitted by Project Sanguine might accumulate along with electrical energy generated by power system telephone lines and electrical appliances and result in environmental damage.

The Navy does not refute the objection offered by the Forest Service. Instead the Navy slides over the problem by saying:

We are unaware of any information that these fields may add, subtract, or otherwise mix in biological material.

Both the Army Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service express concern about the validity of research in Project Sanguine because the experiments were conducted on aboveground antennas rather than the buried inflated wires planned for Project Sanguine.

The Navy's only reply is that "no rationale is given." The Navy never clearly attempts to explain why research with

aboveground antennas is valid for buried electrical systems such as Project Sanguine.

The Environmental Protection Agency in its comments on the draft environmental impact statement indicates that the Navy should calculate the total cost of preventing interference with electrical systems caused by Project Sanguine. The Navy fails to make such an estimate.

In addition, the Navy's environmental impact statement never comments on scientific papers prepared by scientists Dr. Alwyn Scott and Dr. Michael McClintock, of the University of Wisconsin, which dispute the technical feasibility of Project Sanguine.

The Navy has not published its studies which it claims demonstrate the technical feasibility of Project Sanguine. All of the Navy's studies should be published so that independent scientists can evaluate the validity of the Navy's research. I am sure that the Navy agrees that only the most open and frank discussion of the technical feasibility of Project Sanguine will erase the doubts in the public's mind and within the scientific community about this project.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I must say that despite the Navy's lengthy impact statement there are too many unanswered questions about the environmental effects and technical feasibility of Project Sanguine to permit further funding of the project. All funding, except for the continuation of environmental studies, on Project Sanguine should be halted.

A NEW HONOR FOR CONGRESSMAN CHARLES BENNETT

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, occasionally one of our colleagues is honored in such a way that we like to share his happy achievements with all the Members of the Congress, as well as his good friends in his district. I speak of Congressman CHARLIE BENNETT who has just been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Jacksonville University.

By way of emphasizing the high esteem in which CHARLIE BENNETT is held, I would like to quote the citation he received:

Charles Edward Bennett, United States Congressman from Florida for the past twenty-three years, is one of Jacksonville's most distinguished and effective humanitarians, scholars, and public servants.

Mr. Bennett's success in weathering the storms of politics was perhaps presaged by his birth in Canton, New York, in a weather station which has now become a student building on the campus of St. Lawrence University. In 1913 the Bennett family moved to Tampa, where the father encouraged his son in his studies and stimulated what has become a life-long interest in the law, politics, and public service. In 1930 the family moved to Jacksonville where the Congressman's father served as chief meteorologist until his retirement.

Charles Bennett attended the University of Florida, where he planned and worked for the development of a Student Union building and finally broke the ground for it in 1933. He was president of the student body as well as editor of The Alligator, a student newspaper then rated as "best in the country." He received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctor in 1934, was that same year admitted to the Florida Bar. He practiced law in Jacksonville, and served as a member of the Florida House of Representatives in 1941.

Enlisting in the United States Army in March 1942, Mr. Bennett served for almost five years in the Infantry, advancing to the rank of captain. He participated in combat operations in New Guinea and in the Philippines and was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, the Combat Infantry Badge, and the Philippine Legion of Honor. He was elected into the Infantry Hall of Fame at the Fort Benning Officer Candidate School in 1950.

Mr. Bennett has received many citations for outstanding leadership and service. He was twice awarded certificates by the Freedoms Foundation "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life." He received the Good Government award in 1952 from the Jacksonville and United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. For his outstanding work in aid on behalf of the handicapped, he was awarded a Distinguished Service award by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Mr. Bennett was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1948 and has answered all roll call votes for the last twenty-one years, a record unequaled in the 183-year history of the United States Congress. An outstanding legislator, Mr. Bennett has been a leader in forging higher ethical standards of members of the House of Representatives and other elected officials; he has sponsored reforms in the system of military justice; he was author of the legislation which made "In God We Trust" the Nation's official motto in 1954, and he launched the State Department's "People to People" program in 1957. He was co-sponsor of the landmark conservation measures of the 1960's—the Wilderness Act and the Land and Water Conservation Act. He has served on the Armed Services Committee for many years and is keenly interested in national security.

Mr. Bennett's interest in scholarship and higher education goes back to the earliest years of Jacksonville University's existence. When this institution was still known as Porter University, young lawyer Bennett taught a night law course. At a later time he was a member of the University Council, an advisory board to Jacksonville University. He has long been a devoted friend and supporter of Jacksonville University, which gave him its first Distinguished Service Award in 1957. He has also served as friend, counselor, and trustee of other institutions of higher learning. He is the author of three works of history: *Laudonniere and Fort Caroline*, 1964; *Settlement of Florida*, 1968; and *Southernmost Battlefields of the Revolution*, 1970. He is co-author of *Congress and Conscience*, 1970.

We salute Congressman Bennett for his many contributions to the enrichment of this community, and wish him many more years of accomplishment.

Therefore, Jacksonville University, by unanimous action of the Board of Trustees on 24 June 1971, does hereby bestow upon Charles Edward Bennett, the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa.

Mr. Speaker, I know all our colleagues will join with me in congratulating CHARLIE BENNETT on this great honor.

AT WELFARE, IT WAS JUST A MATTER OF GENEALOGY

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 27, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the April 21 edition of the Washington Evening Star included an article describing how a mother of two in the District of Columbia collected nearly \$4,000 in welfare funds although she had given her children away 5 years before she began collecting the payments.

This is yet another in a long series of disclosures of successful frauds against our welfare system. Officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have themselves estimated that if all errors in welfare payments could be corrected, there might be a net savings to the U.S. taxpayer of about \$500 million per year. Clearly, the administration of the present welfare system needs to be tightened.

Furthermore, the inability to control welfare payments properly under the present system should be carefully considered by the Senate before it approves the administration's proposal for a vastly expanded system, which certainly would be more difficult to administer.

I ask unanimous consent that the article, "At Welfare, It Was Just a Matter of Genealogy," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AT WELFARE, IT WAS JUST A MATTER OF GENEALOGY

(By Thomas Crosby)

A District mother of two collected nearly \$4,000 in welfare funds in 1970 and 1971 to help care for her children even though she gave them away in 1965 to a woman she had never seen before.

The woman who took in the children cared for them as if they were her own, according to welfare investigators, but she was denied welfare assistance because she was not related by blood to the children, now aged 8 and 9.

The bizarre story came to light last week when Alice B. Smith, 27, of the 3400 block of 14th Street NW, pleaded guilty in Superior Court to one count of welfare fraud.

According to court records and interviews with people close to the case this is what happened:

A Northeast woman, 30-year-old and unmarried, was told by a friend of a woman who had two children, but no place to stay.

The Northeast woman expressed a love for children and a desire to have some of her own. A couple of days later, Miss Smith, who was 20 at the time, arranged a meeting.

On a Sunday morning in July, 1965, Miss Smith gave her two children, Evelyn, 2½, and Jarrell Edward, 1½, to the Northeast woman at the corner of 9th and O Street NW. Miss Smith has never seen the children since.

The Northeast woman became the children's foster mother and recalled the moment when she first saw them: "They had no clothes and they looked something bad. They were nasty dirty. There was mud caked all over them."

But she loved the children and cared for them by herself until 1969 when she married a cab driver with a heart condition and who could work only part time.

Then in May 1970, she was hospitalized with a heart condition and shortly afterward applied to the District's welfare department for assistance.

Welfare investigators decided she was providing a good home and on Dec. 3, 1970, Miss Elma H. Aston, chief of the welfare department's intake and study section, recommended that the family be given financial assistance.

But the family instead was notified by letter that they could receive no welfare funds because the foster mother was in no way related to the children.

Meanwhile, Miss Smith applied in January 1970 for welfare assistance and began receiving payments the following March. No checks on her home were made by investigators and the payments continued through October 1971.

She collected \$3,944.77 in fraudulent welfare payments and was finally discovered when she was included in a random check of welfare recipients. She now faces a maximum sentence of one year in jail and a \$500 fine.

The foster mother, who said she has never told the children or neighbors that she is not the real mother, applied again for welfare aid a month ago when someone told her that welfare regulations had been eased.

The mother, who officially plans to adopt the children when they get older, said she doesn't know what is going to happen, but added, "I feel like the Lord will bless me. If they don't give it (assistance) to me, I'm just not going to worry about it."

OSHA'S BIRTHDAY

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1972

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which observed its first anniversary on April 28, has initiated two high-priority inspection programs that are zeroing in on health and safety conditions that particularly jeopardize the American worker.

These are what OSHA calls its target industry program and target health hazards program.

Five target industries were selected on a "worst-first" basis because they have injury frequency rates at least double the national average of 15.2 per million employee-hours worked. They employ more than 1.5 million persons.

These industries are longshoring, roofing and sheet metal work, meat and meat products, lumber and wood products, and miscellaneous transportation equipment such as the manufacturers of mobile homes, campers, and snowmobiles. Virtually all establishments in these industries will be inspected this fiscal year.

OSHA has developed the same "target" approach for health hazards, which are the basis for 60 percent of employee complaints. The agency is focusing on five of the worst hazards— asbestos, lead, silica, carbon monoxide, and cotton dust.

Health hazards are due for increased emphasis during fiscal year 1973 because there are now more than 8,000 toxic substances, and more are being introduced into workplaces each month.

While progress is being made, the task of achieving working places free from safety and health hazards is a formidable and continuing effort.

Standards exist for only about 500 of the 8,000 substances, and a number of them are outdated. So the task ahead in revising the existing standards and developing new ones is enormous. OSHA and its sister agency, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, which develops criteria for toxic substance standards, face a formidable job.

ARTHUR VAN BUSKIRK PASSES AWAY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the verve, energy, and civic drive which characterized the resurrection of Pittsburgh ebbed somewhat last week when Arthur Van Buskirk died.

One of the leaders of the Pittsburgh Renaissance, which saw factories and railroad yards replaced by parks and skyscrapers and smoke and pollution dealt mighty blows, Arthur Van Buskirk, teamed with David L. Lawrence and Richard K. Mellon to help make Pittsburgh the dynamic city it is today.

As chairman of the Park Committee of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development, Van Buskirk was responsible for the beautiful Point State Park which is the heart of Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle.

At this point, I would like to include in the RECORD an editorial which appeared last week in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette telling of the contributions to Pittsburgh of Arthur Van Buskirk.

He was a rare and talented individual, a leader, and his friends and his city have indeed suffered in his death.

The editorial follows:

ARTHUR VAN BUSKIRK

It was an ironic coincidence that on the day that Arthur Van Buskirk died came word that the State had put up the additional funds for completion of Point State Park, for which he perhaps more than any other individual deserves the credit.

From 1946 until his resignation last year, Mr. Van Buskirk was chairman of the Point Park Committee of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development. That committee planned the park and expedited its development from its inception. It will be a beautiful and enduring monument to the chairman's civic patriotism.

Mr. Van Buskirk, along with the late Richard K. Mellon and David L. Lawrence, was a member of the civic-political triumvirate most responsible for this city's postwar renewal. He ably represented the Mellon interests in their civic undertakings.

In addition to his work on the park, Mr. Buskirk was also a member of the group that went to New York and persuaded the Equitable Life Assurance Society to develop Gateway Center adjacent to the park. He was also a long-time leader in the work of the Urban Redevelopment Authority, among other civic pursuits.

It is a pity that Mr. Van Buskirk did not live to see completion of Point State Park,

where work had to await for many years completion of other projects such as bridge removal and highway construction. He did, however, see the realization of many other improvements in which he played an active

role and which made this city famous for urban renewal.

Mr. Van Buskirk's passing severs another link with this city's progressive recent past. The giants of the "renaissance" are gone. How

are they to be replaced? A revival of their vision and public-spiritedness among those left in positions of trust and responsibility would be the best and most appropriate tribute to their memories.

SENATE—Friday, April 28, 1972

The Senate met at 9:45 a.m., and was called to order by Hon. FRANK E. MOSS, a Senator from the State of Utah.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God our help in ages past, our hope for years to come, be with Thy servants here in this perilous age to support and guide them. Sharpen their minds, warm their hearts, kindle their patriotism, and increase their devotion to Thee. Be with them in solitary moments as well as in times of public action. Give them an enduring resolution to serve truth and justice. Work through them Thy purposes for this Nation and for all mankind. Be with them in their going out and their coming in now and for evermore. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter.

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., April 28, 1972.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. FRANK E. MOSS, a Senator from the State of Utah to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MOSS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday, Thursday, April 27, 1972, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Michigan desire recognition?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr.

ROBERT C. BYRD). Without objection it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 729, 730, and 731.

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

FARMFEST—U.S.A.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 182) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign nations to participate in Farmfest—U.S.A. and the world ploughing contest in September 1972 was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 182

Whereas the United States will host the Nineteenth Annual World Ploughing Contest in September 1972 in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and

Whereas up to twenty-two nations can be expected to participate in this contest on September 15 and 16 as part of a weeklong Farmfest—U.S.A., and

Whereas the 1972 National Ploughing Contest and the 1972 Grand National Tractor-Pull Contest are included in the scheduled events of Farmfest—U.S.A., and

Whereas Farmfest—U.S.A. will feature exhibitions of machinery, equipment, supplies, services, and other products used in the production and marketing of agricultural products; promote foreign and domestic trade and commerce in such products; and salute worldwide agriculture: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to invite by proclamation or in such other manner as he may deem proper the States of the Union and foreign nations to participate in Farmfest—U.S.A. to be held in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, from September 11, 1972, through September 17, 1972.

NATIONAL COACHES DAY

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 213) to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating October 6, 1972, as "National Coaches Day" was

considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 213

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 October 6, 1972, as "National Coaches Day", and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NATIONAL ARTHRITIS MONTH

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1029) to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of May of 1972 as "National Arthritis Month."

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I am very gratified that the Senate is today considering House Joint Resolution 1029. This resolution would authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of May as "National Arthritis Month." Senate Joint Resolution 180, the Senate version of this proposal which I introduced, was cosponsored by 37 Senators. The House form, which we are presently considering, was introduced by Representative DAVID PRYOR of Arkansas and cosponsored by 68 Members. It received the approval of the other body on April 12, 1972.

The Judiciary Committees of both Houses are to be commended for their favorable action on this legislation. I would especially like to thank the distinguished members of the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations, Senators HRUSKA and McCLELLAN, for their interest in this serious problem of human welfare.

I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 180 to help call attention to the need to better combat the human and economic curse imposed upon our Nation by arthritic and rheumatic diseases. May is the month during which the Arthritis Foundation conducts its campaign to collect funds for arthritis research and treatment.

It is my hope that more private and public resources can be directed toward eliminating the suffering which arthritis and similar diseases cause millions of Americans of all ages. Because of the fact that they do not often result in death, many of our citizens do not realize the national health problem posed by these diseases. As a matter of fact, after heart disease, arthritis and rheumatic diseases are the most widespread chronic illnesses in the United States. The Arthritis Foundation estimates that 50 million Americans are afflicted by some form of arthritis—17 million of these seriously enough to require medical care.