

Thomas B. Leberherz, U.S. Navy (retired) to be reappointed from the temporary disability retired list as a permanent captain in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

HMI Judith A. Benny, USN to be a permanent ensign in the Medical Service Corps (Health Care Administration) of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named enlisted candidates to be ensigns in the Medical Service Corps (Health Care Administration) for temporary service, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law:

Gibson, George	Day, Charles S.
Jones, Robert G.	Lockhart, Ralph A.
Ward, Ernest D.	Caton, Gene A.
Cunningham, David W.	Kunerth, Marshall G.
Harmon, Layton O.	Brickeen, Jerry W.
Jones, Rudolph	Murphree, Garry W.
Pate, George	Brent, William H.
Hargett, David A.	Briere, Gerald P.
Dillard, James B., Jr.	Gervais, David R.
Morris, Donald L.	Smedley, Fulton J.
Radmore, Kenneth J., Jr.	Tyson, Gary D.
Peterson, John C.	Heltsley, John R.
Crank, Harold L.	Brown, Harold T., Jr.
Peters, Vernon M.	Wheeler, David L.
Farnham, Willard H.	Finn, Robert F.
	Olson, Peter K.
	Simas, Amance R.

Langston, Carl C.
Hazzard, Charles A.
Webb, John R., Jr.
Mohler, Dennis L.
Olson, Steven D.
Pierce, Charles R.
Eichelberg, Wallace R.
Cox, Tommy W.
Nunn, Thomas D., Jr.
Norris, Henry H., Jr.
Ghent, Ernest R.
Berube, Richard P.
Meskill, Gerard V.
Ruby, Perry M., Jr.
Ansley, Bobby G.
Willems, John P.
McGann, Dennis M.
Wright, Laban J.
Glans, Dale C., Jr.
Eyre, Jay M.
Kulcsar, Theron A.
Duncan, Carl F.
Ejling, Stephen R.
Brooks, David D.
Brockner, Fred L.
Haslam, Garth S.
Wildner, Thomas W.
Spencer, Charles A.
Soliday, James E.
McClerklin, Aaron
Jose, Lynn T.
Wolfe, Theodore E., III

Vaughn, Charles D.
Diamond, David
Parrish, Gerald E.
Fox, Francis R.
Littlejohn, Harold
Brodsky, Stephen M.
Moran, William J.
Brunelle, David M.
Glowacki, David A.
Bennett, Alan H.
Caldwell, Craig R.
Todd, Hamilton S., Jr.
Epps, Kenneth L.
Goodloe, Murriel E.
Roscliam, Charles J.
Randle, Kenneth R.
Miller, Stanley C.
Garrett, James M.
Newton, Gary
Hall, James R.
Edgmon, Bobby R.
Elmers, Orin K.
Anderson, Jerry T.
McGinn, Charles F.
Mitts, Estill D., Jr.
McCoy, Wendell T.
Davis, Joe E.
Brown, William G.
Rose, Donald C.
Perry, John M.
Johnson, Ronald A.
Fudge, Gerald D.

Thomas J. Harries (Naval enlisted scientific educational program candidate), to be a permanent ensign in the Line or Staff Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Jeffrey B. Hagen (Naval Reserve officer), to be a permanent lieutenant (junior grade) and a temporary lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Harvey L. P. Resnick (civilian college graduate) to be a permanent commander and a temporary captain in the Medical Corps in the reserve of the U.S. Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

CWO Robert J. Schoonover, USN, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy with limited duty, for temporary service in the classification (photography) and as a permanent warrant officer and/or permanent and temporary warrant officer, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Miss Jean M. Wilkowski, of Florida, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zambia.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

Marshall A. Neill, of Washington, to be a U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Washington, vice Charles L. Powell, retired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, June 13, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. John Brennan O.S.F.S., Father Judge High School, Philadelphia, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Therefore I tell you, whatever you ask in prayer, believe that you receive it, and you will.—Mark 11:24.

God our Father, grant us a sense of Your presence as we stand before You in this moment of morning prayer.

Bless, we pray, our President and governmental leaders all over this land. Bless these men and women of the House of Representatives who bear the honor and responsibility of public trust.

Inspire them to create Your kingdom of justice on this earth, in which each man renders justice to his fellow man, each citizen to his government, and government to each citizen. Grant them the practical wisdom to resolve the difficult issues related to the education of all Your children.

Through their efforts, may this great Republic become evermore truly one nation, under You, our God, with liberty and justice for all. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9580) entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland concerning the fees for the operation of certain motor vehicles.

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

S. Con. Res. 82. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. Government urge the establishment of a United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Environment to which the United States would contribute its fair share.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND JOHN BRENNAN, O.S.F.S.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Father Brennan for his most inspirational prayer. At the same time I want to point out that I invited Father Brennan to deliver the invocation today, because he is a most articulate spokesman for the movement to get Government aid for the private school systems of this country, particularly those in the great cities.

These schools provide an education for thousands of children who would otherwise place an additional burden on public school systems which are already failing.

Father Brennan is a teacher at Father Judge High School, which is a Roman

Catholic high school in my district, which takes in all of northeast Philadelphia. He is also president of the Council of Religious Teachers which represents many of the nuns, priests, and brothers who teach in the Philadelphia archdiocesan school system.

Because of his experience as a teacher and the time he has spent studying the system during his term as president of the council, Father Brennan knows the problems and the needs of the big city private school system.

He knows that they must have massive Federal aid if they are to survive and if they are going to continue providing children with an excellent education.

SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to call to the attention of the House the action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning in reporting out a resolution which it was my privilege to offer in committee in support of the President's position in Indochina.

I should particularly like to express my appreciation for the statesmanship displayed by Members on the other side, who stood on this critical issue in support of our President. This was in keeping with our committee's historic record of bipartisanship in matters of high national priority. I believe it was a blow for peace in Indochina and a blow for peace in our time.

WHERE IS THE REVENUE TO SHARE?

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, as we get ready to consider the so-called revenue sharing bill, I would like to ask—Where is the revenue to share?

As of June 8, the public debt subject to limit stood at \$429,244,508,343.74—which is \$30,074,502,107.90 greater than it was just a year ago on that date.

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS UPDATED

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills to establish two National Environmental Services Corps. The first bill, H.R. 15467, would establish a corps to give unemployed young men and women an opportunity to work as conservation managers and reforesters on public lands and Indian reservations. This bill is identical to S. 1595 introduced in the Senate by Senator HENRY JACKSON.

The second bill, H.R. 15468, of which I am the author, would establish a similar conservation corps for young men and women who are drug addicts. This Corps would be available as an alternative to prison to persons who have been convicted in Federal and State courts of drug possession and who the courts believe would benefit from work and rehabilitative treatment in such a corps. Time spent in this National Environment Services Corps would be credited against an offender's sentence. The bill requires that in establishing this Corps, the Attorney General and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare must provide treatment programs that will enhance the rehabilitation of Corps members and enable them to obtain permanent private or public employment upon leaving the Corps. H.R. 15468 also permits a drug addict to voluntarily seek admission to the Corps.

The National Services Corps for unemployed youths would accommodate up to 200,000 young men and women depending on the rates of unemployment in the country. The second bill, establishing the Corps for drug addicts, gives a flat authorization for 200,000 members.

Effectively, both of these bills create civilian corps comparable to the Civilian Conservation Corps established in the early years of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. The CCC permitted young men who could not find work in the cities during the depression to work for the Government in the forests and underdeveloped areas of our country. This was an uplifting experience for many in a very hard time—and a lasting contribution was made to the growth of our country.

Today, there is a backlog of work which must be done if the quality of our Nation's forests, parks, recreation areas, public lands, and Indian reservations are to be maintained and improved. At the same time we are going through a period of high unemployment when many skills that could be used for these purposes are not being utilized. Let us put these talents back to work and get on with the job of restoring our environment.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 13188, COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 13188) to authorize appropriations for the procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments and to authorize the annual active duty personnel strength for the Coast Guard, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. GARMATZ, CLARK, LENNON, PELLY, and KEITH.

ATROCITIES OF NORTH VIETNAMESE SELDOM PUBLISHED

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

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, some segments of the electronic and other media have made a great point in the past of magnifying errors on the part of the United States in our involvement in North Vietnam. It is rather remarkable to me, however, that the thousands of atrocities committed by the North Vietnamese are seldom remarked upon.

It would seem that everyone is so anxious to get out of Vietnam that people have gotten mesmerized by the importance of fixing an arbitrary date. These same people for the most part show little or no concern for the blood bath that will follow if the North Vietnamese overrun South Vietnam.

When the city of Hue was retaken from the North Vietnamese after the 1968 Tet offensive, thousands of bodies were found in mass graves with their hands tied behind them. They had been systematically slaughtered and dropped in open pit graves and covered up. This is not at all unusual for the North Vietnamese. Another example of their callousness was on the wire services today. It reads as follows:

SAIGON.—Communist troops opened fire today on a ragged column of 1,000 refugees fleeing the provincial capital of An Loc and killed 12 civilians and wounded 30, field reports said.

Newsman who reached the scene shortly after the attack said the communists fired a barrage of mortars onto Highway 13 while

the refugees were trying to flee from An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon.

A government relief force broke through to An Loc Monday and refugees who had been living there during the siege began streaming southward. They had escaped death by living in underground shelters while thousands of rounds of shells crashed overhead.

The reports said the refugees—mainly old men, women and children—ran down the highway as the mortars screamed into them and the chunks of shrapnel flew through the air.

One old woman, shrapnel cuts across her body, died in the arms of her young granddaughter, the reports said. They said a young boy, hit by shrapnel in his head, was cradled in the arms of his parents while the South Vietnamese medic tried to stop the bleeding.

Mr. Speaker, this, once again, emphasizes the attitude of the North Vietnamese toward the South Vietnamese, their callousness and vindictiveness, and I would hope that the media in this country would report this incident with the same prominence as they have pointed out American mistakes in the past.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 979, HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 979) to extend the act of September 30, 1965, as amended by the acts of July 24, 1968, and October 13, 1970, relating to high-speed ground transportation, by removing the termination date thereof, and for other purposes, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STAGGERS, JARMAN, MURPHY of New York, DEVINE, and HARVEY.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 5065, TO AMEND THE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1968

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5065) to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STAGGERS, MACDONALD of Massachusetts, VAN DEERLIN, SPRINGER, and KEITH.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 11417, AMENDMENTS TO THE RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE ACT OF 1970

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill

(H.R. 11417) to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for the purpose of purchasing railroad equipment, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 6, 1972.)

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

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, we met with the Senate conferees just prior to the Memorial Day recess. Considering the numerous differences in substantive provisions between the House and Senate versions, we were fortunate to resolve the differences in one session, and I might say that we resolved them largely in line with the House version. I have a summary of the conference which I will include with these remarks. There were some 18 issues in the conference, and I will not undertake to recite them all. I will mention briefly the money differences:

Federal grants: House, \$170 million; Senate, \$270 million; and conference agreed to \$225 million.

Senate authorized additional \$15 million for experimental services. This was dropped.

Guarantee of loans:

House did not add any loan guarantees above the \$100 million authorized in 1970.

Senate added \$150 million to the original \$100 million.

Conferees agreed on \$50 million for 1973 and \$50 million thereafter.

Urban corridor improvements:

House added no provision.

Senate authorized \$50 million in direct loans.

House conferees prevailed.

All of these issues are covered in more detail in the conference report—House Report 92-1111.

I believe that we were successful in carrying out the intent of the House, and we will continue to watch closely the performance of Amtrak which will have to return to the committee again before July 1 of next year.

I urge adoption of the report.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE ACT—AMTRAK CONFERENCE REPORT—H.R. 11417

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE

Salary limitation

House—\$60,000 per year, unless larger salaries be derived from net profits.

Senate—\$80,000 per year.

Conferees agreed on House version.

AMTRAK operations

No House provision.

Senate would require AMTRAK to operate service insofar as practicable.

Conferees agreed on Senate language.

Mail and express

House required AMTRAK to take steps to increase revenues from mail and express.

Senate provided for a study and report on the potential of mail and express.

Conferees agreed on the House version.

Free or reduced rate transportation for attendants for the blind

House authorized AMTRAK to provide free or reduced rate transportation to attendants for the blind.

No Senate provision.

Conferees agreed on the House version.

Government travel

House required Federal agencies to treat travel by train on the same basis as other modes.

No Senate provision.

Conferees agreed on the House version.

Freedom of information

House had no provision.

Senate provision subjected AMTRAK to Freedom of Information Act.

Conferees agreed on the Senate provision.

Reports

House required monthly reports with respect to revenues and expenses, etc. House also altered certain reporting dates and provided for a joint report by the Secretary and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senate likewise would require monthly report, but would not change report dates nor provide for the joint report.

Conferees agreed on the House version.

Amtrak's use of track and facilities

House had no provision.

Senate required the ICC to fix reasonable terms for the use of tracks and facilities.

Conferees agreed on the Senate language.

Emergency operations

House authorized ICC to require railroads to make tracks and facilities available to meet emergencies.

No Senate provision.

Conferees agreed on the House version.

Experimental services

No House provision.

Senate authorized experimental or expanded services.

Conferees agreed on the Senate language.

Labor protection

House had no provision.

The Senate added clarification to assure protection of employees transferred from railroads to Amtrak.

Conferees agreed on the Senate language.

Pass privileges

House added language to require Amtrak to assure to the maximum extent practicable that free or reduced rate transportation would be afforded to railroad employees (including retirees).

Senate version contains similar protection for such employees.

Conferees agreed on the Senate version.

Federal grants

House authorized \$170 million.

Senate \$270 million. Senate also authorized \$15 million for experimental service. Each body authorized \$2 million for international routes.

Conferees agreed on \$225 million authorization and did not add the \$15 million for experimental service.

Guarantee of loans

House did not add any amounts to the loan guarantee of \$100 million authorized in 1970.

Senate increased the guarantee loan by \$150 million.

Conferees agreed on a \$50 million increase in 1973, and \$50 million thereafter.

General Accounting Office audit

House provided for GAO audit of financial transactions of any railroad with which Amtrak has a contract.

Senate had similar but more limited language.

Conferees agreed on the Senate version.

Report by the Secretary of Transportation

House language required a comprehensive report by March 15, 1973, on the effectiveness of the Rail Passenger Service Act, and the effectiveness of Amtrak under that Act.

No Senate provision.

Conferees agreed on the House version.

Urban corridor improvements

No House provision.

Senate authorized \$50 million for the purpose of making direct loans to AMTRAK for the development, improvement and construction of rights-of-way, terminals and vehicles for use within urban corridors.

Conferees agreed to omit the Senate provision.

Effective date

No House provision.

Senate provides amendments to existing law be effective upon enactment.

Conferees adopted the Senate language.

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

Mr. STAGGERS. I shall be happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the comments of my chairman.

I think the House prevailed primarily in its position with the conferees.

The only thing I would point out that perhaps, it is a little different in the way it was handled in the other body. Some of the conferees talk as if this authorization for appropriations brought a permanent basis to Amtrak as a permanent organization.

However, I think we should all recognize the fact that this is a tentative stage. This only provides funding for an additional fiscal year, and the House Committee on Appropriations has already provided in the supplemental appropriation bill the sum of \$170 million.

So, Mr. Speaker, the provision providing for \$55 million over the House position is really meaningless.

Mr. Speaker, I think the chairman should be commended for bringing this conference report to the House in the manner in which he has presented it.

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

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. As I understand it there is involved \$350 million, \$150 million before July 1, 1973, and not to exceed \$200 million after June 30 of 1973; is that correct? I am looking at page 6 of the conference report.

Mr. STAGGERS. I do not quite understand what the gentleman is driving at. Is the gentleman referring to the loan program?

Mr. GROSS. These are the loan guarantees.

Mr. STAGGERS. We had written \$100 million in the original bill, but they could not use but \$45 million. The other body had an additional \$150 million in this item but we were able to hold it to \$50 million between now and July 1973, and another \$50 million thereafter. However,

in 1973 we will have this matter up again for consideration in order to determine what should be done in the future.

Mr. GROSS. For fiscal year 1971, there is authorized to be appropriated \$40 million?

Mr. STAGGERS. That is for grants.

Mr. GROSS. That is for grants?

Mr. STAGGERS. Now, in the bill that we have just passed we had an additional \$170 million.

The Senate had \$270 million in there and we reduced it to \$225 million.

Mr. GROSS. \$225 million in perpetuity, in grants?

Mr. STAGGERS. No, sir, this is until next year.

Mr. GROSS. Until when?

Mr. STAGGERS. Until the end of the next fiscal year.

Mr. GROSS. Until the end of the 1973 fiscal year?

Mr. STAGGERS. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, but that is still too rich for my blood and I am opposed to the conference report.

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

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. I understand that the conferees added \$55 million to the \$170 million authorization passed by the House and it was a compromise from the \$270 million passed by the Senate.

My question is directed to the amendment offered on the floor of the Senate by the junior Senator from Massachusetts with respect to experimental rail services outside of the basic system.

This amendment was offered when there was an indication that factors such as population growth, economic need, difficulties in alternative modes of transportation, et cetera, appear to make such service justified in specific areas.

There are a number of areas in the United States that are not under the basic system, but Amtrak has permitted some lines and some routes within the system to be operated provided the State picks up, I think, two-thirds of the cost of the deficit.

My question here is whether or not the \$15 million that was provided for—and I know that \$15 million was not provided by the conferees—but my question is whether or not in addition to the \$55 million that was provided by the conferees whether or not the Amtrak officials can use any part of that addition to provide for experimental or demonstration services outside of the basic system.

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes; they can.

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

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important problem in my particular area. The Amtrak operation is from Boston to New York with only one train a day and at an inconvenient time for those who reside in this area.

And it is the hope of those in this area that there would be some provision to provide for more than one train that it be increased from one to three trains a day.

Again my suggestion is, and I am pleased with the answer by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—my suggestion now is that Amtrak use more of the moneys that have been provided for by the conferees to expand the inland route in Massachusetts and I would hope that this legislation would enable them to do just that.

Mr. STAGGERS. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT SUBCOMMITTEE OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS TO SIT TODAY

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Government Procurement Subcommittee of the Select Committee on Small Business be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

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

There was no objection.

TREATY ON THE LIMITATION OF ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEMS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92-311)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1972.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I transmit herewith copies of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on May 26, 1972. Copies of these agreements are also being forwarded to the President of the Senate. I am asking the Senate's advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty, and an expression of support from both Houses of the Congress for the Interim Agreement on Strategic Offensive Arms.

These agreements, the product of a major effort of this administration, are a significant step into a new era of mutually agreed restraint and arms limitation between the two principal nuclear powers.

The provisions of the agreements are explained in detail in the Report of the Secretary of State, which I attach. Their main effect is this: the ABM Treaty limits the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems to two designated areas, and at a low level. The Interim Agreement limits the overall level of strategic offensive missile forces. Together the two

agreements provide for a more stable strategic balance in the next several years than would be possible if strategic arms competition continued unchecked. This benefits not only the United States and the Soviet Union, but all the nations of the world.

The agreements are an important first step in checking the arms race, but only a first step; they do not close off all avenues of strategic competition. Just as the maintenance of a strong strategic posture was an essential element in the success of these negotiations, it is now equally essential that we carry forward a sound strategic modernization program to maintain our security and to ensure that more permanent and comprehensive arms limitation agreements can be reached.

The defense capabilities of the United States are second to none in the world today. I am determined that they shall remain so. The terms of the ABM Treaty and Interim Agreement will permit the United States to take the steps we deem necessary to maintain a strategic posture which protects our vital interests and guarantees our continued security.

Besides enhancing our national security, these agreements open the opportunity for a new and more constructive U.S.-Soviet relationship, characterized by negotiated settlement of differences, rather than by the hostility and confrontation of decades past.

These accords offer tangible evidence that mankind need not live forever in the dark shadow of nuclear war. They provide renewed hope that men and nations working together can succeed in building a lasting peace.

Because these agreements effectively serve one of this Nation's most cherished purposes—a more secure and peaceful world in which America's security is fully protected—I strongly recommend that the House of Representatives support The Interim Agreement on Strategic Offensive Arms, and that its deliberations be conducted without delay.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1973

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. 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. 15418) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the general debate be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McCade) and myself.

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

There was no objection.

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

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. 15418, with Mr. PRICE of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. Chairman, today, again, I bring you the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

Prior to presenting the details of this bill, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to all the members of the subcommittee who have so faithfully participated in our committee activities. I particularly appreciate the opportunity of working with members from so many areas of this Nation who bring to us a wealth of knowledge from their own fields and localities. Congressman OBEY, Congressman YATES, and Congressman GALIFIANAKIS all come from diverse areas, and their work has been exceptional.

It has also been a great pleasure and privilege to work with our ranking minority member, Congressman JOSEPH McDADE, of Pennsylvania. We have worked together on the committee for several years and his dedication and effort to understand, know, and solve our complex problems are outstanding. His unfailing courtesy is deeply appreciated.

With him is my very distinguished colleague and neighbor, Congressman WENDELL WYATT of Oregon. It is a joy to serve with him as it is with the very distinguished Congressman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON). To each and every one of these colleagues, again I express my appreciation. We may not always agree, but from our disagreements comes a better understanding of our great common denominator—America.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the very distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the full committee, who has been most cooperative, courteous, and helpful.

And, for probably the last time in the presentation of this bill, our beloved

ranking minority member, the very distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bow) is with us. I take particular pleasure in saluting him for his helpfulness. We do not always agree, but Mr. Bow is one of the great gentlemen I know and one of the most thoughtful and courteous Members I have ever worked with in public office. We shall miss you very much, Congressman Bow, and I particularly shall miss you in the many programs in which you have interested yourself and been of such assistance.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank the hard-working and excellent staff of our Appropriations Subcommittee, George Evans and Byron Nielson, and Mr. Paul Wilson of the full committee.

I would also like to thank and express my appreciation to each Member of the House who took the time and effort to appear at hearings before our subcommittee, who has talked with me and other Members of the committee relative to funding of items in this bill and the importance and impact of what that funding means to our total national environment, economy, land management, and human progress. I am only sorry that each request could not have been granted.

The committee does recommend to each and every Member of the House that he or she read our five volumes of hearings. Within these you will find detailed budgetary analyses and innumerable facts relative to the operation of the 27 departments and agencies which are funded here today. These hearings may help you to explain to many of your constituents exactly what problems our Government faces and some of the solutions through the budgetary system. Within these volumes you will find numerous detailed contracts relative to management of pertinent activities, some in extremely controversial areas.

Now as I present this bill, I will try to give you a short summary, as in other years, of where we have been, where we are, what we are trying to achieve through the funded activities and indeed perhaps enable you to have a compacted glimpse of that part of America owned by its people for the benefit of its people.

We do not spend the most but our significance is in the immensity of the land we serve and the people. The boundaries of this committee run from Micronesia to Maine, from Alaska to Florida. In the words of the folk song, it is truly a bill for "your land and my land." In this bill are management funds for the preservation and orderly development of our national resources, not in the sums that we wish

but within budgetary constraints, for the enjoyment of recreation in the far-flung areas of our domain, for pollution abatement, the welfare and education of approximately 500,000 American Indians in the reservation world and 222,000 inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

There are programs here for the people in the cities through the arts and humanities, summer in the parks, urban Indians, urban Indian health, and there is a sizable proportion of this bill devoted to education. When you fish in some remote stream it may be well to remember that probably the fish which are in the stream came from one of the hatcheries funded here today. As you share the beauty and pleasure of a national park, or a national forest, or a bit of the desert, remember that these are funded in this bill today.

And, before we consider the details of this bill, I would like to point out one thing. Unlike most appropriations bills in this House where one can be a specialist and confine one's thoughts to a region or a piece of relevant knowledge, this bill requires great tolerance, the great breadth of understanding, and the least amount of regionalism. Many people are interested in the arts or the humanities. Others may have no use for either of these, but instead prefer to concentrate on parks, sport fish, or migratory fowl.

No member of our subcommittee could afford the luxury of such a narrow viewpoint. We had to take this great American Continent of ours with all its variety and diversity into consideration. We were not legislating for Illinois, or Washington, or Florida; we are appropriating for the United States, us, our America, and our interests abroad. Our land is wide and our people are divergent, and this may probably be the best definition of America there is—a dream and a country built of a multiplicity of strands.

The bill reflects to some degree the best of each of us and the understanding we try to give to build this Nation. There are many who cannot understand why anybody would spend an hour in an art gallery; there are many who cannot understand why you would stand on the bank of a fishing stream; and there are many who wonder why we bother with amusement, but that has been the great task of this subcommittee—to understand, to know, and to love each segment of the lives reflected here. People, programs, land, energy—you name it, it is here, and it is America.

A summary of the bill is as follows:

SUMMARY OF BILL

Item	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1973	Recommended in bill	Comparison
Title I, Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$1,732,112,000	\$1,726,716,500	—\$5,395,500

Item	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1973	Recommended in bill	Comparison
Title II, Related Agencies: New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$788,228,000	\$802,841,700	+\$14,613,700
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	2,520,340,000	2,529,558,200	+\$9,218,200

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain Government activities without consider-

ation by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

Details of these activities are listed in appropriate tables appearing at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1972 these activities are estimated to total \$700,108,-

780. The estimate for fiscal year 1973 is \$473,245,500.

The following table reflects the total budget—obligational—authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1972 and 1973:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1972-73

	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill.....	\$2,432,825,035	\$2,529,558,200	+\$96,733,165
Permanent appropriations.....	565,010,128	359,623,500	—205,386,628
Trust funds.....	135,098,652	113,622,000	—21,476,652
Total budget authority.....	3,132,933,815	3,002,803,700	—130,130,115

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total appropriations to date for fiscal years 1971 and 1972, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1973. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1971 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

Item	Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973
Appropriations.....	\$2,031,010,973	\$2,432,825,035	\$2,529,558,200
RECEIPTS			
Department of the Interior.....	1,459,498,977	744,459,248	1,024,951,515
Forest Service.....	236,189,049	352,605,000	373,780,000
Total.....	1,695,688,026	1,097,064,248	1,398,731,515

	Current inventory	1973 construction
Road construction (miles):		
Bureau of Land Management.....	44,893	261
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	21,664	758
National Park Service.....	10,066	44
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	6,022	
U.S. Forest Service.....	196,593	7,529
Total miles.....	279,238	8,592

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Forest Service: An estimated harvest of 13.8 billion board feet is anticipated for 1973, with receipts from sales of approximately \$350 million. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber and 30 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually, and is equivalent to the construction of about 1.3 million average-sized homes.

Bureau of Land Management: Administers the sale of over 1.3 billion board feet of timber annually. Timber receipts are estimated to be \$73.6 million in 1973.

SOIL AND WATERSHED CONSERVATION

Forest Service: The national forests of the West—about 20 percent of the area—produce about 50 percent of the water, conservatively estimated at a value of over \$1 billion annually.

Bureau of Land Management: Administers an active program of soil stabilization practices on 160 million acres of

*Includes the following increases in Outer Continental Shelf receipts: bonus sales, \$1,977,000,000; royalties \$100,000,000, and release of escrow funds as a result of the Supreme Court's December 20, 1971, order \$1,150,000,000, for a total increase in fiscal year 1973 of \$3,227,000,000.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Following is a summary by activity of the major increases and decreases in new obligational authority for the 1973 fiscal year, compared to fiscal year 1972:

Major increases:

Education and welfare services and other assistance to American Indians.....	+\$110,636,500
Smithsonian Institution and related activities.....	+51,254,000
Conservation and development of natural resources.....	+25,396,365
Conservation and development of mineral resources, including health and safety.....	+22,131,000
Arts and humanities.....	+20,428,000
Geologic surveys, investigations, and research.....	+18,950,000
Coal research.....	+11,680,000
Office of the Secretary and Solicitor, Interior.....	+5,073,000
Water resources research.....	+2,054,000
Fish and wildlife and parks.....	+1,003,500
Administration of territories.....	+696,000
Joint Federal-State land use planning commission for Alaska.....	+583,800
Subtotal, major increases.....	+269,886,165

Major decreases:

Land and water conservation fund.....	—61,500,000
Forest fire control.....	—61,280,000

Helium fund.....	—\$45,300,000
Micronesian claims fund.....	—5,000,000
Subtotal, major decreases.....	—173,080,000
Other increases and decreases (net).....	—73,000

Net total increase over fiscal year 1972..... +96,733,165

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTED BUDGET EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS) IN FISCAL YEAR 1973

The budget estimates for bureaus and agencies funded in this bill projected new obligational authority of \$2,520,340,000, and total expenditures of \$2,530,047,000.

The committee has recommended total new budget—obligational—authority of \$2,529,558,200, an increase of \$9,218,200 over the budget estimate. Concurrent with its recommendation of an increase in new budget—obligational—authority, the committee has also recommended a reduction of \$14,456,000 in appropriations to liquidate contract authority.

The net effect of committee action on expenditures for bureaus and agencies funded in this bill for fiscal year 1973 will be a reduction of \$7,100,000.

EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

There follows a listing of selected items which indicate the extent of activities funded in this bill:

Management of public lands (acres):	
Bureau of Land Management.....	451,043,353
U.S. Forest Service.....	186,912,210
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	55,770,275
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	30,874,705
National Park Service.....	28,731,229
Total acres.....	753,331,772

	1971 actual	1973 estimate
Recreation visitations (millions):		
National Park Service.....	186	220
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	21	23
Bureau of Land Management.....	67	73
U.S. Forest Service.....	181.8	194.5
Total visitations (millions).....	455.8	510.5

public lands covering about 1,300 watersheds. Practices are designed to conserve and develop public land soil and water resources and include construction of small water control structures, contouring and cultivation, revegetation, protective fencing, and water developments.

GRAZING

Bureau of Land Management: Administers grazing of approximately 9.1 million head of livestock and 2.4 million big game animals. Grazing receipts are estimated to be over \$9.6 million in 1973.

Forest Service: Administers the grazing of 6.8 million head of livestock. This provides a continued and necessary source of grazing required by 18,000 family-type ranch units. In addition, an estimated 3.7 million big game animals graze on national forest lands.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Indian children in Federal Day and Boarding Schools, 63,000.

Indian children in Public Schools, 87,000.

Indians provided with welfare guidance service, 90,000.

Operation and maintenance of 300 Indian irrigation systems.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Bureau of Land Management: Administers mining and mineral leasing on approximately 760 million acres of land in the continental United States and more than 544 million acres of submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Geological Survey: Provides the basic scientific and engineering data concerning water, land, and mineral resources; and supervises the development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands. The annual value of production on Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral leases is \$3.7 billion, with royalties accruing to the Government of \$535 million. Bonuses

from lease sales this fiscal year will approximate \$101 million.

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Produces in excess of 5 million pounds of fish a year. The cumulative effect is estimated to support approximately 44 million fisherman-days annually. In addition, this Bureau's refuges accommodate about 1.6 billion waterfowl-use-days, not including Alaska. These refuges also support almost 5 million hunting and fishing-use-days.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The Department of the Interior is responsible for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (over 2,000 islands covering about 3 million square miles of the Western Pacific Ocean), American Samoa, and Guam. This involves the management of about 985 square miles of land with a total native population of approximately 222,000.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The limitation on the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Territories shall be \$29,000. This limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval. Employee houses shall not exceed the standards outlined by the Committee in House Conference Report No. 2049, 87th Congress, second session.

As I close these summaries may I point out that all these natural resources of ours are bound together with unseverable threads. For example, we cannot serve or save our national revitalization without better housing, but better housing depends upon having the resources, and our forests are our one singularly renewable resource. Therefore, national forests must serve a wide variety of purposes. They must help the economy; they must assist in alleviating the problems of the underhoused; they must provide watersheds; a place to breathe and live with the majesty that alone is a tree; they must provide fishing and hunting days and they must in many ways meet the ever-rising problem of pollution.

And as we look at this housing supplied by our forests we must realize that it is also necessary to commit ourselves to the development of energy. Every house built requires heat and light. It is mandatory that we recognize that our energy use will not decline but will increase.

It is impossible to imagine women of this century returning to heating an iron on a stove where wood is used. In the first place, there is not that much wood available, and, in the second place, Mr. Ruckelshaus would have fits.

It is also necessary to remember that

the elimination of crime is bound tightly into better street lighting; that it takes power to run pollution control plants; it takes power to run recycling plants; it takes power to clean up after Americans.

It is impossible, therefore, to shrug our shoulders and say calmly, "Cut the use of fuel." Let 10 people die in unlit surgical rooms some night and the wrath of America would descend on this Congress. Yet, in thinking in terms of our energy, we must also realize that the leadtime to produce much of our potential energy is between 7 and 10 years. Experimental gasification plants will not produce energy overnight. Pipelines, regardless of where they exist, will not deliver oil or gas without leadtime in construction and further leadtime in acknowledging the environmental problems before and during construction.

The committee has been deeply concerned for years about our knowledge bank of America's resources. For example, we have felt that we lacked the geological knowledge necessary to properly lease our offshore oil lands.

This committee has led the way to provide money correcting this deficiency. And so today, as you note various items where we are trying to supplement our information, please remember that this is the knowledge America must have before it makes answers "yes" or "no" on any given use of a given resource. And with our knowledge, we always face the democratic process that this knowledge must be freely and fully available for free and full public discussion so that we make up our minds in an area and an atmosphere of complete freedom.

Once the public has all the facts, I am confident the public makes the right judgment and I am confident the public will pay for what it feels is properly necessary to guarantee its security and its dominion over the future. But to operate without knowledge, without facts, is completely and utterly stupid.

We, a Nation who have sent men to the moon, don't know what lies under our lands; 345 million acres of Alaskan land are unsurveyed; 161 million acres in the lower 48 need survey attention. This is inexcusable and it often reminds me of the time in 1914 when Russia was going to mobilize her troops and Germany is reputed to have said, "Never mind; she does not even know how many she has."

Mr. Chairman, it is impossible for America to proceed without this knowledge. There is not a single day that passes when I don't pick up the paper and find an article on world economy and our position relative to resource use—who shuts down our oil; who will sell oil; who won't sell oil; whose ships will guard oil—that I do not realize it is mandatory that this country have a complete inventory of her resources; that we at all times have our options open and that we can say to the entire world, "We proceed upon the basis of our knowl-

edge, not upon the basis of our ignorance."

Dr. Pecora, the distinguished Under Secretary, said in the evaluation of our energy problems that—

It is necessary the United States know and understand all the facts so that we can be free to exercise our options.

No nation can be free unless it has access to the basic truths and basic facts. I only regret that our limitations in funding are as curtailed as the agencies of war have made them.

For I strongly believe that in the people and in the land of the United States lies our greatest defense. It is the defense against weakness, insecurity, poverty, hunger, poor housing, joblessness and destruction of those qualities of the environment which give to man his ability to think clearly. The human soul is never separate from the earth, water and heavens around, under, and above us.

If you will put in context what we have spent to manage the more than 753 million acres of public domain and what we have expended upon other nations, including the war in Vietnam, you will soon see the American people have been shortchanged for years and years. Perhaps it is high time that we adopted a Marshall plan for the United States of America—help for our own lands, our own people, our own problems. I do not speak as an isolationist; I speak as a person dedicated to a nation strong enough to be helpful to our friends and resistant to our enemies. I speak as a person devoted to building our technology and environment and environmental knowledge to the greatest potentiality possible for helping the world in its international solutions of environmental problems.

The world is entitled to more than missile leadership. It is entitled to our participation in knowing how to salvage man's destroyed lands; to stop pollution and safeguard against further pollution and to provide an international dominion of security from the results of neglect, callousness, and, in many instances, greed.

The committee in its report has presented to you not only statistics but some national goals which I will discuss as they relate to the various phases of the appropriations before you.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources

Appropriation, 1972	\$88,654,000
Estimate, 1973	84,057,000
Recommended, 1973	77,980,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	—10,674,000
Estimate, 1973	—6,077,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Resource management, conservation and protection.....	\$61,787,000	+\$3,894,000	—\$1,250,000
Cadastral survey.....	8,020,000	+368,000	
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	5,400,000	—15,000,000	—4,600,000

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
General administration.....	3,000,000	+291,000	
Increased pay costs.....	—227,000	—227,000	—227,000
Total, management of lands and resources.....	77,980,000	—10,674,000	—6,077,000

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the conservation, management, and development of about 452 million acres of the Nation's public lands, including 278 million acres in Alaska.

In addition, the Bureau administers mining and mineral leasing on other federally owned lands, on former Federal lands where minerals have been reserved in public ownership, and on the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf.

The net reduction of \$6,077,000 below the budget estimate consists of an increase of \$100,000 for the implementation of a wild horse and burro program; and the following decreases: \$4,600,000, firefighting costs; \$1,000,000 Alaska pipeline inspection; \$350,000, Alaska land use plan, and \$227,000, increased pay costs.

The \$1,000,000 reduction recommended for Alaska pipeline inspection activities relates to work to be performed in connection with actual construction of the pipeline. Although the Secretary of the Interior has announced his intent to issue the pipeline permit, there are at least three suits now pending in the courts to enjoin construction, which may materially delay this project.

If the court enjoins construction of the pipeline, obviously the funds will not be needed at this time. Notwithstanding this reduction, the bill does provide \$730,000 for necessary activities in connection with various ecological evaluations.

This entire pipeline project has been of deep and continuing interest to this subcommittee and the committee takes no small amount of credit for the fact that the committee's desire for environmental safeguards has been reflected in planning and spending.

When the first supplemental hearings were held more than 2 years ago on this entire project, probably the most thorough review of the environmental problems to be encountered because of seismic difficulties, arctic terrain, potential damage to forests, salmon-spawning streams and gravel terrain were discussed fully and at great length.

The entire problem of ocean pollution was reviewed and it was through the insistence of this committee that those environmental protective costs incurred in constructing the pipeline should be chargeable to the constructor. No matter where the pipeline goes, there are problems. For example, testimony revealed in our committee that where there would be less seismic disturbance in a trans-Canada route, however, there would be more permafrost problems.

It is time in this country, I feel, that when we develop pipeline and energy supply sources that we put the same

creative and imaginative thinking into safeguarding the environment as we have put into building planes, ships, tanks, and computers.

I cannot believe that we don't have the know-how to do it. No funds are contained in this bill for actual construction of the pipeline. Actual construction of the pipeline is the fiscal responsibility of the oil companies who will produce the oil. No Federal funds are provided for this purpose.

Construction of the pipeline, whichever route might be selected, imposes certain obligations on the Department of the Interior to supervise construction of the pipeline in order to administer various regulations in effect in this connection and to adequately protect the environment. As I noted earlier, the committee received the first requests for funds in this connection when the pipeline was first planned. Seven accounts have been established by the Department of the Interior to record costs incurred due to its construction.

On the other hand, certain activities performed by the Department of the Interior relevant to construction of the pipeline provide information generally beneficial to the administration of Federal and State lands in Alaska and in many instances would eventually be performed regardless of the pipeline. I refer to the preparation of various maps, various geological analyses, and studies of fish and game which will enhance the fish and wildlife program in Alaska in any event.

The committee reduced the request of the Bureau of Land Management, which is responsible for the administration of the leases which might be let for the pipeline by \$1,000,000. This action was in view of the fact that various court cases now pending would appear to have a delaying effect on the initial construction of the pipeline. Notwithstanding this reduction, there is still \$730,000 in the bill for the Bureau of Land Management to perform other services necessary in this connection. In addition, the bill provides \$1,294,000 for geological analyses by the Geological Survey and \$365,000 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to make necessary studies. I repeat, there are no funds in this bill for actual construction of the pipeline.

Currently, there is extended discussion on whether the pipeline should be built from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez or whether it would be preferable to construct a trans-Canadian pipeline to deliver the oil and gas from the North Slope directly to the Midwest. The committee is aware of the various contentions for each of these routes. The committee has no inclination to become engaged in this controversy. Certainly, this project has

been under the closest scrutiny and supervision for several years. The Joint Economic Committee currently is conducting extensive hearings in this connection. Regardless of which route is ultimately chosen, the purpose of the funding in this bill is to adequately protect the general interests of the U.S. Government and to make certain that all necessary precautions are taken to adequately safeguard the environment.

However, problems of our Bureau of Land Management go far beyond the pipeline. These public lands of ours have problems of reforestation. They have problems of careful recreation management, and because the BLM is considered "Surveyor" of the United States domain, we should get on with the business of this survey.

Testimony has been presented to us many times on growth and recreation area use, and among these areas of new and growing use are desert areas. These in many instances are the hardest to maintain, for often the ecology is fragile and there is insufficient water. The American public is urged in the use of these public lands to be as careful and considerate of them as they are of their own front yard. Cleanup costs money but actual damage can be irreparable. A carelessly thrown match may ignite a tinder-dry forest and destroy not only a forest but the brush which is part of the terrain's safeguard and homes adjacent.

Our range lands are particularly in need of improvements. We cannot possibly increase the production of food which could bring the cost of living down without more range improvements. All our agencies which share range lands—the BIA, the Forest Service, and the BLM, are confronted with identical problems.

In fact, in New Mexico, poverty-stricken Navajos trying to maintain a livelihood on under-improved rangeland can never raise their standard of living without improvement of lands. I urge the Office of Management and Budget to consider in the next Forest Service budget, the BLM budget, and the BIA budget, stepped-up range improvements.

Continuing on the importance of surveys, basically there is no peace among people when the borders of their lands are in dispute and as we get further into the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the completion of surveys is mandatory.

Also, it is mandatory that our surveys be completed when we get to the highly complex questions of leasing lands for mineral resource development. It is also necessary to have them stepped up if we are going to have locations and land descriptions necessary for other agencies to use in building resource knowledge banks.

Construction and maintenance

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$4,827,000
Estimate, 1973.....	7,965,000
Recommended, 1973.....	7,965,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	+3,138,000
Estimate, 1973.....	

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,965,000, the budget estimate, for construction and maintenance of various facilities necessary for the proper administration of public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authority)

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$3,200,000
Estimate, 1973.....	3,265,000
Recommended, 1973.....	3,265,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	+65,000
Estimate, 1973.....	

This appropriation is required to liquidate obligations incurred under contract

authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for development of roads and trails on public lands.

Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)

The bill continues the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75 percent of revenues due the Oregon and California counties.

It is estimated that a total of \$16,700,000 will be available during fiscal year 1973 for construction, acquisition, and operation and maintenance of access roads and improvements, and for forest protection and development on the reversioned lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land grant counties of Oregon.

Range improvements (Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$2,523,000
Estimate, 1973.....	3,059,000
Recommended, 1973.....	2,800,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+ \$277,000
Estimate, 1973.....	-259,000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$2,800,000 to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act Lands grazing receipts for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.

The reduction of \$259,000 below the budget estimate is based on revised information indicating reduced receipts available for this appropriation in fiscal year 1973.

*BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**Education and welfare services*

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$273,787,000
Estimate, 1973.....	298,127,000
Recommended, 1973.....	298,968,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	+25,181,000
Estimate, 1973.....	+841,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—		Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973			1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Educational assistance, facilities, and services.....	\$183,840,000	+ \$16,180,500	+ \$1,333,000	Increased pay costs.....	—\$352,000	—\$352,000	—\$352,000
Welfare and guidance services.....	64,787,000	+5,690,600		Total, education and welfare services.....	298,968,000	+25,181,000	+841,000
Employment assistance.....	42,427,000	+2,622,900	—140,000				
Maintaining law and order.....	8,266,000	+1,039,000					

The net increase of \$841,000 over the budget estimate consists of reductions of \$140,000 for employment assistance (which amount has been added to the Forest Service appropriation for Indian work programs); and \$352,000 for increased pay costs, with additional funds being recommended for the following projects: +\$408,000, operation of Navajo Community College, Arizona; +\$300,000, general scholarships; +\$100,000, legal scholarships; +\$50,000, Navaho scholarships; +\$200,000, development of general policy and guidelines regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs' responsibility to participate in the funding of public school construction in areas with high Indian enrollment; and +\$275,000, participation by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in providing referral services to urban Indians needing social assistance.

Increasingly over the past few years the committee has been requested to provide funding for construction of public schools where Indian students are

enrolled. The percentage of Indian students attending these schools varies from a low of about 5 percent upward to possibly 50 or 60 percent. In the majority of instances, the school boards of the local districts have testified that the Indian students have placed an additional burden on the local school districts and local officials have been unable to obtain other Federal funds for assistance. Many of these school districts are located in isolated or rural regions where the tax base is limited and the bonding authority of the local government is insufficient to provide the total public school facilities required without assistance from other sources.

Occasionally, the committee has approved funding for a few of these schools where the situation appeared to be critical. However, the problem has intensified each year and has now reached the point where the committee can no longer provide funds for construction of these schools in a hit-or-miss manner without

increasing the appropriation far beyond all totals envisioned by those responsible for budgetary proposals.

Accordingly, the committee has provided \$200,000 in the bill for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make a complete study of the situation. Based on the findings of this study, the Bureau is expected to recommend legislation that will provide assistance to these schools on a realistic and uniform basis with appropriate guidelines.

Resources management

Appropriations, 1972.....	\$75,764,000
Estimate, 1973.....	83,734,000
Recommended, 1973.....	84,316,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	+8,552,000
Estimate, 1973.....	+582,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—		Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973			1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Forest and range lands.....	\$8,152,000	+ \$439,927	—\$100,000	Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	\$24,883,000	+ \$757,984	+ \$100,000
Outdoor recreation.....	353,000	+353,000		Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,611,000	+184,865	—90,000
Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.....	800,000	—3,068,100		Environmental quality services.....	883,000	+883,000	
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	18,262,000	+3,885,036	—100,000	Increased pay costs.....	—34,000	—34,000	—34,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	9,731,000	+2,515,384	+940,000	Total, resources management.....	84,316,000	+8,552,000	+582,000
Maintenance of roads.....	6,598,000	+461,112					
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	663,000	+5,128	—4,000				
Management of Indian trust property.....	12,414,000	+2,168,664	—130,000				

The net increase of \$582,000 over the budget estimate includes reductions of \$484,000 requested for increased program costs, and \$34,000 for increased pay costs.

The amount provided in the bill includes increased funding of \$100,000 for the Youth Work-Learn Program; and \$1,000,000 for range forage improvement practices, water development and rehabilitation, and other conservation practices on the Papago Reservation.

Construction

Appropriation, 1972	\$43,715,500
Estimate, 1973	48,092,000
Recommended, 1973	55,384,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+11,668,500
Estimate, 1973	+7,292,000

The amount provided in the bill includes reductions of \$67,000 for increased pay costs; and \$265,000 for planning and design of the Fort Totten High School on the Fort Totten Reservation, North Dakota. The following additional projects are recommended by the committee: +\$1,470,000, Rough Rock High School, Arizona; +\$1,420,000, gymnasium, Phoenix Indian School, Arizona; +\$1,344,000, Colorado River Irrigation Project, Arizona; +\$1,100,000, Construction and equipment, Navajo Community College, Arizona; +\$950,000, Planning and design (\$750,000) and water exploration (\$200,000) for the Ramah Navajo School, New Mexico; +\$750,000, Planning and design, Chemawa Indian School, Oregon; +\$200,000, Preliminary planning, public schools with large Indian enrollment; +\$135,000, Middle Gila Phreatophyte Control Project, San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona; +\$100,000, Feasibility study for Indian school facilities at Fort Totten Reservation, North Dakota; +\$85,000, Advance planning, Lodge Grass School, Montana; and +\$70,000, Planning and design, Brockton High School, Montana.

The budget estimate provided \$265,000 for planning and design of the Fort Totten High School on the Fort Totten Reservation, N. Dak. Information received by the committee indicates there is serious question as to whether construction of this school may be in the best interest of the Indian students from a long range standpoint. It is contended that it might be more propitious for these Indian students to mingle with other students at a public school. In order to arrive at a factual judgment of this situation, the committee has deleted the \$265,000 requested for planning and design of the school, and has included \$100,000 in the bill for a feasibility study to determine on a logical basis the merits of constructing an Indian high school versus the attendance of Indian students at a public school.

The committee has provided preliminary planning funds in the amount of \$200,000 for public schools with large Indian enrollment. At the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, these funds are available for use to relieve some of the critically urgent situations currently existing.

Road construction (liquidation of contract authority)

Appropriation, 1972	\$33,600,000
Estimate, 1973	45,539,000
Recommended, 1973	45,539,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+11,939,000
Estimate, 1973	

This appropriation is required to liquidate obligations incurred for Indian road construction under contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

Alaska Native fund

Appropriation, 1972	\$12,500,000
Estimate, 1973	50,000,000
Recommended, 1973	50,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+37,500,000
Estimate, 1973	

Section 6 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203) provides for the establishment in the U.S. Treasury of an Alaska Native Fund into which \$462,500,000 shall be deposited over a period of 11 years.

After completion of an Alaskan Native roll, all money in the Alaska Native Fund, except for certain fees as provided in section 20 of the act, will be distributed among the regional corporations (organized pursuant to section 7 of the act) for the benefit of Alaskan Natives.

The bill includes \$50,000,000, the budget estimate, which is the amount specified in the authorizing legislation for deposit in the Alaska Native Fund in fiscal year 1973.

General administrative expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$6,161,000
Estimate, 1973	6,358,000
Recommended, 1973	6,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+39,000
Estimate, 1973	-158,000

The reduction of \$158,000 below the budget estimate relates to the budget request for increased pay costs.

Tribal funds

Appropriation, 1972	\$16,173,000
Estimate, 1973	16,505,000
Recommended, 1973	16,505,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+332,000
Estimate, 1973	

Funds held in trust for Indian tribes under the provisions of various acts are used for expenses of tribal governments, administration of Indian tribal affairs, employment of tribal attorneys, establishment and operation of tribal enterprises, investments, and the welfare of Indians.

You will note that this year in the education and welfare services, the committee has recommended \$298,968,000. This is \$25,181,000 above the 1972 budget. We are transferring \$140,000 to a Forest Service Indian work program in Montana and we have made provision for additional funding as noted in the report.

Probably there has been no other area of the bill where we have had as many requests as we have had in the Indian field. In every phase of operation there seems to be an increasing desire to give

the BIA more money for its operations. We would have been many millions of dollars above the budget request if we could have complied with all requests. However, many of them need policy review as the committee have noted in the field of school building. May I say that in 1960 the Bureau of Indian Affairs received \$113,142,000. This year the total new obligational authority which does not include contract authority liquidation is \$509,873,000.

A major new field in Indian management before us is that relative to urban Indians.

URBAN INDIANS

During the course of the hearings, the committee has received urgent requests to provide additional funds to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for general assistance to urban Indians. Sentiment for such action has been increasing during the past few years.

The predicament of the urban Indians has developed over a period of many years and is not the result of any particular phenomenon of recent date. The committee has been aware of and concerned with this situation for several years. In its report on the 1972 appropriations bill the committee urged the Bureau of Indian Affairs to cooperate to the fullest possible extent within existing policy and regulations in the mitigation of urban Indian problems.

There are those who feel that the appropriation of large sums of funds is a simple solution to this problem. A casual analysis of the situation might tend to lend credence to this belief. However, there are many ramifications for consideration, and in the opinion of the committee, any extensive action to cope with this situation must first be preceded by thorough and complete analysis of the objectives to be achieved and the manner in which this can best be accomplished.

Of primary importance is the fact that funds channeled through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the benefit and welfare of Indians are not unlimited. The committee has received thoughtful and pertinent observations from Indian organizations representing Indians currently living on reservations raising questions as to what effect the expansion of the Bureau of Indian Affairs services to urban Indians might have on services now being rendered to reservation Indians.

Another pertinent consideration is the fact that Indians living in urban areas are citizens of the United States, and, as such, are fully entitled to all benefits and assistance rendered generally to American citizens by the State, county, or Federal Government.

Under current policy, Bureau of Indian Affairs' assistance is limited, with few exceptions, to reservation Indians. The extent of this assistance can be specifically designated inasmuch as it relates back to terms and provisions of various treaties consummated by the Federal Government and the Indians. In the ex-

tension of Bureau of Indian Affairs assistance to urban Indians there is the very important question of what guidelines will be followed in such action. Then, too, there are those who will raise the question as to why Indians should receive this special consideration if the same benefits are not also available to other minority groups of this country.

In view of the critical situation which exists with regard to urban Indians, the committee has included \$275,000 in the bill to permit participation by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in providing referral services on a priority basis to urban Indians needing social assistance. It is anticipated that with these funds the Bureau of Indian Affairs can establish about five regional referral locations whose primary responsibility will be to assist urban Indians in making proper application for various social benefits available from Federal, State, and county governments. This admittedly is stop-gap procedure.

Concurrently, because of the urgency of the situation, the committee is of the strong opinion that in-depth hearings should be held by the respective legislative committees of the Congress with the view of determining the feasibility of extending the realm of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' responsibility relative to urban Indians. If as a result of these hearings additional action is indicated, specific legislation should be enacted setting forth definite guidelines as to the extent and type of such assistance; the qualifications for participation in the program; and possibly a limitation on funds to be made available, because undoubtedly such a program would require appropriations of material amounts.

Sometimes it appears we are not going anywhere with our Indian programs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is not the most popular agency on earth and it does have an unusually large "Washington, D.C. reservation" of workers. However, in justice to the BIA, it could not be all as bad as it is portrayed or the Urban Indians would not be clamoring for their assistance and guidance in urban affairs. Progress is inevitable and I would hope that we can solve the problems of alcoholism, the problems of education, and begin broader-based employment in the reservation world.

Again I want to warn, however, against creating ghettos on their own reservations by hastily thought-out employment programs that do not work; industries that will be shortlived. Yet in the meantime a town will have been built which can turn into another ghetto. We need no more of this in the Indian world. We need a good agricultural policy, a good range improvement program, the wisest and best use of their resources, reforestation of their lands, improvement for their young people, a continuing program of better housing with sanitation. We need water, and we need to work with them to assist them in the preservation and upkeep of their new houses.

Some of the building programs have been sloppily supervised. Houses are poorly built. Maintenance is appalling, and I have seen examples of a new house with new floors and no sidewalks so that

youngsters track in sand and dirt to destroy the floors almost immediately. I have also seen instances of new housing built before the debris of old housing, old cars and garbage was cleaned out. This is inexcusable stewardship on the part of either the housing agency or the BIA.

This Congress has provided the BIA with personnel spilling out of their ears and it should be used—used to build better schools, to build better houses, to plan community programs with the Indians, and to make sure that the Indian people have the best legal advice when contracting; that they have the best possible advice in planning new industries, and in planning the location of these industries.

We need more recreation for our young people in our Indian schools, and I am proud to say that the Cherokee school in North Carolina will be the first BIA school with a swimming pool. Each of these schools needs a swimming pool. They need tennis courts, basketball courts, and provision for group recreation in student center buildings.

I have visited in the Indian country from Alaska to Mississippi. All tribes are trying very hard to assume the leadership they deserve. Our job should be to supply the technical advice and know-how requested. We have been unstinting in that technical know-how and advice to lands across the sea. We certainly do not need to be any less unstinting with our own people—our first Americans.

But we have made progress, and if you will read testimony last year before our committee that in the so-called work-learn program, dropout rates were reduced. Students in this program had money in their pockets earned by their own efforts in village cleanup and in other constructive activities managed by themselves.

We do have summer programs and we should have more. In the educational field, we should spend a great deal more effort and energy in English and reading, and as much money as can possibly be found to provide libraries not only for children but for adults. We complain about a "culture break and culture lag." The Indians are proud of their culture and their inheritance and they bring it to us as a great contribution to America, but if we expect them to understand our textbooks and our world, which is theirs also, we must begin at an earlier age to assist families and children with the language barrier problem.

There is money this time to provide these programs and we are providing more kindergartens. Many remain to be built.

What are, however, some of our recent accomplishments?

First. There has been more involvement of local Indian education committees in the planning and monitoring of projects. All schools or school districts receiving Johnson-O'Malley assistance now have these Indian education committees.

Second. There has been a continuing increase in supplemental education programs, and the enrollment of Indian students in public schools receiving John-

son-O'Malley assistance was 86,780 in fiscal year 1972, an increase of 8,500 over the previous year.

Third. Approximately 800 individuals from local communities, most of them Indian, were working in public schools as teacher aides, home visitors, and counselors. They are available as cross-cultural contributors of behavior to teachers, children, and parents.

Fourth. During fiscal year 1972 more than 1,700 professionals and paraprofessionals working with Indian children in public schools were provided inter-service training and educational support through training programs and summer workshops.

Fifth. We have provided in this budget \$1.4 million for prekindergarten pilot programs and in 1973, with the addition of 10 more kindergartens, we will have 160 kindergarten units enrolling 2,850 children. This has been done entirely in the past 5 years. Prior to that time there were no Indian children in kindergartens.

Sixth. The same is true with regard to our young people attending institutions of higher learning. This year, 1972, 350 young Indians graduate from our institutions of higher learning. We have increased scholarships and we will provide through this money for more than 10,500 young people to attend college. It is interesting also to note that their dropout rate from college is decreasing. I would also remind you that a few short years ago we had less than 500 young people attending college. In 1963 we had only 963. We have thousands of young people attending vocational schools.

In almost every field of activity our Indian people are interested in participation.

Later in the budget you will find an item of \$200,000 for a program in the National Park Service for Indians. And this week I received an invitation from the National Park Service to ceremonies marking the dedication of the Indian Arts Museum at Grand Teton National Park. As time passes, there will be additional Indian Arts Museums and exhibits throughout the Nation. I urge every Member who has not had the opportunity, to visit some time the Santa Fe Indian Arts Institution in New Mexico. Here you will find some of the most challenging art ranging from sculpture to drama being created by young Indians.

In the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife you will find hatchery construction moneys. And I think it is well to remember that fish hatcheries construction on Indian lands does not segregate these fish merely for the use of the Indians; it makes a contribution to fishermen everywhere, for the fish that go into the sea return in many areas.

In every field Indian participation in our total American life is increasing and this participation will make possible a better economy, a better environment, and a decrease in the poverty which has for so long confronted the Indian people.

In another field, may I call your attention to the sizable increase in road building. Finally and at last the BIA recognizes the fact that there are no solu-

tions to our school and health problems and the Indian economy without carefully planned road programs. It is impossible to abolish Indian boarding schools without planning transportation to a day school. It is impossible to do the kind of health service necessary in the Indian world if there is no transportation to a hospital or clinic. I have seen Navahos walking down what passed for a road in that country in a blizzard on their way to a clinic several miles away.

Therefore, I welcome this increase, but I do want to say roads will require close and careful planning with Indian tribal groups so that their environment is protected and their desires satisfied. It should not be another clutter of elaborate highway engineering for the sake of a structure and not people.

The committee has increased in various areas Indian irrigation programs and the budget we received from OMB reflected sizable increases. May I urge that this spending continue to increase. It is imperative that these projects be completed

so that the agricultural program of the Indians can be stepped up and improved.

One tribal witness appearing before us told of the immense possibilities that irrigation would provide not only in securing a better economy for them but in supplying the food market with fresh fruits and vegetables.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$3,949,000
Estimate, 1973	4,203,000
Recommended, 1973	4,150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+201,000
Estimate, 1973	-53,000

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation serves as the focal point in the Federal Government for activities relating to outdoor recreation. In addition, a liaison is maintained with State and local governments and with the private sector with a view of developing and executing a nationwide coordinated effort in the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

The Bureau also administers a program of matching grants to States for recreation planning, for acquisition of land and water areas, and for the development of such areas.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,150,000, a reduction of \$53,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction includes decreases of \$5,000 for water resources-environmental statement reviews; \$6,000 for preparation of environmental impact statements; \$33,000 for surplus property aspects "Legacy of Parks"; and \$9,000 for increased pay costs.

Land and water conservation fund

Appropriation, 1972	\$361,500,000
Estimate, 1973	300,000,000
Recommended, 1973	300,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	-61,500,000
Estimate, 1973	

The following table reflects the action recommended by the committee on the budget request:

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1973	Change	Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1973	Change
Assistance to States	\$196,500,000	\$181,800,000	-\$14,700,000	Appalachian Trail	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	
Federal land acquisition program:				Wilderness and primitive areas	539,000	539,000	
National Park Service:				Lake Tahoe Lands (Nevada)	1,200,000	1,200,000	
New areas:				Recreation areas within boundaries of national forests	2,500,000	23,016,000	+\$20,516,000
Assateague Island NS, Md.-Va.	3,420,735	3,420,735		Total, Forest Service	10,955,000	29,655,000	+\$18,700,000
Bighorn Canyon NRA, Mont.-Wyo.	425,000	425,000		Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Buffalo NR, Ark.	4,812,000	4,812,000		Endangered species areas	3,100,000	3,100,000	
C&O Canal NHP, Md.-W. Va.	9,485,000	9,485,000		Wilderness areas	100,000	100,000	
Gulf Islands NS, Fla.-Miss.	1,272,265	1,272,265		Critical Inholdings	4,000,000		-4,000,000
Minute Man NHP, Mass.	3,860,000	3,860,000		Areas recently authorized by Congress	560,000	560,000	
Ozark NSR, Mo.	3,311,000	3,311,000		Recreation mitigation sites	842,000	842,000	
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Mich.	11,785,000	11,785,000		Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	8,602,000	4,602,000	-4,000,000
Voyageurs NP, Minn.	12,000,000	12,000,000		Bureau of Land Management:			
Subtotal	50,371,000	50,371,000		King Range National Recreation Area, Calif.	1,225,000	1,225,000	
Inholdings:				Rogue River, Oreg., Wild and Scenic River	516,000	516,000	
General	15,040,000	15,050,000		Rio Grande, New Mexico, Wild and Scenic River	75,000	75,000	
Everglades NP, Fla.	9,960,000	9,960,000		Pacific Crest Trail	13,000	13,000	
Subtotal	25,000,000	25,000,000		Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,829,000	1,829,000	
Deficiency awards	1,500,000	1,500,000		Total, Federal program	98,257,000	112,957,000	+\$14,700,000
Total, National Park Service	76,871,000	76,871,000		Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Administration	5,243,000	5,243,000	
Forest Service:				Grand total, 1973	300,000,000	300,000,000	
New areas:							
National recreation areas:							
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA, Calif.	1,250,000	1,250,000					
Flaming Gorge NRA, Utah-Wyo.	150,000	150,000					
Mount Rogers NRA, Va.	1,000,000	1,000,000					
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA, W. Va.	1,000,000	1,000,000					
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	1,816,000		-1,816,000				

¹ Completes authorized funding.

While the total appropriation recommended by the committee is the same as the budget estimate, the committee has made certain adjustments within the overall appropriation with regard to funding for each of the segments of this program.

The bill provides \$181,800,000 for assistance to States. This is a reduction of \$14,700,000 below the budget estimate. Information furnished the committee revealed that total unobligated balances available to the States as of March 31, 1972 amounted to \$225,932,598.

The committee has also deleted the request of \$4,000,000 submitted by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for acquisition of critical inholdings. According to the interpretation of the authorizing committees, there is question regarding the availability of adequate legislative authority for the program in-

cluded in the budget estimate. Until this question has been resolved, the committee is of the opinion that funding should not be provided.

An appropriation of \$29,655,000 is recommended for the Forest Service, an increase of \$18,700,000 over the budget estimate. This includes a reduction of \$1,816,000 requested for national wild and scenic rivers for which legislative authority is not yet available; and an increase of \$20,516,000 for recreation areas within boundaries of national forests.

The premise on which the 1973 budget estimate was submitted would permit Forest Service acquisition of land for national recreational areas; national wild and scenic rivers; the Appalachian Trail; wilderness and primitive areas; and Lake Tahoe lands in Nevada; but would restrict land acquisition in spe-

cially designated recreation areas within national forests to only \$2,500,000.

The committee emphatically disagrees with this proposed policy especially in view of the fact that in the majority of instances, these additional recreation lands would be acquired in the eastern portion of the Nation where there are numerous areas of dense population. In addition, adherence to the proposed policy would drastically interfere with coordinated recreation plans of the Forest Service and the various States.

The provision of the additional funds for the Forest Service will enable the acquisition of major critical areas such as the Snake River area in Idaho-Oregon; the Dolly-Sods area in West Virginia; four major recreational areas in Texas; and various other areas brought to the attention of the committee.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

Administration of territories

Appropriation, 1972-----	\$21,699,000
Estimate, 1973-----	22,375,000
Recommended, 1973-----	22,375,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972-----	+676,000
Estimate, 1973-----	

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with responsibility of promoting the economic and political development of those territories which are under the U.S. jurisdiction and within the responsibility of the Interior Department.

In addition to certain funds available to the Virgin Islands and Guam under permanent appropriations, this bill provides \$6,345,000 for Guam rehabilitation, and \$1,000,000 for the Guam Economic Development Fund.

The \$15,030,000 included in the bill for American Samoa will provide for priority programs in education, public health, sewage facilities, and electric power.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1972-----	\$59,980,000
Estimate, 1973-----	60,000,000
Recommended, 1973-----	60,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972-----	+20,000
Estimate, 1973-----	

Funds provided under this appropriation account are for the continuation of

the accelerated development program in the fields of education, health, public works, and resource management of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

On October 20, 1971, the Committee directed its Investigative Staff to perform a complete review and analysis of the administration of the construction program in the Trust Territory.

The investigative report which has been reviewed with officials of the Department of the Interior revealed numerous shortcomings and omissions which must be corrected at the earliest possible date in order to make the best possible use of available funds and provide a viable construction program to meet the needs of the Micronesian people.

The Committee is aware of the inherent problems associated with the construction projects in this area because of its location. Nonetheless, the Committee feels that major improvement can be achieved if concerted attention is given to the selection of projects that are practical, utilitarian, and in harmony with the environment peculiar to the Trust Territory. Special effort must be made to improve the coordination and supervision of construction projects.

The Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations has had the unique pleasure during the past 5 years of sharing our hearings with members of the Legislatures from Guam and Samoa and the Congress of Micronesia. As these very able spokesmen sat with us and participated in the discussions, they have been of immeasurable help in the committee's decisionmaking and in the committee's better understanding of the immensity of the problems in these American territories.

The committee wishes to thank these legislative bodies for their cooperation, interest, and knowledge so generously given to us.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Surveys, investigations, and research

Appropriation, 1972-----	\$131,050,000
Estimate, 1973-----	150,800,000
Recommended, 1973-----	150,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972-----	+18,950,000
Estimate, 1973-----	-800,000

The total amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—		Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973			1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Special resource and environmental projects-----	\$3,753,000	+\$2,443,000		Water resources investigations-----	\$40,129,000	+\$2,178,000	
Alaska pipeline related investigations-----	1,339,000	-14,000		Conservation of lands and minerals-----	14,259,000	+762,000	
Topographic surveys and mapping-----	33,959,000	-96,000		Earth resources observation satellite-----	10,193,000	+4,440,000	-\$600,000
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping-----	43,265,000	+9,294,000	-\$200,000	General administration-----	2,831,000	-55,000	
Minerals discovery loan program-----	272,000	-2,000		Total, geological survey-----	150,000,000	+18,950,000	-800,000

The Geological Survey provides the basic scientific data concerning water, land, and mineral resources and supervises the prospecting, development, and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands.

The reduction of \$800,000 below the budget estimate includes decreases of \$200,000 for new methods of acquiring and presenting land-use and resource data; and \$600,000 for the earth resources observation systems—EROS.

NATIONAL COAL POLICY

In its report on the 1970 appropriations bill—House report No. 91-361—this committee made extensive remarks on the conservation of our natural resources and described in particular the approaching crisis this Nation was facing with regard to the adequacy of our mineral resources.

Since that time, many other individuals and organizations have voiced similar opinions and it is now a well established consensus that this Nation must give immediate consideration to avoiding an energy crisis.

The committee joins with and applauds those individuals who are now demanding that we have a formal national energy policy. The sooner this is accomplished the better.

Of immediate concern to the committee is the dire necessity for a national

coal policy. There is considerable discussion today regarding the extent to which strip mining should be limited. In fact, several bills are currently pending in the Congress which, if enacted into law, would greatly reduce the extent of strip mining activity in this country. It is to be remembered that about 35 percent of our coal is obtained by strip mining.

On the other hand, the committee is being requested to approve the appropriation of millions of dollars per year for research and development of coal utilization processes. Although the committee endorses adequate reclamation of strip mined areas, it is neither advocate nor antagonist with regard to strip mining per se. However, the committee does feel the question of whether it is practical to invest millions of dollars in various coal research programs if the source of supply for these programs is to be severely limited must be resolved at the earliest possible date.

Another important matter for consideration in this connection is the effect of various pollution control limitations that might be placed on the use of coal. If standards are so severe that the utilization of coal is priced out of the market, the cost-benefit ratio of various coal research programs now underway and anticipated will be most adverse.

It is the urgent hope of the committee

that the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the appropriate committees of the Congress, give immediate attention to the promulgation of a formal national coal policy.

In the Geological Survey hearings, if you will take the time to read, you will find a discussion of some of this Nation's major problems relative to finding and developing natural resources necessary to maintain our way of life without pollution of its rivers and landscape.

Mr. McKelvey, Director of the Geological Survey, said:

1. What are our resources? 2. Where are they? 3. In what concentration? 4. How accessible are they? 5. What are their characteristics? For example, with respect to coal deposits, what is the sulfur content? Where are the low sulfur coals?

He went on to state that this Nation not only needs to know the distribution, quality, and magnitude of our mineral, fuel, land, and water resources in identified and presently recoverable deposits, but it needs to know also where and how much we can expect to find and develop with further exploration and technologic advance.

He then points out the environmental problems, asking:

What are the natural forces and processes at work in the earth, the rivers, the oceans, and the atmosphere, which shape our earth, distribute its materials, and modify its features and form? How did these forces, proc-

esses, and materials interact with one another? And above all, how did they interact with man? The knowledge of the earth and its processes is essential to man's understanding of his interaction with his environment and his determination of a viable balance between environmental use and preservation.

Third, in the land-use problem, Mr. McKelvey said:

How do the characteristics and properties of the land surface and subsurface affect its use for various human purposes? To rectify deficiencies in the use of knowledge, the Geological Survey stated that they were making a concerted effort to translate basic data into terms readily understandable by a broad spectrum of users.

The fourth problem Mr. McKelvey pointed out was that of resource management. In the basic Geological Survey budget there is funding for some of the most relevant activities of the United States. On pages 154 through 181 of volume 1 there are detailed listings of revenues generated by the Geological Survey. These come from a variety of sources, including the royalties from leased mineral lands, the Outer Continental Shelf, Federal lands onshore, Indian lands, and the sale of publications.

This budget does include increased funding for land-resource analysis programs and earthquake-hazard studies, mineral fuels and acquisition and analy-

sis of geophysical data, and systematic reconnaissance geologic mapping of the Continental Shelf, water-quality data, and investigations of subsurface waste storage.

BUREAU OF MINES

Conservation and development of mineral resources

Appropriation, 1972-----\$49,858,000
Estimate, 1973-----55,291,000
Recommended, 1973-----58,491,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972-----+8,633,000
Estimate, 1973-----+3,200,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Research:			
Coal	\$13,914,000	+\$4,680,000	+\$200,000
Petroleum	3,218,000	+9,000	
Oil shale	2,629,000	-6,000	
Metallurgy	15,507,000	+1,076,000	
Mining	5,072,000	-45,000	
Explosives	734,000		

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Resource development:			
Statistics	\$2,365,000	-\$3,000	
Economic analysis	584,000	-1,000	
Bituminous coal	1,047,000	+3,000	
Anthracite	4,775,000	+1,945,000	+\$2,000,000
Petroleum	947,000	+3,000	
Minerals	6,958,000	+972,000	+1,000,000
International activities	741,000		
Total, conservation and development of mineral resources	58,491,000	+8,633,000	+3,200,000

The increase of \$3,200,000 over the budget estimate includes the following: +\$2,000,000, research and demonstration techniques for subsidence control and protection; and the consequent elimination of mine waste banks utilizing various sizes of crushed mine refuse; +\$1,000,000, coal mine waste materials

and storage program (inspection of dams constructed for water-silt impoundment of cleaning plant refuse material); and +\$200,000, conversion of organic wastes to oil.

Health and safety

Appropriation, 1972-----\$81,851,000
Estimate, 1973-----95,374,000
Recommended, 1973-----95,374,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972-----+13,523,000
Estimate, 1973-----

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$95,374,000, the budget estimate, for health and safety.

The amount recommended by the committee compared to the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Inspections, investigations, and rescue work:			
Inspection and enforcement—coal	\$31,418,000	+\$1,190,000	
Inspection and enforcement—metal and nonmetal	6,170,000	+248,000	
Technical support and accident analysis	6,950,000	+269,000	
Education and training	5,255,000	+10,000	
Grants—coal	1,000,000	+600,000	
Federal Mine Health and Safety Academy	13,000,000	+13,000,000	
Activity total	63,793,000	+15,317,000	

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Control of fire in coal deposits	\$229,000		
Health and safety research:			
Health-related research in coal mines	5,034,000	-\$2,396,000	
Safety research in coal mines	23,340,000	+664,000	
Metal and nonmetal mine research	2,978,000	-62,000	
Activity total	31,352,000	-1,794,000	
Total, health and safety	95,374,000	+13,523,000	

General administrative expenses

Appropriation, 1972-----\$2,013,000
Estimate, 1973-----2,008,000
Recommended, 1973-----2,000,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972-----+13,000
Estimate, 1973-----+8,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million, a reduction of \$8,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction of \$8,000 relates to increased pay costs requested in the budget estimate.

In commenting on the Bureau of Mines appropriation, may I say that the committee found the Bureau of Mines engaged in some of the most exciting and relevant research underway in this Nation. In essence, this boils down to how to reuse our waste and garbage through recycling. This waste and garbage is in a wide variety of fields.

And the Bureau of Mines also is challenged by problems resulting from yesterday's coal mining as well as planning for current and future mining, the prevention of mine fires, subsidence, pollution, and provisions for reclamation. These are all in their jurisdiction.

The committee has, we believe, wisely added a million dollars for the inspection of dams constructed for water silt impoundment, hopeful that careful inspection will forestall another Buffalo Creek.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972-----\$30,650,000
Estimate, 1973-----45,330,000
Recommended, 1973-----42,330,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972-----+11,680,000
Estimate, 1973-----+3,000,000

The Office of Coal Research contracts for research and development of new and more efficient methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal.

The bill provides a total of \$42,330,000 for the coal research program, a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate of \$45,330,000. While the committee has approved the 1973 program as submitted in the budget estimate, it has reduced the appropriation by \$3,000,000 on the basis that \$3,000,000 which was appropriated in fiscal year 1972 for the Cresap Plant in West Virginia is currently unobligated. It is the intent of the committee that these unobligated funds will be applied toward funding the 1973 program.

The committee still has reservations as to the wisdom of reactivating the Cresap Plant. At the time of the hearings, studies were being conducted to deter-

mine the feasibility of plant modification to permit research on the liquefaction of coal. The committee directs that no action be taken in this connection until the committee has had an opportunity to review the evaluation report and has had discussion of the merits of the program in a hearing. In the event the committee is favorably impressed, funds can be appropriated at a later date for the program.

The 1973 program consists of the following:

Coal gasification pilot plant projects (to be matched by \$12,520,000 of private contributions)	\$25,160,000
Coal liquefaction pilot plant projects	9,357,000
Non-pilot plant projects	9,928,000
Administration	885,000

The committee granted the 1973 program for various experimental plans recognizing the needs of this Nation.

Supplementing our formal statement in the report, it should be plainly understood that the committee is deeply concerned about the reclamation of all strip mine areas. The committee has been advised that all public land contracts carry provisions for reclamation, and continuing surveillance of the adequacy of this reclamation should be pursued diligently.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$1,570,000
Estimate, 1973	1,558,000

Recommended, 1973	1,558,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	-12,000
Estimate, 1973	

The Office of Oil and Gas serves as a focal point for leadership and information on petroleum matters in the Federal Government, and the principal channel of communication between the Federal Government, the petroleum industry, and the oil producing States. It also maintains the capability to respond effectively to emergencies affecting the Nation's supply of oil and gas.

The bill provides \$1,558,000, the budget estimate, for activities under this appropriation account.

Volume 1 of the committee's hearings this year reflects a reorganization of the committee's hearing procedures.

All details relative to our energy were placed in this single volume. The testimony is extremely interesting and the discussions extremely pertinent to the members of this committee and of this House, and to those Members interested in these areas the committee recommends this volume for your perusal.

In the departmental justifications, you will find beginning on page 750 a copy of the agreement between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the American Gas Association for the cooperative coal gasification research program in

which there has been such developing interest and so many questions.

You will also find beginning on page 808 Solicitor Melich's opinion on the question of patent rights to inventions and data arising out of research with the Office of Coal Research of the Department of the Interior in cases where industries contribute a significant share of the funding. This issue was raised before our committee and thoroughly discussed. Therefore, the pages from 808 through 840 should be of major interest to many.

Also in this volume 1, you will find a lengthy discussion of problems related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and other routes. There are innumerable charts for your information. One of the most interesting of these is on page 364 where a 1971 study graphically indicates the sources of oil pollution to the oceans.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and investigations of resources

Appropriation, 1972	\$66,883,000
Estimate, 1973	74,552,000
Recommended, 1973	73,529,500

Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+6,646,500
Estimate, 1973	-1,022,500

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Fish hatcheries	\$12,072,000	+240,000	
Wildlife refuges	22,473,500	+1,962,500	-22,500
Soil and moisture conservation	807,000	+12,000	
Management and enforcement	6,439,000	+729,000	+500,000
Fishery research	6,545,000	+995,000	
Wildlife research	10,460,000	+524,000	+115,000
Fishery services	3,567,000	+165,000	

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Wildlife services	\$3,960,000	-441,000	-615,000
River basin studies	6,258,000	+2,334,000	
Endangered species	1,948,000	+1,126,000	
Increased pay costs	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Total, management and investigations of resources	73,529,500	+6,646,500	-1,022,500

The proposed net reduction of \$1,022,500 below the budget estimate includes decreases of \$1,000,000 for increased pay costs; and \$110,000 for the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge which is not authorized. The committee has approved increases of \$12,500 for the Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge, Ind.; and \$75,000 for the environmental education program conducted in cooperation with Minnesota Environmental Sciences Foundation, Inc.

In addition, the committee directs that funds requested in the budget estimate for wildlife services—animal damage control—be reduced by \$615,000 and that funding for wildlife research—animal damage control—be increased by \$115,000; and funds for management and enforcement be increased by \$500,000.

With the additional funds provided for research in the area of predator control, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall give special emphasis to research in the determination of livestock losses caused by predators; the development and use of more specific and painless predator poisons; the development and use of nonpoisonous repellants which

may be used to keep predators from livestock; and habits of predators and behavioral techniques which may be used to control them.

The committee urges the Department of the Interior to become more aggressive in carrying out the intent of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 by placing animals on the endangered species list, whether native to this country or not, when there is a reasonable amount of evidence to indicate they may be faced with extinction. In fulfilling this obligation, the Department shall enlist the active cooperation of foreign countries to the maximum extent possible.

Construction

Appropriation, 1972	\$7,226,000
Estimate, 1973	6,258,000
Recommended, 1973	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	-7,226,000
Estimate, 1973	-6,258,000

This appropriation finances the construction of fish hatcheries and wildlife refuge facilities, and fishery and wildlife research facilities.

The committee recommends a 1973 construction program totaling \$9,805,100.

This consists of the budgeted projects in the amount of \$6,258,000 plus additional projects approved by the committee in the amount of \$3,547,100.

Although a 1973 construction program of \$9,805,100 is approved by the committee, no additional funds are provided in the bill. Information developed during the hearings reveals that there is an inordinately high unobligated balance being carried in this account. Therefore, the committee directs that the 1973 construction program, as approved by the committee, be funded from unobligated balances available beginning July 1, 1972.

In addition to those projects included in the budget estimate, the committee has approved the following: +\$1,000,000, Rehabilitation of facilities, nationwide; +\$575,000, National Fishery Research Laboratory, La Crosse, Wis.; +\$504,900, Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery, Ky.; +\$350,000, Makah National Fish Hatchery, Wash.; +\$225,000, Northern Plains Fishery Station, Valentine, Nebr.; +\$173,200, Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge, Ind.; +\$170,000, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, Fla. (Otter Lake); +\$200,000, Site selection, land

acquisition, and preliminary engineering, Northeast Fisheries Development Center, Pa.; +\$100,000, Salton Sea Feasibility Study, Calif.; +\$90,000, San Marcos National Fish Hatchery, Tex.; +\$83,000, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Wis.; and +\$76,000, Nashua National Fish Hatchery, N.H.

Migratory bird conservation account

Appropriation, 1972..... \$7,500,000
Estimate, 1973..... 7,100,000
Recommended, 1973..... 7,100,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... -400,000
Estimate, 1973.....

The recommended amount, together with an estimated \$7,000,000 to be available in receipts from Federal migratory bird hunting stamps, will provide a total in the migratory bird conservation account of \$14,100,000 for fiscal year 1973 to continue the expanded wetlands acquisition program.

Under the provisions of the wetlands legislation, the appropriation advances to the fund for acquisition of refugees are to be repaid from receipts beginning in fiscal year 1977.

Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation

Appropriation, 1972..... \$2,332,000
Estimate, 1973..... 2,333,000
Recommended, 1973..... 2,333,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... +1,000
Estimate, 1973.....

Funds provided under this appropriation are to carry out the provisions of Public Law 91-249, approved May 14, 1970. The purpose of this program is to preserve, develop, and enhance anadromous fishery resources within the several States and the Great Lakes.

General administrative expenses

Appropriation, 1972..... \$2,240,000
Estimate, 1973..... 2,332,000
Recommended, 1973..... 2,250,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... +10,000
Estimate, 1973..... -82,000

The reduction of \$82,000 recommended by the committee relates to increased pay costs requested in the budget estimate.

I want to call particular attention to the committee's provision for the re-

habilitation of refuge facilities nationwide. Additional funds should be added in subsequent years to restore and manage our facilities as increasing visitors make these one of our more popular outdoor areas. People come from every segment of American life, and for a wide variety of purposes, many just to enjoy an opportunity to see wildlife in its habitat, to photograph this wildlife, and in many instances to bring groups of schoolchildren to share this outdoor experience. As the years go by, I would guess that our refuge use would increase vastly more than we predict.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Management and protection

Appropriation, 1972..... \$71,756,000
Estimate, 1973..... 89,937,000
Recommended, 1973..... 88,671,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... +16,915,000
Estimate, 1973..... -1,266,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—		Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973			1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Management of park and other areas.....	\$79,384,000	+16,006,700	+86,000	Increased pay costs.....	\$1,642,000	-\$1,642,000	-\$1,642,000
Forestry and fire control.....	3,118,600	+69,300					
Park and recreation programs.....	7,810,400	+2,481,000	+290,000	Total, management and protection.....	88,671,000	+16,915,000	-1,266,000

The net reduction of \$1,266,000 recommended by the committee consists of a decrease of \$1,642,000 requested for increased pay costs, and the following increases: +\$200,000, Indian assistance program; +\$86,000, expanded use of facilities, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; +\$50,000, feasibility study, Honokohau National Historic Landmark, Hawaii; and +\$40,000, feasibility study, Jean LaFitte Park, Louisiana.

Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities

Appropriation, 1972..... \$57,557,000
Estimate, 1973..... 73,198,000
Recommended, 1973..... 73,312,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... +15,755,000
Estimate, 1973..... +114,000

The increase of \$114,000 over the budget estimate is for expanded use of facilities at the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Construction

Appropriation, 1972..... \$75,752,000
Estimate, 1973..... 42,233,000
Recommended, 1973..... 41,711,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... -34,041,000
Estimate, 1973..... -522,000

The net reduction of \$522,000 below the budget estimate consists of the following decreases and increases:

Decreases: -\$1,500,000, Constitution Gardens, National Capital Parks; -\$600,000, completion of Ellipse Fountains, National Capital Parks; -\$300,000, Fort Circle Parks, National Capital Parks; -\$207,000, increased pay costs; and -\$90,000, planning, Memorial Circle Fountain, Columbia Island.

Increases: +\$875,000, development of facilities, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana; +\$500,000, reconstruction of stockade walls, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Washington; +\$325,000, project planning—\$25,000—and restoration of buildings exteriors—\$300,000—Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas; +\$171,000, project planning, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi; +\$151,000, project planning, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; +\$128,000, project development, Fort Scott National Historic Area, Kansas; and +\$25,000, planning funds, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin.

Parkway and road construction (Liquidation of contract authority)

Appropriation, 1972..... \$24,188,000
Estimate, 1973..... 20,222,000
Recommended, 1973..... 5,766,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... -18,422,000
Estimate, 1973..... -14,456,000

This appropriation provides for liquidation of obligations incurred for construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

Although the committee has approved a total road construction program of \$20,766,000 for fiscal year 1973, the bill provides an appropriation of only \$5,766,000.

Information developed during the hearings revealed that at the end of fiscal year 1973 the National Park Service would have unexpended cash slightly in excess of \$17,000,000. In view of this program slippage, the committee has re-

duced the provision of additional cash to liquidate contract authority by \$15,000,000 below the budget estimate.

In addition to the projects contained in the 1973 budget estimate, the committee has approved the following: +\$302,000, development of facilities, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana; +\$128,000, project planning, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi; +\$60,000, planning funds, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin; +\$30,000, feasibility study, Lake Crescent By-Pass Road, Olympic National Park, Washington; and +\$24,000, project planning, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The committee also directs that within available funds \$150,000 be utilized for a study of tramway systems for Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak.; and North Cascades, Washington.

Preservation of historic properties

Appropriation, 1972..... \$8,369,000
Estimate, 1973..... 10,124,000
Recommended, 1973..... 11,624,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... +3,255,000
Estimate, 1973..... +1,500,000

Funds provided in this appropriation are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966. This legislation was enacted to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation. The increase of \$1,500,000 over the budget estimate includes \$1,300,000 for grants-in-aid; and \$200,000 for salvage projects for sites threatened with destruction. The total amount provided includes:

Grants-in-aid	\$7,505,000
Maintenance of the National Register and administration of grants-in-aid program	858,400
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Support	294,700
Historic Sites Survey	545,200
Historic American Buildings Survey	400,200
Historic American Engineering Record	209,600
Archeological Investigations and Salvage	1,810,900
Total	11,624,000

Of the \$1,810,900 available for Archeological Investigations and Salvage, \$135,000 shall be expended for the Ozette-Makah Archeological project, Washington.

General administrative expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$4,052,000
Estimate, 1973	4,175,000
Recommended, 1973	4,140,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+88,000
Estimate, 1973	-35,000

The reduction of \$35,000 below the budget estimate relates to increased pay costs requested in the budget estimate.

Mr. Chairman, the committee and this Congress will be confronted for the next several years with many park problems. The main one is how do we protect these rather primitive lands from the excesses of the population explosion and its excesses of use? It is very difficult to contemplate the limitation of "how." Yet as we visit our national parks, and as we evaluate the escalation of use, the very term "love to death" is most appropriate.

The reason that I am cautious about the implications of reservations and limitations is that when the average American goes to a national park or a national monument and is turned away, I have heard him say, "I paid my taxes. Now what's this all about?" It is not enough to inform the public that they are overused, because every one of the 210 million Americans who own our national parks feel that they have the right to their use. It is impossible to draw a restriction and say, "These areas are for those who can afford to send a telegram or a wire and reserve space." America is not that kind of a country. The reserved space people are the very people that the average American distrusts and, as a matter of fact, that certain tax bills are aimed against. This is not the era of "rich for the rich."

Therefore, it would seem to me that the park service must develop some kind of system which will enable the most equitable use. Perhaps the best answer to the excess lies within transportation devices. I would personally urge that the park service ask all public transportation agencies to arrange trips with special rates providing access to our national parks. We may then, within the park boundaries use elephant trains, minibuses, et cetera to save on car mileage and to preserve areas rather than turning them into gigantic parking lots.

Two weeks ago I was in the Indiana Dunes area. I was so deeply impressed by the beauty there, but I was also deeply impressed by the problem of parking. There is limited lake space available and if all the land is to be occupied by park-

ing lots, the use of the lake area will be curtailed. Perhaps the Indiana Dunes offers the park service its greatest challenge in parking and the solution to this parking may well mean answers for the rest of our national parks.

I would like to bring to the attention of Members of this House some items in the bill that I think they will find of importance. One is that portion of the bill providing Indian program development. Second, within the national historical preservation is about \$300,000 to develop programs for the blacks. All of us are interested in developing identity and I would like to salute the black community for its desire to program places identifiable to the historical significance of the black contribution to the American heritage.

The third program that I think is extremely valuable to America is "Summer-in-the-Parks." Since this committee spent the first money on Summer-in-the-Parks, we are proud of its harvest. It has provided recreation, education, knowledge and plain fun not only for Washington, D.C., but in other urban areas in the United States.

I had the great good fortune of visiting New York last fall and going through many National Park Service areas. It seems to me that Ellis Island offers us an opportunity to review and recapitulate for Americans so many of our beginnings. Castle Clinton is another. Federal Hall, Grant's Tomb, Hamilton Grange, the Gateway area—all of these offer not only recreation and pleasure but they offer an identification with America's present, its past, and future. I am indeed proud today to present this national park program which envisions this particular kind of "put together."

I have a supplemental comment to make on historical property. Many urban areas are discarded as people go to the suburbs, yet some cities in the United States which have made the biggest defense against the suburban migrations are those which have rebuilt and preserved old urban areas. In an era of expensive housing, it seems to me mandatory that we make every effort to save what we have, redo, and rebuild. Perhaps the cheapest survival of our cities is in their historical preservation.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Saline water conversion

Appropriation, 1972	\$27,025,000
Estimate, 1973	27,021,000
Recommended, 1973	26,871,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	-154,000
Estimate, 1973	-150,000

This program finances the research on and development of low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quality suitable for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses as authorized by the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971—Public Law 92-60.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,871,000, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget estimate. The decrease applies to the budget request of \$150,000 for increased pay costs. Otherwise the appropriation would have exceeded the 1973 authorization by \$150,000.

Notwithstanding, the committee has

provided an additional \$150,000 for administration and coordination costs offset by a reduction of \$150,000 in the research and development phase of the program. The amounts recommended by the committee are as follows:

Research and development:	
Research	\$5,850,000
Development	11,981,000
Design, construction, acquisition, modification, operation, and maintenance:	
Test beds and facilities	5,085,000
Modules	1,075,000
Administration and coordination	2,880,000
Total	26,871,000

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$14,290,000
Estimate, 1973	14,304,000
Recommended, 1973	16,344,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+2,054,000
Estimate, 1973	+2,040,000

The objective of this program is to stimulate, sponsor, provide for, and supplement present programs for the conduct of research, investigations, experiments, and the training of scientists in the fields of water and resources which affect water, in order to assist in assuring the Nation of a supply of water sufficient in quantity and quality to meet the requirements of its expanding population.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,344,000, an increase of \$2,040,000 over the budget estimate. The increase will provide an additional \$40,000 per State for the 50 States and Puerto Rico—\$140,000 per State—for assistance to States for institutes.

The amount included in the bill provides the following:

Assistance to States for Institutes	\$7,140,000
Matching grants to Institutes	3,000,000
Water resources research to be performed by any qualified entity or individual as provided under Title II of the Act	4,300,000
Scientific information center	934,000
Administration	970,000
Total	16,344,000

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$6,967,000
Estimate, 1973	7,031,000
Recommended, 1973	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+33,000
Estimate, 1973	-31,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,000,000, a reduction of \$31,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction applies to the increase requested in the budget estimate for nondiscretionary operating costs.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$10,948,900
Estimate, 1973	16,412,000
Recommended, 1973	15,419,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+4,470,100
Estimate, 1973	-993,000

The reduction recommended by the committee includes decreases of \$300,000 for current staff support; \$133,000 for the bilateral cooperative program with Japan and Germany; \$160,000 which is the estimated cost of establishing four

area management offices in Albuquerque, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Portland; \$300,000 for the departmental management information system; and \$100,000 for travel.

Departmental operations

Appropriation, 1972----- \$3,746,100
Estimate, 1973----- 4,066,000
Recommended, 1973----- 4,066,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972----- +319,900
Estimate, 1973-----

The bill provides \$4,066,000, the budget estimate, for departmental operations. The amount provided includes \$2,857,000 for the Office of Hearings and Appeals, and \$1,209,000 for the Natural Resources Library.

Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1972----- \$500,000
Estimate, 1973----- 1,000,000
Recommended, 1973----- 750,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972----- +250,000
Estimate, 1973----- -250,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000, a reduction of \$250,000 below the budget estimate, for various research programs utilizing excess foreign currencies.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The bill includes under this heading a total appropriation of \$344,900,000, a de-

crease of \$34,541,300 below the 1972 appropriation, and an increase of \$13,113,000 above the budget estimate.

The following is a summary of action taken on the programs included under this appropriation:

Forest land management

Appropriation, 1972----- \$297,095,300
Estimate, 1973----- 246,749,000
Recommended, 1973----- 257,872,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972----- -39,223,300
Estimate, 1973----- +11,123,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT			
National Forest protection and management:			
Timber resource management:			
Sales administration and management.....	\$66,055,000	+\$932,000	
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	33,921,000	+1,286,000	+\$3,045,000
Recreation-public use.....	41,472,000	+309,700	+10,000
Wildlife habitat management.....	7,492,000	+1,178,000	+483,000
Range resource management:			
Management.....	6,987,000	-459,000	
Revegetation.....	3,525,000	+48,000	
Improvements.....	4,749,000	+29,000	+75,000
Soil and water management.....	9,734,000	+138,000	
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	5,657,000	+99,000	
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	8,038,000	+484,000	
Forest fire protection.....	32,107,000	-5,035,000	+10,000
Maintenance of improvements for fire and general purposes (including communica- tions).....	7,795,000	+111,000	

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Forest advanced logging and conservation (FALCON)	\$7,500,000	+ \$7,500,000	+ \$7,500,000
Payments to Employees' Compensation Fund	2,131,000	+509,000	
Subtotal	237,163,000	+7,129,700	+11,123,000
Amount advanced from Cooperative Range Improvements	-700,000		
Subtotal, National Forest protection and management	236,463,000	+7,129,700	+11,123,000
Water resource development related activities	4,022,000	+33,000	
Fighting forest fires	4,275,000	-46,280,000	
Insect and disease control	10,585,000	-133,000	
Cooperative law enforcement program	2,527,000	+27,000	
Total, forest land management	257,872,000	-39,223,300	+11,123,000

The increase of \$11,123,000 above the budget estimate includes the following: +\$3,000,000, reforestation and timber stand improvement; +\$7,500,000, Project FALCON; +\$418,000, Wildlife habitat management, Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, Missouri; +\$65,000,

North Kings Deer Herd management, Sierra National Forest, California; and +\$140,000, manpower training support, Montana.

Forest research

Appropriation, 1972----- \$54,587,000
Estimate, 1973----- 57,278,000
Recommended, 1973----- 59,268,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972----- +4,681,000
Estimate, 1973----- +1,990,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Forest research:			
Forest and range management research:			
Timber management research.....	\$12,036,000	+\$273,000	+\$290,000
Watershed management research.....	6,566,000	+400,000	+300,000
Range management research.....	1,585,000		
Wildlife habitat research.....	2,188,000	+300,000	+300,000
Forest recreation research.....	1,253,000	+189,000	+150,000
Subtotal, forest and range management research.....	23,628,000	+1,162,000	+1,040,000
Forest protection research:			
Fire and atmospheric sciences research.....	7,781,000	+2,600,000	+400,000
Forest insect research.....	6,117,000	+395,000	
Forest disease research.....	4,163,000	+445,000	+450,000
Subtotal, forest protection research.....	18,061,000	+3,440,000	+850,000

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Forest products and engineering research:			
Forest products utilization research.....	\$9,231,000	+\$90,000	+\$100,000
Forest engineering research.....	1,478,000	-1,000	
Subtotal, forest products and engineering research.....	10,709,000	+89,000	+100,000
Forest resource economics research:			
Forest survey.....	3,433,000	-5,000	
Forest products marketing research.....	2,030,000	-3,000	
Forest economics research.....	1,407,000	-2,000	
Subtotal, forest resource economics research.....	6,870,000	-10,000	
Total, forest research.....	59,268,000	+4,681,000	+1,990,000

The increase of \$1,990,000 over the budget estimate includes the following: +\$450,000, air pollution research, Delaware, Ohio; +\$400,000, controlled burning fire research, Macon, Ga.; +\$250,000, timber management research (\$150,000) and wildlife habitat research (\$100,000), Orono, Maine; +\$150,000, strip mining research, Berea, Ky.; +\$150,000, wildlife habitat research, Olympia, Wash.; +\$150,000, forest recreation research, Seattle, Wash.; +\$140,000, silviculture research, Bend, Oreg.; -\$100,000, watershed management re-

search, Durham, N.H.; +\$100,000, forest residues research; +\$50,000, wildlife habitat research, Fresno, Calif.; and +\$50,000, strip mining research, Logan Utah.

State and private forestry cooperation

Appropriation, 1972----- \$27,759,000
Estimate, 1973----- 27,760,000
Recommended, 1973----- 27,760,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972----- +1,000
Estimate, 1973-----

This program, carried on in coopera-

tion with the States, encourages private timber management.

Construction and land acquisition

Appropriation, 1972----- \$35,703,200
Estimate, 1973----- 37,980,000
Recommended, 1973----- 43,953,900
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972----- +8,250,700
Estimate, 1973----- +5,973,900

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—		Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973			1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Recreation-public use areas.....	\$4,300,400	—\$208,800	+\$1,022,400	Pollution abatement.....	\$29,470,000	+\$8,929,000	
Water resources development construction.....	2,209,000	—\$324,000	—\$300,000	Land acquisition, Weeks act.....	1,300,000		
Fire, administration, and other purposes construction.....	2,316,500	—114,500	—\$293,500	Total, construction and land acquisition.....	43,953,900	—\$8,250,700	—\$5,973,900
Research construction.....	4,358,000	—\$679,000	—\$4,358,000				

The increase of \$5,973,900 over the budget estimate includes the following projects:

+ \$1,500,000, laboratory construction, Corvallis, Oreg.; + \$963,000, land exchange-purchase, Madison, Wisc.; + \$800,000, construction of Redwoods laboratory, Arcata, Calif.; + \$760,000, construction of shrub improvement laboratory, Provo, Utah; + \$335,000, construction of headhouse-greenhouse, Rhinelander, Wisc.; + \$200,000, boundary waters canoe area, work study program, Minnesota; + \$293,500, La Croix ranger district, Minnesota; + \$239,500, lava lands visitor center and Benham Falls Campground, Oreg.; + \$300,000, water-related development construction, Allegheny National Forest, Pa.; + \$250,000, development of recreation-public use areas, Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center, Okla.; + \$182,900, development of recreation-public use areas, North Cascades Highway, Wash.; and + \$150,000, development of recreation-public use areas, Deschutes National Forest, Oreg.

Youth conservation corps

Appropriation, 1972..... \$3,500,000
Estimate, 1973..... 3,500,000
Recommended, 1973..... 3,500,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972.....
Estimate, 1973.....

The bill provides \$3,500,000, the budget estimate for the Youth Conservation Corps.

The objectives of this program are to provide gainful employment to America's youth, ages 15 through 18, during the summer months in a healthful outdoor atmosphere; an opportunity for understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural environment and heritage; and to further development and maintenance of the natural resources of the United States by the youth.

Forest roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authority)

Appropriation, 1972..... \$3,500,000
Estimate, 1973..... 3,500,000
Recommended, 1973..... 158,840,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... +10,100,000
Estimate, 1973.....

These funds are required to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authority contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts

Appropriation, 1972..... \$80,000
Estimate, 1973..... 80,000
Recommended, 1973..... 80,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972.....
Estimate, 1973.....

Congress has enacted several special laws which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified national forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage.

Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite)

Appropriation, 1972..... \$700,000
Estimate, 1973..... 700,000
Recommended, 1973..... 700,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972.....
Estimate, 1973.....

Part of the grazing fees from the National Forests, when appropriated, are used for revegetation of depleted range lands, construction and maintenance of range improvements, rodent control, and eradication of poisonous plants and noxious weeds.

Assistance to States for tree planting

Appropriation, 1972..... \$1,028,000
Estimate, 1973..... 1,027,000
Recommended, 1973..... 1,020,000
Comparison:
Appropriation, 1972..... —8,000
Estimate, 1973..... —7,000

These funds are used to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contribution under section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-Federal forest lands.

Grants are matched by the States, and work is conducted in accordance with the plans submitted by the States, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The reduction of \$7,000 below the budget estimate applies to the budget request for increased pay costs.

Other members of the committee will undoubtedly present a discussion of some of our forest activities. I do want to say though that it is the continuing policy of this committee to add funds for forest reforestation.

This year we have programed \$3 million additional to that budgeted. Last year we programed an additional \$4.4 million. Reforestation is continuing. However, it has been slow—121,114 acres were reforested in 1971 with our 1971 appropriations—130,300 acres were planted in 1972. You will note that we approved an increase in the budget for 1972. In 1973 the Forest Service plans to plant an estimated 131,480 acres.

In reforestation there are several factors to remember: First, seed and trees must be available; second, those lands being cut at the present time are being reforested. The backlog needing reforestation is land cut many years ago. This is true also in the Bureau of Indian Affairs; third, if we are going to have mature trees in the years immediately after the year 2000 they must be in the ground now.

You will note also that the committee has increased funds for wildlife habitat research and forest recreation research. These additions are in response to thousands of conservationists who are deeply concerned about the wildlife areas and better planned recreation use.

Further, you will note that we have made provision for additional funds for strip mine research reclamation in Berea, Ky., and in Logan, Utah. These are mandatory if we are going to have the answers to mining.

The committee was extremely disappointed that the Forest Service budget as sent to us was so low, for it did not even reflect the natural cost escalation. This is the reason that the committee felt it mandatory to increase the various categories.

I would call attention to some other items that are of major importance to conservationists. One is the air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio, and the other is the controlled burning fire research at Macon, Ga. These should start us toward the answers of what we do with the problems of pollution and the solutions which may be found by the use of trees. In controlled burning, answers must be found, and found as expeditiously as possible about the slash and cleanup fires.

Excellent testimony was presented to the committee by many outside witnesses in these areas and I would like to commend the American Forestry Association and conservation groups who joined hands to support a program of increased awareness and money for the forest needs.

We have also under Forest Land Management included a new item—\$7,500,000 for Project Falcon. This is the beginning of a long program that should give us some answers on how to remove timber from remote areas without damaging the terrain and causing erosion through roadbuilding. Some private industries use it but the methods and techniques have not been available nationwide, nor are they refined. And if we are going to do the conservation job that must be done, Falcon is one of the ingredients.

You will notice that we have added funds in many areas of recreation. The overuse of land is one of the major problems of all public agencies and nowhere is this truer than in the U.S. Forest Service. National parks are full and the spillover goes into the forests.

At the same time we are spending money for recreation in the forests, it is my hope that schools, clubs and conservation groups will assist in a program of keeping our forests clean, preventing fire, and helping us to slow down the destruction of our facilities through pure

vandalism. It is the American people's tax dollars that are being torn up every time a forest is destroyed.

It is also true that about \$20 to \$25 million is needed for cleanup. It is cleanup after messy people—our visitors. This money could be much better spent on recreation areas and wildlife habitat and on reforestation.

May I commend to the Members volume 4 of our hearings, and for those interested in a very thoughtful discussion of log exports, clearcutting and other highly controversial issues, the time you take to read these will give you a deeper insight into the complexity of all the problems.

POLICY ON CLEARCUTTING

As the committee stated in its report last year, the National Forests are a resource of diverse benefits—timber, watersheds, forage, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Each is important in its own way to our national well-being. The commit-

tee continues to urge that the Forest Service, in these times of conflicting demands, stress imaginative planning and administration which will provide maximum multiple use of the national forests.

This committee has taken notice of the policy guidelines included in the report on "Clearcutting on Federal Timberlands" issued by the Subcommittee on Public Lands to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and urges that the Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Land Management follow these guidelines which this committee approves.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$124,000
Estimate, 1973	135,000
Recommended, 1973	135,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+11,000
Estimate, 1973	

The Commission of Fine Arts is a per-

manent advisory agency created to give advice concerning aesthetic standards and matters of civic design involved in the orderly development of the city of Washington; and to furnish expert opinion on questions of art to the President, to the Congress and its committees, and to the heads of various departments and agencies of the Federal and District governments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Indian health services

Appropriation, 1972	\$155,333,000
Estimate, 1973	166,540,000
Recommended, 1973	169,787,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+14,454,000
Estimate, 1973	+3,247,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Patient care	\$115,906,000	+\$7,763,000	+\$1,900,000
Field health services	50,461,000	+5,816,000	+1,347,000

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Administration	\$3,420,000	+\$875,000	
Total, Indian health services	169,787,000	+14,454,000	+\$3,247,000

The increase of \$3,247,000 over the budget estimate includes the following: +\$1 million, additional funding for the contract health care program; +\$1 million, implementation of three additional pilot urban health projects (\$450,000); and \$550,000 for expansion of services provided by the California Indian Rural Health Board; +\$400,000, six additional positions and support costs for additional eye care; +\$350,000, additional treatment of Otitis Media; +\$250,000, 14 additional positions for dental services in the Aberdeen and Billings areas; and +\$247,000, 50 additional community health representatives.

Indian health facilities

Appropriation, 1972	\$30,442,000
Estimate, 1973	43,689,000
Recommended, 1973	44,099,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+13,657,000
Estimate, 1973	+410,000

The recommended increase of \$410,000 over the budget estimate will provide \$60,000 for preliminary planning, Gila River Hospital, Arizona; and \$350,000 for planning and design, White River Apache Mountain Hospital, Arizona.

Mr. Chairman, it is with some pride that the committee calls the Members' attention to the stepped-up Indian Health program. In 1963 the Congress appropriated \$66,171,000; this year we appropriated \$213,886,000. We call to your attention the continuing accomplishments of the Indian Health Service. Between the years 1955 and 1968, the infant death rate was cut 51 percent; tuberculosis was cut 79 percent, an astronomical drop; congenital malformation death was cut 38 percent, and on page 443, of volume 2 of our hearings, Dr. Johnson, when asked to compare the death rates of black infants to the Indian child, said:

I think perhaps the infant death rate is one we could call attention to. As you notice, the infant death rate has dropped from 62.5 per 1,000 live births in 1955 to 30.9—51 percent decrease. The nonwhite category in 1955 was around 40; and by 1968, which is the data we have here, it had dropped to 34. So you can see that the Indian clearly had the highest infant mortality in 1955, that he has passed the nonwhite group and actually his infant mortality experience in 1968 was better than that of the other nonwhite population of the country.

One of the great problems that we have to solve is that of the Indian child born in a hospital with a good health record who returns to his home and within a year is in trouble. What is the answer? That, I believe, is in better home care and nutrition. We need to put an emphasis now on, first, preventative medicine, and second, home and community medicine so that we have child nutrition and health advisers sharing our programs throughout our villages and our tribes.

Also, and I am going to be very frank, we need to get busy and rebuild or build new community health facilities. We also need to provide enough personnel in the Indian Health Service so that people do not work longer hours than they can possibly survive or make impossible the kind of evaluations necessary for the survival of their patients.

We have added funds in these various categories. I urge Congress to adopt them, and I would urge that if the campaign to put people to work goes ahead, with every presidential candidate I know committed to updating facilities and providing jobs, that Indian health hospital and clinic construction be the major No. 1 construction item.

We have more than \$165 million in hospitals and clinics as a backlog. Let us

start right there and put our money where our mouths are.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$1,045,000
Estimated, 1973	1,090,000
Recommended, 1973	1,090,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+45,000
Estimate, 1973	

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,090,000, the budget estimate, for the Indian Claims Commission.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$1,300,000
Estimate, 1973	1,428,000
Recommended, 1973	1,425,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+125,000
Estimate, 1973	-3,000

The bill provides \$1,425,000, a reduction of \$3,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee has approved \$25,000 for the 1976 bicentennial exhibit rather than the \$28,000 requested in the budget estimate.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972	\$54,286,000
Estimate, 1973	76,314,000
Recommended, 1973	74,714,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972	+20,428,000
Estimate, 1973	-1,600,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$74,714,000 for activities under this appropriation account. This is a reduction of \$1,600,000 below the budget estimate.

The following tabulation reflects the distribution of funds as provided in the bill:

Activity	1972 appropriation	1973 budget estimate	Committee bill, 1973	Increase or decrease	Activity	1972 appropriation	1973 budget estimate	Committee bill, 1973	Increase or decrease
National Endowment for the Arts:					National Endowment for the Human-				
Grants-in-aid to groups or					ities: Grants and loans to individuals				
individuals.....	\$20,750,000	\$28,625,000	\$28,025,000	—\$600,000	and groups.....	\$24,500,000	\$35,500,000	\$34,500,000	—\$1,000,000
Grants-in-aid to States.....	5,500,000	6,875,000	6,875,000		Administrative expenses.....	3,536,000	5,314,000	5,314,000	
					Total.....	54,286,000	76,314,000	74,714,000	—1,600,000

Matching grants

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$7,000,000
Estimate, 1973.....	7,000,000
Recommended, 1973.....	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	
Estimate, 1973.....	

Funds provided under this appropriation account are available for matching in an amount equal to the total amount of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property received by each endowment during the current and preceding fiscal years, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Mr. Chairman, I have no apology for the funding we have recommended of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. We in this last third of the century, it seems to me, should evaluate ourselves and the first question is, "Are arts relevant to our life?", and, two, "Are humanities relevant?" My answer is affirmatively "yes," and I quote from the Argus of May 19, which says:

Far more is at stake than our personal pleasures in good acting or fine singing or masterpieces of painting or sculpture. The violence of our times has thrust upon us a crisis in values, and the urgent need to act positively in behalf of those aspects of life that are vital to what we had been calling 'civilization'. It is too late for passive tolerance, or fringe frivolity with, the arts.

Unless positive values are pumped soon into the body politic—and great art carries on overtone of values—we have more trouble ahead than I care to contemplate."

In addition, I have a letter from the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, Inc., which says:

Within a six-day period, April 3 through 8, 1972, the Seattle Symphony Orchestra

presented 33 concerts and 9 master classes in 17 cities, towns and villages of Alaska. During the first three days of the tour, Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks heard 7 full orchestra concerts and students of those cities participated, as well, in 9 master classes with Seattle Symphony musicians. During the last three days of the tour, the Orchestra was divided into 7 ensembles that performed in Barrow (340 miles inside the Arctic Circle), Bethel, Haines, Homer, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Metlakatla, Nome, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, and Wrangell.

All box office receipts generated by the tour remained in Alaska to encourage future performing arts presentations.

These remarkable facts were made possible by a grant from The National Endowment for the Arts with a near-ideal combination of matching support and/or services from the Alaska State Council on the Arts, The Charitable Foundation of Alaska (consisting of New England Fish Company, Sea-Land Service, Inc., Western Airlines, Whitney-Fidalgo Seafoods, Inc.), The Music Performance Trust Funds, through Seattle Local 76, A.F. of M., the National Park Service and ITT Corporation.

Further the Alaska project was made possible by a new contract between the Seattle Symphony and Seattle Local 76 in which musicians of the Orchestra voluntarily reduced their normal tour income, allowed division of the Orchestra into ensembles and lifted certain working and travel restrictions. This contract has received the personal commendation of President Nixon.

We are in the process of preparing a summary booklet on the Alaska venture, a copy of which we plan to send you. We respectfully urge that you give it your attention as evidence of the impact possible through cooperative efforts on the part of The National Endowment, industry and artistic labor.

Mr. Chairman, if you lived in far-off Alaska, would not you appreciate having the concerts which were given. I have the feeling that every time we offer for un-

derstanding and appreciation a ballet, a play, a painting, good music, we have done something for the restoration of our American soul. Ours is not a nation dedicated to blowing up the world. It is a nation really dedicated to helping people, to giving people an opportunity, and I think that probably the presentation of our arts and humanities program throughout the Nation for our young people, our middle-age, and our elderly, may mean the fulfillment of the American dream.

If art and the enjoyment of it is pushed beyond the financial ability of people to enjoy, can we actually point to ourselves as a democracy? It would seem to me that the greatest commentary we might make in America about Americans is that this is a land which provides the opportunity for all of us to enjoy the past, the present, the future, and the best.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I have no apologies for presenting this small share of our budget. I believe someone said it cost \$16 million a day for Vietnam. This entire budget for the arts and humanities therefore would be less than 5 days and millions of Americans would participate in the life and breath of something that is infinitely immortal.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$44,701,000
Estimate, 1973.....	54,683,000
Recommended, 1973.....	51,682,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	+6,981,000
Estimate, 1973.....	—3,001,000

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1972 appropriation and the 1973 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—		Activity	Committee bill, 1973	Bill compared with—	
		1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973			1972 appropriation	Estimate, 1973
Science.....	\$18,099,000	+\$2,025,000	—\$592,000	Buildings management department.....	\$12,323,000	+\$1,648,000	—\$200,000
History and art.....	7,092,000	+1,402,000	—1,086,000	Within-grade pay increases.....	—200,000	—200,000	—200,000
Public service.....	1,182,000	+235,000	—45,000	Increased pay costs.....	—24,000	—24,000	—24,000
Special programs.....	3,818,000	+913,000	—490,000	Travel.....	—150,000	—150,000	—150,000
Documentation and conservation.....	2,352,000	+568,000	—95,000	Total, salaries and expenses.....	51,682,000	+6,981,000	—3,001,000
Administrative and central support.....	7,190,000	+564,000	—119,000				

*Museum programs and related research
(Special Foreign Currency Program)*

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$3,500,000
Estimate, 1973.....	6,000,000
Recommended, 1973.....	4,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	+500,000
Estimate, 1973.....	—2,000,000

This appropriation item is to provide for the special foreign currency program of awarding grants to American universities, museums, or other institutions of higher learning, interested in conducting research in foreign countries.

The reduction of \$2,000,000 below the budget estimate includes decreases of \$397,232 for Archeology and Related Disciplines; \$1,397,768 for Systematic and Environmental Biology; and \$205,000 for Museum Programs.

Science Information Exchange

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$1,600,000
Estimate, 1973.....	1,650,000
Recommended, 1973.....	1,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1972.....	
Estimate, 1973.....	—50,000

The Science Information Exchange receives, organizes, and disseminates information about research in progress in the life, physical, and social sciences. Its mission is to assist the planning and management of research activities supported by Government and non-Government agencies and institutions by promoting the exchange of information that concerns subject matter, distribution, level of effort, and other data pertaining to current research in the pre-publication stage.

The reduction of \$50,000 below the

budget estimate relates to increased pay costs.

*Construction and improvements,
National Zoological Park*

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$200,000
Estimate, 1973.....	675,000
Recommended, 1973.....	675,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+475,000
Estimate, 1973.....	

The amount recommended under the appropriation item is for the capital improvement program at the National Zoological Park.

*Restoration and renovation of
buildings*

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$550,000
Estimate, 1973.....	5,409,000
Recommended, 1973.....	5,064,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+4,514,000
Estimate, 1973.....	-345,000

The reduction of \$345,000 consists of decreases of \$145,000 for renovation of the Arts and Industries Building; \$100,000 for planning a National Museum of History and Technology library addition; and \$100,000 for feasibility studies on parking and the National Museum of Natural History Research Center.

Construction

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$1,900,000
Estimate, 1973.....	40,275,000
Recommended, 1973.....	13,000,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+11,100,000
Estimate, 1973.....	-27,275,000

Contract authority

Appropriation, 1972.....	
Estimate, 1973.....	
Recommended, 1973.....	\$27,000,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+27,000,000
Estimate, 1973.....	+27,000,000

The committee considered a total budget estimate of \$40,275,000 for Construction. This included \$275,000 for planning of the Bicentennial Park at Fort Foote, Maryland, and Jones Point, Virginia; and \$40,000,000 for the National Air and Space Museum.

The committee has not approved \$275,000 for planning of the Bicentennial Park in view of the fact that legislative authority for this project has not yet been enacted.

While the committee recommends construction of the National Air and Space Museum at a total cost of \$40,000,000, the accompanying bill provides an appropriation of only \$13,000,000 for this purpose. In addition, the committee has granted contract authority in the amount of \$27,000,000. The committee will expect the additional cash requirements to be requested on a phased basis, thus giving the committee an opportunity to have reasonable overview of the construction of the museum as the work progresses.

The committee directs that before any funds are obligated for construction of this project, a thorough and intensive traffic study be performed under the aegis of the National Capital Planning Commission to determine the extent to

which construction of the Air and Space Museum will further aggravate traffic congestion in this particular area of the Mall. The committee expects to receive a copy of the report. In the event the report should reveal reasonable probability of undue traffic congestion resulting from this project, construction of the Museum shall be delayed until adequate remedial provisions are provided.

*NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
Salaries and expenses*

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$4,841,000
Estimate, 1973.....	5,420,000
Recommended, 1973.....	5,420,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+579,000
Estimate, 1973.....	

The bill provides \$5,420,000, the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art.

The National Gallery of Art receives, holds, and administers works of art acquired for the Nation by the Gallery's Board of Trustees; maintains and administers the Gallery building so as to give maximum care and protection to art treasures and to enable these works of art to be exhibited regularly to the public without charge.

*WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
SCHOLARS*

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$695,000
Estimate, 1973.....	841,000
Recommended, 1973.....	800,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+105,000
Estimate, 1973.....	-41,000

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars was authorized by Public Law 90-637, approved October 24, 1968, as the Nation's official living memorial to the 28th President. It sponsors a continuous advanced scholar, international fellowship program on various social and scientific subjects of special interest in the world of today.

The budget estimate requested \$462,000 for the Fellowship program; the committee recommends \$421,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$41,000.

*FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL
COMMISSION*

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$37,000
Estimate, 1973.....	38,000
Recommended, 1973.....	38,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+1,000
Estimate, 1973.....	

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,000, the budget estimate, for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission as authorized by Public Law 91-398, approved September 8, 1970. This appropriation will provide funds for the execution of preliminary plans to develop the approved site of the Memorial.

*NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY
Salaries and expenses*

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$275,000
Estimate, 1973.....	300,000
Recommended, 1973.....	290,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+15,000
Estimate, 1973.....	-10,000

The bill provides \$290,000, a reduction of \$10,000 below the budget estimate, for the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

The function of the Council is to encourage full use of programs to benefit the Indian population.

*FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY
BOARD OF REVIEW*

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$167,000
Estimate, 1973.....	167,000
Recommended, 1973.....	160,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	-7,000
Estimate, 1973.....	-7,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$160,000, a reduction of \$7,000 below the budget estimate, for the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review which was established by Section 10 of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act (30 U.S.C. 721-740).

The adjudicative duties of the Board, in docketed cases, involve the hearing and determination of applications filed by mine operators seeking annulment or revision of, and temporary relief from, orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior under sections 8 and 9 of the act.

The Committee is informed that to date, no appeals have been made to the Board for hearing.

*JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING
COMMISSION FOR ALASKA*

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$125,000
Estimate, 1973.....	1,500,000
Recommended, 1973.....	708,800

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1972.....	+583,800
Estimate, 1973.....	-791,200

The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203). Under the Act the Federal Government will pay 50 percent of the Commission's expenses and the State Government will pay 50 percent.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$708,800, a reduction of \$791,200 below the budget estimate. Based on information furnished the Committee, the amount provided in the bill will be ample to match the funds which the State of Alaska proposes to furnish in fiscal year 1973.

*BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

The budget estimate included funding for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Existing legislation authorizing this activity expires June 30, 1972.

New legislation which would authorize the continuance of this activity in fiscal year 1973 has not yet been considered by either House.

Hearings were held on the budget estimate, but in the absence of authorizing legislation for this activity in fiscal year 1973, the committee has decided to pass over this item without prejudice.

The 1972 appropriation enacted to date and the budget estimate for 1973, which for comparability are omitted from report totals, are as follows:

	1972 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1973
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission:		
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,434,000	\$4,414,000
Grants-in-aid.....	2,400,000	2,400,000
Total, American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.....	3,834,000	6,814,000

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I urge that the members of this committee support the bill that the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies presents to you—and presents it with distinct affection for our Nation. May I also add as a final reminder, this money is for the care, management, and programing for survival of "your land and my land."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1972 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1973

[Note: All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, fiscal year 1972 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1973 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1972 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1973 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources.....	\$88,654,000	\$84,057,000	\$77,980,000	—\$10,674,000	—\$6,077,000
Construction and maintenance.....	4,827,000	7,965,000	7,965,000	+3,138,000	
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,200,000)	(3,265,000)	(3,265,000)	(+65,000)	
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	19,000,000	16,700,000	16,700,000	—2,300,000	
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	2,523,000	3,059,000	2,800,000	+277,000	—259,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	115,004,000	111,781,000	105,445,000	—9,559,000	—6,336,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Education and welfare services.....	273,094,000	296,627,000	297,468,000	+24,374,000	+841,000
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(693,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(+807,000)	
Resources management.....	75,764,000	83,734,000	84,316,000	+8,552,000	+582,000
Construction.....	43,715,500	48,092,000	55,384,000	+11,668,500	+7,292,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(33,600,000)	(45,539,000)	(45,539,000)	(+11,939,000)	
Alaska native fund.....	12,500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	+37,500,000	
General administrative expenses.....	6,161,000	6,358,000	6,200,000	+39,000	—158,000
Tribal funds (definite).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		
Tribal funds (indefinite).....	13,173,000	13,505,000	13,505,000	+332,000	
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	427,407,500	501,316,000	509,873,000	+82,465,500	+8,557,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,949,000	4,203,000	4,150,000	+201,000	—53,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund					
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	361,500,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	—61,500,000	
Territorial Affairs					
Administration of territories.....	21,699,000	22,375,000	22,375,000	+676,000	
Permanent appropriation (special fund).....	(367,000)	(469,000)	(469,000)	(+102,000)	
Transferred from other accounts (special fund).....	(458,360)	(470,000)	(470,000)	(+11,640)	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	59,980,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	+20,000	
Micronesian claims fund.....	5,000,000			—5,000,000	
Total, Territorial Affairs.....	86,679,000	82,375,000	82,375,000	—4,304,000	
Total, Public Land Management.....	994,539,500	999,675,000	1,001,843,000	+7,303,500	+2,168,000
MINERAL RESOURCES					
Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	131,050,000	150,800,000	150,000,000	+18,950,000	—800,000
Bureau of Mines					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	49,858,000	55,291,000	58,491,000	+8,633,000	+3,200,000
Health and safety.....	81,851,000	95,374,000	95,374,000	+13,523,000	
General administrative expenses.....	2,013,000	2,008,000	2,000,000	—13,000	—8,000
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	45,300,000			—45,300,000	
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	179,022,000	152,673,000	155,865,000	—23,157,000	+3,192,000
Office of Coal Research					
Salaries and expenses.....	30,650,000	45,330,000	42,330,000	+11,680,000	—3,000,000
Office of Oil and Gas					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,570,000	1,558,000	1,558,000	—12,000	
Total, Mineral Resources.....	342,292,000	350,361,000	349,753,000	+7,461,000	—608,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS					
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife					
Management and investigations of resources.....	66,883,000	74,552,000	73,529,500	+6,646,500	—1,022,500
Construction.....	7,226,000	6,258,000		—7,226,000	—6,258,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	7,500,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	—400,000	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,332,000	2,333,000	2,333,000	+1,000	
General administrative services.....	2,240,000	2,332,000	2,250,000	+10,000	—82,000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	86,181,000	92,575,000	85,212,500	—968,500	—7,362,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1972 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1973—Continued

[Note: All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, fiscal year 1972 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1973 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1972 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1973 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS—Continued					
National Park Service					
Management and protection.....	\$71,756,000	\$89,937,000	\$88,671,000	+\$16,915,000	-\$1,266,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	57,557,000	73,198,000	73,312,000	+15,755,000	+114,000
Construction.....	75,752,000	42,233,000	41,711,000	-34,041,000	-522,000
Parkway and road construction (Appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(24,188,000)	(20,222,000)	(5,766,000)	(-18,422,000)	(-14,456,000)
Preservation of historic properties.....	8,369,000	10,124,000	11,624,000	+3,255,000	+1,500,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,052,000	4,175,000	4,140,000	+88,000	-35,000
Total, National Park Service.....	217,486,000	219,667,000	219,458,000	+1,972,000	-209,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	303,667,000	312,242,000	304,670,500	+1,003,500	-7,571,500
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Saline water conversion.....	27,025,000	27,021,000	26,871,000	-154,000	-150,000
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,290,000	14,304,000	16,344,000	+2,054,000	+2,040,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,967,000	7,031,000	7,000,000	+33,000	-31,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	10,948,900	16,412,000	15,419,000	+4,470,100	-993,000
Departmental operations.....	3,746,100	4,066,000	4,066,000	+319,900	-
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	500,000	1,000,000	750,000	+250,000	-250,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	15,195,000	21,478,000	20,235,000	+5,040,000	-1,243,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	1,703,975,500	1,732,112,000	1,726,716,500	+22,741,000	-5,395,500
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	1,658,675,500	1,732,112,000	1,726,716,500	+68,041,000	-5,395,500
Definite appropriations.....	(1,262,479,500)	(1,398,848,000)	(1,393,711,500)	(+131,232,000)	(-5,136,500)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(396,196,000)	(333,264,000)	(333,005,000)	(-63,191,000)	(-259,000)
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	45,300,000	-	-	-45,300,000	-
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(61,681,000)	(70,526,000)	(56,070,000)	(-5,611,000)	(-14,456,000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(1,765,656,500)	(1,802,638,000)	(1,782,786,500)	(+17,130,000)	(-19,851,500)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management.....	297,095,300	246,749,000	257,872,000	-39,223,300	+11,123,000
Forest research.....	54,587,000	57,278,000	59,268,000	+4,681,000	+1,990,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	27,759,000	27,760,000	27,760,000	+1,000	-
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	379,441,300	331,787,000	344,900,000	-34,541,300	+13,113,000
Construction and land acquisition.....	35,703,200	37,980,000	43,953,900	+8,250,700	+5,973,900
Youth conservation corps.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	-
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(148,740,000)	(158,840,000)	(158,840,000)	(-10,100,000)	-
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	80,000	80,000	80,000	-	-
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.....	26,035	-	-	-26,035	-
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	700,000	700,000	700,000	-	-
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,028,000	1,027,000	1,020,000	-8,000	-7,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service.....	420,478,535	375,074,000	394,153,900	-26,324,635	+19,079,900
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	124,000	135,000	135,000	+11,000	-
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Health Services and Mental Health Administration					
Indian health services.....	155,333,000	166,540,000	169,787,000	+14,454,000	+3,247,000
Indian health facilities.....	30,442,000	43,689,000	44,099,000	+13,657,000	+410,000
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration.....	185,775,000	210,229,000	213,886,000	+28,111,000	+3,657,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,045,000	1,090,000	1,090,000	+45,000	-
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,300,000	1,428,000	1,425,000	+125,000	-3,000
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
Salaries and Expenses					
Endowment for the arts.....	26,250,000	35,500,000	34,900,000	+8,650,000	-600,000
Endowment for the humanities.....	24,500,000	35,500,000	34,500,000	+10,000,000	-1,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	3,536,000	5,314,000	5,314,000	+1,778,000	-
Subtotal, salaries and expenses.....	54,286,000	76,314,000	74,714,000	+20,428,000	-1,600,000
Matching Grants					
Endowment for the arts.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	-
Endowment for the humanities.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	-
Subtotal, matching grants.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	-
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	61,286,000	83,314,000	81,714,000	+20,428,000	-1,600,000

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, fiscal year 1972 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1973 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1972 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1973 (6)
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$44,701,000	\$54,683,000	\$51,682,000	+\$6,981,000	-\$3,001,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	3,500,000	6,000,000	4,000,000	+500,000	-2,000,000
Science information exchange.....	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,600,000		-50,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	200,000	675,000	675,000	+475,000	
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	550,000	5,409,000	5,064,000	+4,514,000	-345,000
Construction.....	1,900,000	40,275,000	13,000,000	+11,100,000	-27,275,000
Construction (new contract authority).....			27,000,000	+27,000,000	+27,000,000
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,697,000)			(-3,697,000)	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	4,841,000	5,420,000	5,420,000	+579,000	
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	695,000	841,000	800,000	+105,000	-41,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	57,987,000	114,953,000	109,241,000	+51,254,000	-5,712,000
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	37,000	38,000	38,000	+1,000	
NATIONAL PARKS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	250,000			-250,000	
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	275,000	300,000	290,000	+15,000	-10,000
FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	167,000	167,000	160,000	-7,000	-7,000
JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA					
Salaries and expenses.....	125,000	1,500,000	708,800	+583,800	-791,200
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Related Agencies.....	728,849,535	788,228,000	802,841,700	+73,992,165	+14,613,700
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	728,849,535	788,228,000	775,841,700	+46,992,165	-12,386,300
Definite appropriations.....	(728,069,535)	(787,448,000)	(775,061,700)	(+46,992,165)	(-12,386,300)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)		
New contract authority.....			27,000,000	+27,000,000	+27,000,000
Memorandums—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(152,437,000)	(158,840,000)	(158,840,000)	(+6,403,000)	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(881,286,535)	(947,068,000)	(961,681,700)	(+80,395,165)	(+14,613,700)
RECAPITULATION					
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	2,432,825,035	* 2,520,340,000	2,529,558,200	+96,733,165	+9,218,200
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	2,387,525,035	2,520,340,000	2,502,558,200	+115,033,165	-17,781,800
Definite appropriations.....	(1,990,549,035)	(2,186,296,000)	(2,168,773,200)	(+178,224,165)	(-17,522,800)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(396,976,000)	(334,044,000)	(333,785,000)	(-63,191,000)	(-259,000)
New contract authority.....			27,000,000	+27,000,000	+27,000,000
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	45,300,000			-45,300,000	
Memorandums—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(214,118,000)	(229,306,000)	(214,910,000)	(+792,000)	(-14,456,000)
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(2,646,943,035)	(2,749,706,000)	(2,744,468,200)	(+97,525,165)	(-5,237,800)

¹ In addition, \$3,746,100 reappropriated to "Departmental Operations" (Public Law 92-184).

² Reappropriated from "Office of the Secretary, Salaries and expenses" (Public Law 92-184).

³ Includes budget estimates contained in H. Doc. 92-267 and H. Doc. 92-275.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, at this point I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee whether or not there is anything in this bill that makes appropriations for the helium program. I see that it is not in the bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am pleased to respond to the gentleman from Ohio to the effect that there is no helium money in this bill.

Mr. VANIK. No appropriation at all?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No appropriation for helium whatsoever.

Mr. VANIK. I wish to congratulate the distinguished gentlewoman, chairman of the subcommittee, and to applaud the subcommittee's action on this matter.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

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

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that this bill is \$97,525,165 above the spending for similar purposes last year; is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. It is and I will tell you why it is.

We have had increasing problems in connection with the welfare and education of American Indians.

Welfare has increased on the reservations.

Over 50 percent of the Nevahos are unemployed.

There have been increasing health problems.

We have Indian housing that needs sanitation.

The appropriations for the arts and humanities has been increased. The President sent us a budget request which

the committee has not cut ruthlessly. We have found several of these arts and humanities programs are doing an excellent job of diminishing some of our current social problems.

I had a very distinguished corporation executive tell me recently, "Of all the programs designed to meet the problems of the youngsters who would be raising Cain on the streets of San Francisco, the arts program was providing them the best chance to be creative and to participate."

Mr. GROSS. That would have been my next question of the gentlewoman. Since approximately one-fourth of the increase is to the Arts and Humanities Foundation, do they do great work with the Indians, too?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. You would be surprised at the work they do with the Indians.

Mr. GROSS. I would imagine that they do something—

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the gentleman will permit me, I wish every member of this committee would take it upon himself or herself to visit one of the most spectacular institutions in the United States, the Santa Fe Arts Institute, where many young Indians who have problems, emotional and otherwise, are doing some of the most creative work in every field from sculpture, painting, and dance to drama. It is a very rewarding thing to see young people who could go the route to pot and jail actually creating beauty for their country.

Mr. GROSS. I do not see how you could spend \$74 million without accomplishing a little good.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. A great deal has been accomplished.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman. I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a distinct privilege to have the opportunity to join in presenting this bill to the Members of the House today.

Before I make any comment about it, I do want the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington to know how deeply we on this side of the aisle appreciate how much she has done to help make this bill an important bill that is responsive to the needs of the Nation.

The same is true of each and every member of the subcommittee. Each in his own way has contributed to the final product that we bring to the floor today in the form of this appropriation bill. None of this would be possible without the dedicated, efficient, and effective staff assistance provided us by the members of the staff of the Appropriations Committee, who worked so long, so tirelessly, and so effectively in shaping this bill.

The gentlewoman in her remarks has made what I believe to be a thorough consideration of what is in this bill, and I shall not make any effort to duplicate the ground which she has covered. Suffice it to say that there are features of the bill which stamp it as unique. It is unique in that it produces substantial amounts of revenue to the Treasury of the United States. If Members will look at the report and notice the amounts that are listed therein on page 2, they can see that it is estimated in fiscal year 1973 that this bill is projected to produce in revenues to the Treasury almost \$4.5 billion. It can be viewed, therefore, in a sense, as an investment in America, and that is really what this bill is. This is the bill that deals in largest degree with the resources that shape the fiber and the strengths of so much of what this Nation represents to so many people here at home and around the world.

If one stops to consider the scope of this bill, it seems to me you must begin by recognizing in some shape the total amount of territory that is administered by the departments and agencies represented in this bill.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible, as the report shows, for 450 million acres of land; the Forest Service, 186 million acres; the Park Service, some 28 million acres; the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, some 38

million acres. Cumulatively we are talking about the administration in public trust of three-quarters of a billion acres of publicly held lands. And that in itself does not tell the whole story, because the Department of the Interior is responsible also for the administration of that enormously vast and potentially wealthy and important area known as the Outer Continental Shelf. That area approximates 500 million acres.

Put together, when we look at this bill, it is important, I believe, for all of us to recognize that what we are doing is managing over a billion acres of publicly held land in trust for the people of the United States.

One can look at this bill in another way, too, to make an effort to see exactly how it is that we are spending the taxpayer's dollar to meet this important responsibility.

The largest single item in this bill relates to the expenditure of funds involving the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and its contribution to Indian health.

When we look at Indian activities, just that one account, we are talking about three-quarters of a billion dollars to try to provide the necessary health services and other services to the Indians of this Nation who find themselves in such difficult circumstances. I would like to take just a moment of time to pay tribute to some of those in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—much maligned, I am sure, and sometimes with good reason—in the Bureau of Indian Health, where such enormous strides have been made in trying at least to place a floor under Indian health in this Nation.

Listen to the figures we get from the investment of this money in trying to do something about maintaining basic Indian health. During the last 7 years the infant death rate is down 51 percent; tuberculosis infection is down 79 percent; gastritis is down 60 percent; and influenza and pneumonia have been decreased by 45 percent.

Surely anyone in this Nation would agree that expenditures for such purposes, producing such outstanding results, are extremely well spent. All of us, I think, would agree that those responsible for administering this program deserve the highest accolades of this House and of our fellow citizens.

If one looks at this budget after leaving the expenditures for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health, one notices the next single largest amount represents about \$350 million to the United States for service, which produces about 25 percent of all of our lumber supply in the United States of America and through its multiple-purpose usage of our forest assets provides grazing land, protection and forage for wildlife, a huge recreational asset for the people of this Nation.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, will have \$300 million to try to let us keep up for future generations acquisitions of sufficient recreation areas and public areas so that we can be assured of rea-

sonable access to lands and areas in the United States of America that will assure to them and to their children some opportunity to try to be able to enjoy life as some of us have known it on the public lands of the United States of America.

Then, \$219 million will be expended during fiscal year 1973 by the Park Service. I think each of us can recognize the unique contribution made by the National Park Service. An idea originated in this centennial year of the Park Service right here in the United States to recognize the importance of national assets and to try to set them aside in trust once again for the public in order that each might have an opportunity to enjoy those areas.

We can find too between the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines expenditures again of approximately \$300 million. When one looks at the responsibility the Geological Survey has over this enormous terrain of over a billion public acres, one can recognize the importance of \$150 million for the Geological Survey in order that they can provide the Department and the various bureaus and agencies covered in this bill with the expertise to see that those public lands are well managed.

The same is true of the Bureau of Mines which has so many basic responsibilities. I would be remiss at this point if I did not point out the subcommittee has this year and every year since it has been before us voted every single dollar that was requested by the Bureau for health and safety.

I would be remiss too if I did not extend my commendations to the U.S. Bureau of Mines and to Dr. Osborn and particularly to members of his staff headed by Mr. Joseph Corgan for their initiative in trying to find ways and means to deal with some of the problems that exist in this country by virtue of the fact that we have had an extraction industry which has powered and built this Nation but has left in some places an unhappy legacy, whether it be because of underground or surface mining. We have estimates there are as many as 11 million acres of disturbed land in this Nation, about 3 million surface and about 8 million subsurface, which have been disturbed in some way by the extraction industry. I believe the Bureau of Mines and particularly Mr. Corgan, whom I mentioned, are to be commended for what they have done in trying to find in cooperation with members of this subcommittee new methods to try to deal with this problem and demonstrate how we can reclaim some of this land that has been ripped up.

Mr. Chairman, I have had extensive conversations with the Bureau of Mines urging them to get involved in the very important activity of restoring and reclaiming these mine-scarred lands. I have asked the Bureau to do this because they are the prime agency of Government entrusted with the responsibility of managing the Nation's coal resources. They have recognized this long-overdue responsibility and they are willing to participate in such a project. A site should be selected on publicly owned land con-

taining unsightly environmental hazards and it should be made into usable attractive land suitable for public use.

In their budget for conservation and development, the Bureau of Mines should commit at least \$1.2 million to demonstrate to the Nation how these mine-scarred lands can be revitalized and converted into parks or scenic areas. Such techniques include reclaiming lands on a slope, strip pit filling, vegetative cover, stream control and water holding ponds, mine slope stability, and the use of burned mine red ash as a medium for developing park pathways and related facilities such as large cleared spaces for baseball diamonds, parking, and picnic facilities that can materially benefit our people.

I shall, of course, maintain my intense interest in this most important effort and continue to urge the Department to complete it. I have every confidence that our able Director of the Bureau of Mines and his staff, particularly Mr. Joseph Corgan, will conceive and execute a demonstration project that will be a model for the entire Nation.

When we talk about just those few agencies we bring attention to the major accounts in this bill, although there yet remains a considerable amount of money for the Smithsonian Institution and for the Arts and Humanities Foundation and for other agencies and bureaus included within this bill.

I have mentioned that it is a revenue-producing bill. We ought to take cognizance of the fact that there is \$300 million earmarked for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

This is produced because of income from various recreational activities that take place in the United States, and with royalties from offshore oil.

As a matter of fact, in 1972, for the fiscal year ended then, two-thirds of that \$300 million which was earmarked and put aside for future acquisitions of these recreation areas, come from royalties from offshore oil.

These recreation areas are visited regularly. The projection is that in the next fiscal year they will be visited by more than 500 million visitations during that year.

I do want to point out that there is an increase under the Park Service accounts for the Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area, an increase in the budget of about double, which is vitally needed. This, as Members know, is a new park area visited by about 6 million people in each year, and in my judgment it is not sufficiently staffed. I commend the Members of the subcommittee for their assistance in helping me to increase the amounts of money.

I should like to point out some of the kinds of problems that are being faced in our park areas today. It seems to me the Members of the House will recall that just a few years ago we were required to expend certain moneys to permit the Park Service to maintain a special police force, since we found ourselves being confronted with a certain element, a certain group in this Nation, who saw fit not just to demonstrate but to demonstrate in a way that would deface na-

tional shrines in this Nation. What motivation such people have is beyond my comprehension, but, nevertheless, there was that motivation to deface national shrines.

In the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area we just had such an action on the Sunday before Memorial Day, when someone saw fit by arson to burn down a church which had been acquired by the Federal Government as a part of the Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area, which had stood since 1860.

Other buildings were also incinerated in what was termed in an editorial—"The Millbrook Atrocity." I hope those responsible will speedily be brought to justice.

There are other actions which should be pursued.

Suffice it to say, I have brought this to the attention of the National Park Service, requesting them—indeed, imploring them—to provide additional protection in this area.

We recently had a Park Service ranger hit in the face with the butt of a gun, and, according to some of the press accounts which appeared, put in danger of his life. It seems to me this is a condition we cannot tolerate, especially on Federal land.

I have been in the area. I have talked with the people who live nearby. They are convinced, and I am convinced from my own inspection, that the Park Service has not provided sufficient personnel to permit the people responsible for administering that park to do so in a meaningful way.

So once again today I urge the Park Service to take a renewed interest in the problems that we face in the Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area and to try to do a better job in providing the broad range of public services which are necessary if we are going to accommodate in a meaningful way the 6 million people who visit this installation every year.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Has the gentleman given thought to turning these people who are vandalizing the parks over to the tender mercies of the arts and humanities?

Mr. McDADE. In my view, if these people who vandalize the parks took some interest in the arts and the humanities they would not be vandalizing our parks.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDADE. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the leadership that he has shown, along with the chairman of the subcommittee in the field of coal mine health and safety research.

However, I would simply ask this question: On page 19 of the report under "Health and safety inspection," it is indicated that there is \$2,396,000 less than the 1972 appropriation included in the committee bill for "health-related research in coal mines."

The gentleman from Pennsylvania has been active, along with other Members of the House, in connection with the passage of the outstanding black lung compensation bill which the President signed just before he left for Moscow.

It would seem to me that in addition to making payments for compensation to those who suffer from pneumoconiosis, that there is an urgent need for additional activity by the Bureau of Mines to prevent black lung. We need more, and not less, money for health-related research in the coal mines.

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

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. There is an urgent need for additional activity by the Bureau of Mines to support research in reducing the dust level in coal mines. In Australia, where they are 20 years ahead of us in limiting the amount of respirable coal dust in the mines, the new cases of black lung are almost negligible.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or the chairman of the subcommittee, if there is any possibility of additional funding of health-related research in coal mines?

Mr. McDADE. I might indicate to the gentleman from West Virginia who has been such an important ally in trying to do as much as we can in these areas, that we have funded every penny for health and safety insofar as inspections are concerned and the actual on-the-scene men to try to make sure that the companies are complying with the health and safety laws.

I do not mean to imply that we have given them a blank check for everything, but when we get to the item of personnel, we have given them every single penny for personnel and, in fact, encouraged them to beef up their staff.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. This has nothing to do with safety inspections. I have reference to health-related research. I sincerely hope that more aggressive efforts will be made to improve the health as well as the safety of all those who work in the coal mines.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, the bill which we present today has been unanimously reported by our subcommittee. I commend its passage to my colleagues.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

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

[Roll No. 199]

Abbutt	Bell	Casey, Tex.
Abernethy	Blaggi	Celler
Abzug	Bingham	Chisholm
Addabbo	Blanton	Clark
Alexander	Blatnik	Clawson, Del.
Anderson, Ill.	Boggs	Clay
Anderson, Tenn.	Boland	Collins, Tex.
Archer	Brasco	Corman
Badillo	Brown, Ohio	Daniels, N.J.
Baring	Burleson, Tex.	Davis, Ga.
		Delaney

Dingell	McClory	Pryor, Ark.
Dowdy	McCloskey	Rangel
Dwyer	McCormack	Rees
Eckhardt	McDonald,	Rooney, N.Y.
Edmondson	Mich.	Rooney, Pa.
Erlenborn	McEwen	Scheuer
Esch	McKewitt	Smith, Calif.
Eshleman	McMillan	Springer
Fish	Maillard	Stanton,
Frelinghuysen	Miller, Calif.	James V.
Gallagher	Moorhead	Steiger, Wis.
Halpern	Murphy, N.Y.	Stuckey
Harsha	O'Neill	Symington
Hébert	Perkins	Thompson,
Hosmer	Pickle	N.J.
Kyros	Pike	Widnall
Landgrebe	Podell	Wright
Long, La.	Price, Tex.	

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, 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. 15418, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 351 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE).

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, a fire started in the Sunshine Mine in Kellogg, Idaho, on May 2, 1972, and 91 miners lost their lives. The toll of lives would have been 93 if it had not been for the heroic effort of the rescue force assembled from those with the greatest knowledge and experience in what needs to be done in a mine disaster.

I know that you share with me the sadness and horror that such a disaster can happen. I also urge you to share my determination to do everything possible to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster. We must do everything possible to reduce the death, destruction, and suffering that may result when a disaster does occur.

I applaud the actions of the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, which he announced on May 26, 1972, designed to avert a repetition of such a tragedy. He has started a broad and comprehensive plan to make safety a vital part of every decision made concerning a mine. His plan calls for an expanded mine inspection force, more stringent safety standards, intensified safety research, better training for miners, periodic fire drills including escape routes and plans, and strengthened technical support to assure application of most recent technology.

It is my understanding that the appropriation request that we are considering today was prepared before the horrible disaster at Kellogg on May 2, 1972, and did not include the necessary funds to carry out the comprehensive plan that Secretary Morton has proposed. The many worthwhile actions he has outlined require money for accomplishment and the objectives of his plan will be forestalled without adequate funding.

Lack of reasonable funds cannot be permitted to prevent or delay a program

which holds great promise for improving the safety of miners and preventing recurrence of a disaster such as the one at the Sunshine Mine.

Secretary Morton has directed that additional mine inspectors be employed to enable the Bureau of Mines to make more frequent inspections of underground mines. I believe that action should be supported with necessary resources. He has called for strengthening of the technical support organization to assure that current technology is appropriately applied to the problems of mining. I believe that action should be sustained. He proposes to increase the number of instructors training miners how to work safely in the mines and how to survive in case of disaster. I believe this effort deserves full support. He has ordered expansion of the safety research effort to give the miner greater protection and survival capability. I believe that this action, too, should be sustained.

Because of the urgency and magnitude of the increased effort required to implement the Secretary's announced initiatives, I propose that the funds for Metal and Nonmetal Mine Health and Safety activities for fiscal year 1973 be increased by \$11 million.

The additional cost estimated by the Interior Department to be \$11 million is broken down as follows. If you look at the chart at the top of page 19 of the committee report, entitled Health and Safety, the \$11 million would change those figures in the following fashion:

For inspection and enforcement—metal and nonmetal—an additional \$4 million, for a total of \$10,170,000;

For technical support and accident analysis—an additional \$1 million for a total of \$7,950,000;

For education and training—an additional \$1 million, for a total of \$6,255,000;

For metal and nonmetal mine research—an additional \$5 million, for a total of \$7,978,000.

I have had conversations with Mr. McDADE in regard to this matter and have also discussed possible reprogramming of funds or a supplemental appropriation with the gentlelady from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN).

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLURE. I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this matter of mine inspection should have a hearing. We have completed our hearings as of this time. My recommendation is that a request for a hearing should be made to the Senate committee which has not yet marked up the bill.

I would not be so insistent on hearings, but let me give you our experience with the Bureau of Mines. At the time they were testifying and justifying 54 positions in the Bureau of Mines Budget Estimate, RIF notices were already out to those 54 individuals for which the positions were being justified.

I can tell you that the committee was shocked at this performance. I think the ranking member on this subcommittee

joins me in my feeling about this. I think there should be a detailed hearing so that adequate implementation of the program can be assured.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In the meantime, I can assure the gentleman that the committee is very agreeable to the approval of reprogramming requests assigning those inspectors to the mines right now.

The committee has never turned down a request from the Bureau of Mines for inspectors. We have never cut one dime from the inspection program.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her expressions of support and welcome the support we will get when, as, and if they come forward with a supplemental appropriation request.

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

Mr. McCLURE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to take this time to express my commendation to the gentleman from Idaho for his diligence and persistence in this matter.

Certainly, all of us are aware of the tremendous tragedy that occurred at the Sunshine Mine and want to do what we can to rectify that situation.

I want to give my assurance to the gentleman in the well along with the gentlelady from Washington that we will look with the greatest possible favor on a request from the Bureau of Mines when it comes to us.

As you know, to date we have received no such request, but I am sure with the gentleman's prodding and our own, we will look forward to seeing such a request and doing what we can to assure that every single penny that is requested for inspections in our Nation's mines is granted.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the gentleman for those assurances. I am sure that the people who do work underground will feel much better knowing that the committee is aware of the problem and with the pledge that they intend to respond, as the gentleman has stated.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Idaho yield?

Mr. McCLURE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I should like to add my commendation for the remarks of the gentleman from Idaho. The Bureau of Mines now has only 156 inspectors under the Federal Metal and Non-Metallic Mine Safety Act of 1966, to cover all the operations in non-coal mines. This bill adds only 15 inspectors. The Bureau really needs double that number of inspectors in order to do this job properly. I certainly hope that not only reprogramming can be done, but that additional funds can be provided to achieve the objectives which the gentleman from Idaho has outlined. The Bureau needs additional funds in

order to accomplish these objectives and to get the necessary facilities to prevent a recurrence of the tragedy which occurred at the Sunshine Mine on May 2. We are derelict in our duty if we do not act to protect the lives and safety of those who labor beneath the earth in this hazardous occupation.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I would just conclude by calling the attention of the committee to part I of the hearing record, page 41, where it outlines the amount of money that the Bureau of Mines has had during the fiscal years 1967 to 1973, showing the increase from \$11,299,000 in 1969 to \$91,743,000 in this appropriation today. But when they come forward and say "We need a little bit more," I think they ought to have it to do the job.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES), a member of the committee.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want to pay my tribute to the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee (Mrs. HANSEN). A wonderful person and an outstanding legislator, this bill reflects in greatest measure the imprint of her work. She was thorough, she was fair, she was sympathetic and humane. She knew her bill thoroughly. That is the highest accolade which can be bestowed upon a member of the Appropriations Committee. Truly, she is a great legislator.

I have enjoyed working with my good friend from Pennsylvania, the ranking member of the committee (Mr. McDADE). He is most knowledgeable on all the programs that make up this bill. His friendly, cooperative traits helped make the hearings interesting and valuable.

Mr. Chairman, I want to devote my attention to two items in the bill. The first relates to the arts.

I listened to the comments of my good friend from Iowa (Mr. Gross) and I know his feelings on the subject. My own view is to the contrary. I believe that under the distinguished chairmanship of Nancy Hanks, the National Foundation on the Arts has moved forward with determination and constructively. The programs that she has established throughout the country have been well founded. The country has responded very significantly. There is a real flourishing of the arts in all parts of the country. In this respect our distinguished chairman (Mrs. HANSEN) deserves an accolade because she has been a prime mover in making available funds in this field.

The second point I want to discuss relates to the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Secretary of the Interior Morton has announced his decision to approve construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. At the port of Valdez the oil will be loaded onto tankers for shipment to the West Coast of the United States, and it is said, too, that a substantial portion of that oil may be shipped to Japan.

The main reason given for the decision of the Secretary is the ever-increasing energy crisis and the need to develop the Prudhoe Bay fields as quickly as possible.

I am aware of the crisis. Every Member of the House is aware of the crisis. Yet I cannot escape the conclusion that the Secretary's decision was premature, that the Secretary had not fully explored the advantages of the trans-Canada route over trans-Alaska before he came to his decision. Three suits have been filed in court in an effort to enjoin the Secretary's decision, and I am quite sure that it is the sense of our committee that no funds should be expended by the department for the purpose of constructing the Alaska pipeline until all the suits which are now pending have been disposed of.

In the interim, during the pendency of such legal action, it seems reasonable to the committee—that every effort should be made to explore the alternatives, including the possible construction of a trans-Canadian pipeline.

I said that I believed that Secretary Morton has not given full consideration to the trans-Canadian alternative. I don't believe he was fully advised on the subject. I have been able to obtain a copy of a letter that was addressed to Secretary Morton by the Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources, MacDonald, dated May 4, 1972, in which he wrote to the Secretary as follows:

MINISTER OF ENERGY
MINES AND RESOURCES,
Ottawa, Ontario, May 4, 1972.

Hon. ROGERS C. MORTON,
Secretary, Department of the Interior, Department of Interior Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY MORTON: I found most useful my meeting with you in your office in Washington on March 30th last, and appreciate greatly your courtesy in discussing with me certain aspects of the interesting decision you have under consideration in connection with an application for a permit to construct an oil pipeline in Alaska.

At the time of our conversation, you suggested that you would like to have more insights and information into the Canadian interest in having such an oil pipeline constructed through Canada from Prudhoe Bay. I undertook to write this letter to you to expand on our current position regarding a possible Canadian project and, in particular to comment on matters related to the environment, financing and timing.

There would be many advantages arising from the use of a Canadian pipeline route. We believe it would enhance the energy security of your country by providing an overland route for your Alaska oil production, thereby servicing the oil deficit areas of the mid-continent and also the Pacific North West. Although cost comparisons of the trans-Canadian and trans-Alaska routes are interesting, they will, of course, not in the strictest sense be subject to direct comparison since the Canadian costs provide for placing Alaska North Slope oil directly into the mid-continent and Puget Sound markets. Canada has an interest in the energy security of your country, and this land route for Alaska crude oil would enhance that security of supply to deficit areas in the United States. Furthermore, this security of supply could be further enhanced during the interim period of northern pipeline construction by extra Canadian crude, as I indicated in my remarks in the House of Commons on April 19th.

The Mackenzie route would, of course, be advantageous to Canada in that it would give access to our potential oil resources in the northern Yukon and Mackenzie River areas. Within Canada, also, there would be benefits to the economy of these northern regions

from this new activity and opportunities for the employment and training of our Native peoples.

In reciting some of the advantages to the United States and Canada of a co-operative relationship between us in the construction of an oil pipeline across Canada, I am mindful, too, that such a measure would avoid the considerable increase in tanker movements of oil on the Pacific Coast and particularly in the inland waters of Alaska, British Columbia and Washington State, and the resultant significant risk of serious environmental and economic damage. This is an area which, if not solved with reason and wisdom by us today, could produce difficult influences in Canada-United States relations.

In considering the environmental impact of oil pipelining in northern Canada, it should not be overlooked that there are current proposals being studied by gas transmission and distribution companies for a gas pipeline from Alaska through Canada to the continental United States. If these proposals are successful, there will be environmental disturbance in any event.

The major environmental impact study which was released by your Department to the public on March 20, 1972, has been under review here since its receipt. The Report is an historic document in evaluation of the impact of pipelining on the social and biological environment. Your Department deserves congratulations for the breadth of the study.

As you are well aware, the comments made in the Report on the so-called Canadian alternative are based on data in the public sector, some of which have become out of date and very little of which was produced in the last two years. Your officials did not ask for any technical assistance from Departments of the Government of Canada in connection with the environmental aspects of this study. I brought to your attention during our meeting, and by way of a letter dated March 28, 1972, the substantial program of work in the environmental field which my Government has been undertaking with the commencement of the 1970 field season. In addition, we have recently made public and have provided to your State Department a list of the thirty environmental and social studies under way at this time and scheduled for completion later this year. Of course, our general work program was known to officials of your Department and has been a matter of considerable public information in Canada.

We are of the view that your consideration of the Canadian alternative could benefit substantially from a knowledge of the work which has been done by both industry and government and which is to be completed this year. A result of detailed consideration would lead, in our view, to an improved appreciation of the advantages in an environmental sense of the Canadian alternative. We would be prepared to hold meetings between officials of our two Governments at your early convenience.

The Prime Minister of Canada, in a statement on April 28th, indicated the decision of the Government to begin construction of an all-weather highway to link the communities of Fort Simpson and Inuvik in the Northwest Territories. When completed, this will provide a road from the northern boundary of the Province of Alberta to the Arctic Ocean on a route selected to be of use for oil or gas pipelines built along the Mackenzie Valley. Such a road will, in our judgment, substantially ease the construction of a pipeline. This decision is, I think, a significant new factor which affects the balance of advantage between alternative routes. I am sure it will be taken into account by any private entities that may be interested in building an oil or a gas pipeline, and I think

it ought to be a factor in governmental assessment as well.

As to the timing for construction and completion of an oil pipeline, this is dependent on the assembly by the applicants of the technical information required, on the financial arrangements which are made and on other normal criteria for pipeline construction in Canada. These matters are subject to regulatory supervision under laws in Canada with which your officials have had a familiarity in connection with pipeline systems which now carry the bulk of Canada/United States oil and gas trade. I would confirm to you my comments in Washington on March 30th last that, in the opinion of our technical advisers, there should be no reason why regulatory and governmental consideration could not be given in an expeditious manner commencing with an application filed by the end of this year.

I would be grateful for your reaction to the suggestions put forward in this letter.

Yours sincerely,

DONALD S. MACDONALD.

I emphasize the point made on page 2 of the letter which says this:

As you are well aware, the comments made in the Report on the so-called Canadian alternative are based on data in the public sector, some of which have become out of date and very little of which was produced in the last two years. Your officials did not ask for any technical assistance from Departments of the Government of Canada in connection with the environmental aspects of this study.

That is the reason why I think it would be well, in this interim period when the trials are proceeding in the courts, it would be well for the Secretary to explore with the Government of Canada the question whether or not a pipeline across Canada should not be built rather than the one across Alaska.

In his speech to the Canadian Northern Pipeline Research Conference in Ottawa on February 2, the Honorable C. M. Drury, President of the Treasury Board, said this:

In the resource management of the North American land mass, all the alternatives need to be thoroughly investigated before any unilateral actions are taken. That much seems clear no matter what national strategies are to be pursued by Canada and the United States in satisfying their respective requirements for oil and gas.

I subscribe to that sentiment. I wish Secretary Morton would subscribe to it as well and try to work out with the Government of Canada an arrangement which would be to the best interests of both our countries.

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

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. I think it is obvious a cross-Canada route would cause much less serious environmental damage than would the present proposal in the light of the earthquakes and other environmental damage associated with the present route.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior Appropriation bill before the House today is a tribute to one of the hardest working and knowledgeable subcommittee chairmen

in the House, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), and to the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (JOSEPH M. McDADE), as well. The many changes from the administration budget found throughout the bill reflect both the wisdom and the compassion of the chairwoman.

I think it is important to point out, first, that this will undoubtedly be the only budget bill presented to the Congress this session in which more revenues are raised—\$4.3 billion—than are spent—\$2.5 billion.

Moreover, this is a budget which directly affects national policy in a number of significant areas.

For example, this bill deals with the energy crisis and ways to meet it, through coal gasification, the conversion of agricultural wastes into oil or the development of fuels on the Outer Continental Shelf.

It will affect the housing and construction industries, and will help to make sure that our future lumber needs will be met.

It has a direct bearing on the uses of our land resources—over three-quarters of a billion acres of land.

It supports wildlife protection and preservation, from the stocking of your favorite fishing hold to the protection of rare and endangered species.

It provides \$3.5 million for summer jobs for our youth, those with the highest unemployment levels in the Nation.

And, for the hundreds of thousands of Indians in this Nation, both on and off reservations, this bill adds to administration requests more than \$4 million for Indian health and education services and other types of assistance—in recognition of our long term responsibilities to America's first citizens.

This bill reflects an awareness of our responsibilities—as stewards of our public lands. It does not do enough in some areas, but given the budget limitations we had to work with, it is a respectable effort. These lands must be managed in the public interest.

This committee deals with that obligation in a number of ways.

We approve the clear-cutting guidelines included in the Senate Interior Committee's report on "Clear Cutting in Forest Timberland," guidelines which would, among others, prohibit clear cutting if it caused significant potential harm to the surrounding areas or if there was evidence that the area would not be productive again when reforestation attempts were made.

We increase the administration's budget for reforestation and timber stand improvement by \$3 million, and \$8 million more is added for other forest land management activities.

The proposed budget for the National Park Service for 1973 is \$16.9 million larger than it was last year, and efforts are made to accommodate the ever-increasing number of persons who spend vacations and weekends in our parks, lakeshores, recreation, and historic areas.

This budget takes a major step to halt indiscriminate killing of wildlife by providing additional funds for research in predator control, including the development and use of more specific and painless predator poison, the development and use of nonpoisonous repellents which may be used to keep predators from livestock and the habit of predators and behavior techniques which may be used to control them.

We have directed the Secretary of the Interior to be more aggressive in protecting our endangered species by placing animals on the endangered species list when there is a reasonable amount of evidence to indicate they may be faced with extinction.

Lastly, as an individual member of this committee, let me say it is my profound hope that the Secretary of the Interior will give more attention to the construction of a trans-Canadian pipeline than he evidently has to date. While the environmental impact statement on the Alaskan pipeline was voluminous, I am not convinced we can equate bulk with depth of analysis. There are three lawsuits now pending to enjoin the construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline. I would again urge the Secretary to use the time now available to him before any final legal decision on that pipeline is made, to meet again with Canadian authorities to see if and under what conditions a trans-Canadian pipeline could be constructed.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentlewoman from Washington for the bill she has once again so successfully shepherded to the House floor. She is one of the most expert members of the appropriations committee and it is a pleasure to serve with her on that body.

An item of great importance to the New England delegation was not included in the administration's budget request and consequently did not find its way into the bill we are considering today. This is a \$125,000 item for advance planning and land acquisition for a new Federal fish hatchery in Bethel, Vt.

I wholeheartedly support this item and I am pleased to have Mrs. HANSEN's assurance to the entire New England delegation that she will support it in conference should it be included in the Senate bill.

Inclusion of this money is vital to the success of the Atlantic Salmon Restoration program along the Connecticut river.

A combination of recent events has brought us closer to that goal:

We are finally making significant progress in cleaning up the water. Agreements have been reached with the owners of the dams on the main stem of the Connecticut to install the necessary fish ladders. Largely as a result of the tough action by the U.S. Congress, the Government of Denmark has agreed to phase out high seas fishing of the Atlantic salmon.

Now, the limiting factor is the availability of smolts for stocking, in order to reestablish major runs of salmon. At the present time, all Federal fish hatcheries are operating at near capacity, and are unable to provide the needed salmon smolts for stocking the Connecticut River. State and Federal officials are in agreement that a new hatchery is needed. After thorough study, a site in Bethel, Vt. was selected.

The result of moving now on planning and land acquisition would be to speed up the whole restoration program. If we are able to move ahead on the hatchery, and no unexpected snags develop, it may be that by 1980 there will be significant runs of Atlantic salmon up the Connecticut River. Though it will be a few years later before the runs will be able to sustain any great amount of fishing, it is certainly important to start now to restore this great sport fish to New England waters.

I pledge my support in the effort and I again thank the gentlewoman from Washington for hers.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. Hansen of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this request was received after our markup had been concluded. The committee certainly would have been happy to have recognized the request, which was signed, I believe, by each and every New England Member of the House. The committee will look on it with great favor if the other body puts it in the bill.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington most kindly. We certainly appreciate the gentlewoman's cooperation. I hope if this becomes a reality some time the gentlewoman can find time in her busy schedule to be our guest up in that beautiful part of the world.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH).

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Washington, for yielding time to me even though I am not a member of the committee, so that I may cast some additional light on the pipeline issue which was brought to the floor of the House today by my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois.

There has been so much misinformation on the pipeline issue that for many days I did not feel it necessary to answer some of the charges and some of the misinformation. This is the most studied project of its kind in history. It has cost our Government \$12.2 million to make this study. To really stun the Members with some of the facts behind this study, I will give a few examples.

The geological information we have obtained from 6,000 borings in the ground on the Alaska pipeline route now is printed in approximately 2 tons of printed material. It took two presses running 24 hours a day for a full week

just to print the information on the pipeline.

There are 27 volumes to describe the project.

Nine summary volumes have been turned over to the court recently. They are the NEPA impact study, including six major volumes and three supplemental volumes which will take the court months and months to consider fully.

I repeat, this is the most studied project in the free world today. Already the pipeline project has been delayed for 2 years while these studies have been completed.

This country is in desperate need of oil. There is an energy crisis both in oil, and related natural gas. As of 1967, we became a deficit oil producing country.

We are facing a shortage on the west coast of almost a million barrels of oil a day, and a shortage of over 5 million barrels a day in this country. By 1985 there will be a shortage of approaching 15 million barrels of oil a day in this country.

I say the time to build the pipeline is now. Here is a pipeline 4 feet in diameter, that will go over a route which is already well studied and well researched, as compared to using a Canadian route that has not been studied.

I urge every Member to note that no proposal has ever been submitted for a Canadian route. Just in the past 6 months is Canada getting to the program. The Canadian route would delay the oil coming to this country for approximately 5 years, and the gas for as long, while we have to depend more and more on oil from the Mideast countries. Even then, Mideast oil is a high sulfur content oil, a real pollutant.

Alaskan oil contains less than 1 percent sulfur, compared to the Arabian oil with more than 2½-percent sulfur.

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

Mr. BEGICH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman and to commend him for his interest in the matter of the development of Alaska and providing for developing of the economy of the Pacific Northwest and particularly of providing oil that we need so badly on the west coast, where we have an oil deficit.

I should like to advise the gentleman that only this morning the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries completed hearings on a bill which would provide legislation for construction specifications of tankers so as to protect not only the Canadian coast but also the ports of our own west coast against leakage or damage due to faulty construction of any tankers.

I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. BEGICH. I thank my colleague from Washington for those excellent words.

I think that this entire matter is, from time to time, oversimplified, and a reliance put on the assurances of Canada which is certainly unjustified. I wonder at the open support for a proposal which has not yet been studied. Are these Canadian route supporters so irrev-

ably committed that they would have to support this route even if proved after time-consuming study to be inferior.

If the Members will read the speech of Mr. Trudeau, Canada's Prime Minister, on April 22, which I will include in the RECORD later today, they will see that he is talking about Canadian labor going to work, talking about developing northern Canada at our expense. That would be a natural position for Mr. Trudeau to take, because he represents his country, Canada.

I represent my State, and this country, the United States, where we cannot afford to have another \$2 billion drain into Canada. We must put our own people to work, address our own energy crisis, and avoid dependency on the other nations.

There is a great deal more to say, but with the limitation of time, only a brief response to the gentleman from Illinois is possible. What I urge is that the Members see this issue in perspective, and as one requiring a balance of many issues. Energy needs, environment, States rights, international relationships, and a host of other crucial considerations must be made. I believe these factors, considered at great length under law this Congress made in the National Environmental Policy Act, support the conclusion reached by the Department of Interior to grant the Trans-Alaska pipeline permit.

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

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. BEGICH. Thank you. If I may add one final note. I would ask the Members to examine closely the nature of the Canadian proposal. First, it has never really been made, only suggested, and for this reason it has not and cannot be studied and evaluated.

Even now, in the 11th hour of decision on the Alaska route there is no concrete proposal; only vague assurances of expediting a Canadian pipeline. I question both the ability of Canada to deliver on this assurance, and I question what is intended by expediting this route.

This Congress has wrestled with the problem of the Native land claims of Alaska for 6 years. We finally resolved that problem here just about 4 or 5 months ago in a manner which was fair and just. It had to be done prior to a pipeline.

The Canadians are just beginning to solve their Native land claims problem. I believe Canada cannot and should not build 1 inch of pipeline until they solve their own Native land claims problems. Still, they promise to "expedite" the line.

Canadian officials also assure us that they will expedite the environmental considerations, yet they have not yet heard from Canadian environmentalists. I expect that serious issues will be raised. Even when they are raised, Canada has no law equivalent to NEPA so it is difficult to see where the environmental virtue will arise.

My question is whether the promise to "expedite" is no more than a promise to

roll over the rights of Canadian Natives, and to ignore serious environmental issues. Our Government, and most of us here today, have refused to do these things prior to approving a trans-Alaska route. Surely, you should not lend your support to a nonexistent, nonconcrete proposal which may not be worthy of it.

I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding me this time, and I attach the speech by Mr. Trudeau which I mentioned earlier.

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
TO A PUBLIC MEETING, EDMONTON, ALBERTA,
APRIL 28, 1972

As I flew into Edmonton, I was struck once again by the speed and the extent of the changes which have been made here. I have the impression that one need only blink his eyes in Edmonton and in that instant there springs up at least one new major building or factory plus a whole residential subdivision.

And as I sat entranced by the variety and talent of tonight's performers, I felt pride in those qualities of Canada that never change: the human traits of diversity and tolerance which are so distinctive.

Edmonton is a remarkable example of both change and constancy. Technological progress is evident everywhere in and around the city. Yet equally evident is the variety of cultural inheritance.

I have never doubted the wisdom of the multicultural policy introduced by the federal government last fall but I became increasingly proud of it when I am given the opportunity, as tonight, to share in the rich diversity which is Canada. The ability of Canadians to work together and to profit from their distinctions is as old as Canada itself, and far older than our formal political history. When this country's first transcontinental business enterprise was established more than two centuries ago, it was totally dependent upon the cooperative mix of skills and talents of persons of widely differing backgrounds. That enterprise that was then present.

In this age of the computer, the heart sings to realize that the language of Robert Service and the imagination of Henday and Thompson and Mackenzie still live here. It is sheer delight to encounter in this province such names as Golden Spike, Beaver Hill, Paddle River, Ghost Pine, and Little Smokey, and to realize that each of these places is a modern production center employing sophisticated equipment for the creation of raw energy.

"North" has a special meaning to Edmontonians; it is a relative concept. In the three or so decades that Canadian aviators have flown from this city, "north" has not been so much a direction as it has a challenge and an opportunity. Long before the era of roads, railways and pipelines in the north, bush pilots flying from Edmonton created a new transportation era. In 1929, when flying was still regarded in most places as a hazardous and undependable phenomenon of no long-term consequence, an Edmonton flyer, Punch Dickins, flew from Edmonton to Aklavik and return. In 1937 Grant McConachie, the late president of Canadian Pacific Airlines, began a charter airline service from here to Whitehorse. These men and their many flying comrades are best described as voyageurs of the air; employing wings rather than canoes.

The spaciousness and unpopulated wilderness which forms the bulk of Canada gives to this country a dimension unlike that of any other. It has moulded our character, our soul. There is hardly a major city in this country—and certainly not this city—which is more than an hour's drive distant from terrain virtually in the same state as first seen by the earliest explorers. This is partly so because the quest of Canadians has never

been to dominate this vast land. Canada is too big, too wild, too beautiful even to consider it. Our challenge has been to live in harmony with our environment.

It is this challenge, the desire of Canadians to preserve their environment and to enhance the quality of life of their fellows, that now poses problems of equal magnitude to those of development. There is not the slightest doubt that we will soon be able to overcome all of the physical difficulties associated with the construction of all-weather highways and transmission lines for oil and natural gas from the Arctic slope to the centers of population of this continent. Before we build them, however, we must be equally certain that these facilities will not lead to ecological devastation or disregard for the life-style and the treaty claims of the original inhabitants of the north. The government's commitment is to be balanced and controlled development.

Edmontonians will not be surprised that the first all-purpose northern transportation corridor will follow the Mackenzie Valley. Residents of this city have long been associated with that route both by water and by air. Much of the cargo that moves by barge each summer down the Mackenzie has either originated in Edmonton or passed through this city. The great bulk of northern air movements to such destinations as Yellowknife, Fort Simpson, Norman Wells, Arctic Red River, and Inuvik come from the airports of this city. And so, too, will much of the economic benefit of a Mackenzie River corridor find its way back into this province.

When I revealed recently that the total cost of a corridor served by pipelines and a highway would likely be in the neighbourhood of 10 billion dollars, questions were asked about the wisdom of such a project, about its feasibility, about the need. It was suggested that talk on that scale was visionary and impractical.

I was asked if the federal government would be prepared to invest large sums in the north as its share in this development. My reply was that the government is not about to begin investing. It has invested, and heavily, in both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. And it will continue to do so.

In the past 5 years the government has spent more than 55 million dollars on the extension and improvement of communications facilities and services; more than 260 million dollars in the provision of transportation system components such as airfields, tugs and barges, and highways; more than 230 million in the provision of education, health care and housing; 18 million in the study of techniques to develop the north with minimum injury to the environment. Some of this work and these studies have been done in cooperation with private enterprise, some have been done by the federal government alone.

The government, on behalf of Canadians, is also in the oil business. It has committed 34 millions in Panarctic, for a 45 per cent controlling interest. It is that company that has made the recent dramatic oil strikes on Ellesmere Island.

The north has relied to this date primarily on air and water transportation links. Some roads exist, as in the case of the Dempster Highway in the Yukon, but much more has to be done in order to meet the desires of the Indian population and to ensure the rational impact of development. The obvious primary need is for an all-weather highway along the full length of the Mackenzie Valley.

This road has been a dream until now. Its length—some 1,050 miles north of 60 degrees, and its cost—between 70 and 100 million dollars, have appeared as overwhelming obstacles. The benefits to be gained are now so obvious, however, and the prospects so encouraging, that I am able to announce tonight that the government will begin building this highway this summer in 1972.

Work will commence simultaneously at both the southern and northern ends—at Inuvik and Fort Simpson—and proceed toward the middle. Survey work to fix the whole route will get underway shortly, and be finished before the end of this year. When completed, this highway will stretch from the Alberta border north to the Arctic Ocean at Tuktoyaktuk. It will bring to an end the isolation for much of the year of the communities along the river and will meet the expressed desires of many of the Indian people who live there. It will improve the economic opportunities for the residents of these communities and will place them in a better position to benefit from other activity and developments.

The route will be carefully selected so that it will be of use should oil or gas pipelines be built along the Mackenzie Valley. It will be built ahead of any pipelines and will therefore offer considerable cost savings to them during the construction period. For this reason, the government intends to recover some of the highway construction costs from the pipeline companies.

Well within this decade, Edmontonians, who have long regarded this city as the southern terminal of the Alaska Highway, will be able to drive on an all-weather, all-Canadian highway from here to the Arctic Ocean, and to choose from two different routes.

The economic benefits of these transportation links can as yet only be imagined. That they will be immense, no one doubts. The roads will also assist Canadians to visit the majestic new national parks created earlier this year for the preservation of huge areas of northern splendour.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and its related agencies takes on increasing importance with each passing year.

The protection of environmental values is rapidly gaining its due attention and the programs funded by this legislation are the most important we have to insure the protection of our natural assets.

The Interior Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee has developed a strong bill that accurately reflects our national needs and commitments as well as the necessity for realistic fiscal policies at a time when the economy is beginning to gather strength and momentum.

The distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) is to be congratulated for her effective and intelligent leadership of the subcommittee. I deeply appreciate her sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the issues and requests I have discussed with her. She has once again demonstrated her fair and impartial responsiveness to requests that are vital to forest enhancement and timber productivity programs.

The bipartisan, knowledgeable approach the subcommittee takes to its work is enhanced by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE) and the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WYATT). Their contributions can be seen in the bill we are considering today.

It is helpful for those of us who rep-

resent major forestlands to have the gentlewoman from Washington and the gentleman from Oregon on the subcommittee. They represent forested areas and their expertise is great.

In addition, I am always pleased with the understanding the gentleman from Pennsylvania consistently demonstrates for problems that are essentially Western in nature such as the need for additional redwood research. This understanding clearly shows the gentleman's national outlook toward conservation and reforestation programs.

There are three specific line items in this bill which will provide the funding for projects I have been advancing for some time. The committee has agreed with their importance by providing the necessary money in the bill.

The first of these is \$1.225 million for land acquisition at the King Range National Conservation Area in California. This money is needed primarily to assist to fund the differences in the values of land exchanges between the Federal Government and private land owners as we move toward consolidation of this land management unit that is now in public and private "checkerboard" ownership.

The King Range Area will be created primarily by means of land exchanges in order to minimize any erosion of the Mendocino County tax base and to maximize the benefits they obtain from each tax dollar.

When completed the King Range Conservation Area will be the third in a chain of four major public recreation areas along the north coast of California from San Francisco to the Oregon border.

These four nationally designated areas: King Range; the Redwood National Park; Point Reyes National Seashore, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; are the leading attractions in what is America's outstanding centers for outdoor, ecologically oriented activities. In addition we have authorized expansion of the John Muir Woods National Monument.

The four major areas are complemented by vast national forest lands, unmatched aesthetic and recreational attractions, large State parks, pristine sandy and rocky beaches, camping grounds, centers of native American culture, and, of course, the Redwoods.

Work is proceeding on King Range and I am pleased the committee has recommended the full budget request which I sought.

In listing our Redwood Region attractions, it should be obvious that they are based upon forests and, in particular, Redwood forests.

Redwoods provide our area with its great scenic beauty, the raw materials for our forest products industry—which is the backbone of our economy—and the habitat for fish and wildlife and man in his leisure hours.

In order to continue and expand the research effort on the Redwoods, as a species, it is vital that modern science facilities be available and the committee therefore approved \$800,000 for the construction of a Redwood research

laboratory at California State University, Humboldt in Arcata. The laboratory headquarters will be located in the heart of the greatest Redwood producing area of the world.

Humboldt University has just recently been promoted to university status and the construction of this new facility is an appropriate and fitting recognition of Humboldt's new role.

More importantly, it is generally recognized Humboldt University is one of the leading schools of natural resources in the entire Nation. The school has leading programs in oceanography, wildlife management, forestry, and other related fields.

The Redwood Research Laboratory will improve the university's academic programs at the same time it contributes to increased understanding of our Redwood forests and their proper management.

I was delighted to note the committee's action in earmarking an additional \$550,000 for expansion of the services provided by the California Rural Indian Health Board. While the amount is not all that we requested it is certainly understandable that not every program can have every dollar it would like, particularly in this year of great budget pressures.

CRIHB has provided a growing standard of medical and dental services to Indians throughout the State. Its successes are attested to by the rapid growth it has experienced and the strong support it is receiving from communities in California. That the committee has specifically recognized CRIHB with a budget increase and mention in the committee report is further testimony to the accomplishments of the organization.

I strongly support CRIHB's efforts because it is very much in the mold of a self-help organization run by Indians for Indians. Indian health needs were long ignored and CRIHB faces a virtually endless task in meeting an important need. I can assure this body today that I intend to continue to work in the Congress for adequate assistance to this organization.

I was disturbed to note in the committee report an apparent reduction of \$15 million in funds for forest fire fighting programs.

However, I have checked this out with members of the subcommittee who have assured me that the seeming reduction represents only a budget processing change and not a reduction in our forest fire fighting capability.

There are a great number of additional items in the bill which I support. These include: funding for the Alaska Native fund pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Act which has been enacted by Congress; land acquisition of a number of park and recreation areas through the land and water conservation fund and necessary development funds for these areas; \$82 million for the economic and political development of territories under U.S. jurisdiction; natural resource investigations by the Geological Survey; an increase over the budget request for the preservation of historic properties in

general and, particularly, the \$1.8 million for archeological investigations and salvage for sites threatened with destruction; and, finally, continued work by the Office of Saline Water to explore municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses for sea water.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, here we go again, and I am glad to note the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee (Mr. MAHON) on the floor. At a time when we ought to be doing something about the desperate financial straits of this country—here we go again with a \$2,744,468,200 bill, which is \$97,525,165 above the spending for the same general purposes last year.

I hope that someone someday gives us a clue as to when we will get a bill before the House of Representatives that carries a substantial cut in spending instead of the steady increases.

There is no way in the world that this country can be bailed out of the financial situation it is in when bill after bill is approved with millions upon millions above the spending level for the previous year. This is unconscionable.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I am glad to yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I trust that the gentleman has read page 2 where there is reflected the revenues generated by the bill.

If I may point out, that revenue is a sizable amount of money, and I may say that you do not get some of this revenue in without expenditures.

Mr. GROSS. Well, we hear the story about all the revenue that is coming in through this bill. However, I happen to be on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and Congress will appropriate more billions to the new Postal Corporation which collects billions in revenue.

The fact remains that we are going deeper in the hole of debt all the time, revenue or no revenue.

Mr. Chairman, the Smithsonian Institution continues to make its contribution to the cause of spending. As it did last year, it is doing its best to get rid of counterpart funds by authorizing all sorts of research projects, which is another way of saying junkets whereby professors and others undertake studies around the world such as the following:

The social history of urban planning and urbanization in Morocco.

A metric and morphological study of the evolution of the chin in Polish skeletal populations between 2000 B.C. and 1800 A.D.

I wonder if my personal physician, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, Dr. HALL, could define for the House the meaning of the "metric and morphological study of the evolution of the chin in Polish skeletal populations"?

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

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I just believe that I can an-

swer the question of my friend and sometimes patient—the gentleman in the well. A morphological study of any chin involves recession of same or prognathism, the latter is a nice word in medical circles for sticking your chin out. Surely my friend is familiar with this phenomenon, usually associated with determination, dynamism or pugnacity.

We, cultural and social investigative researchers need to know especially between the year 2000 B.C. and A.D. 1800, exactly how many Poles stuck their chins out and what they evolved into.

I repeat our friend well knows from observation and sheer experience those who have had their chins out on many occasions, but what he does not know is the prognathic function of the subcerebral exercise and the growth factor of the pineal gland and/or the hypophyseal gland—pituitary—of the brain.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to know that it is not a receding chin or double chin but it is a jutting chin.

Speaking of Poland, you will recall that the Department of Transportation is giving extensive psychological tests to Polish truckdrivers. This means that it is a big year in Poland.

Then, there is the "Cultural, economic and social impact of rural road construction in Yugoslavia."

There is a study of "the changing structure of the family in Serbia."

You will recall that the Smithsonian expended \$15,000 to study the relations of fishing boat crew members and how they relate to conflict groups in a peasant fishing town in Yugoslavia.

It is also getting to be a better year in Yugoslavia, is it not?

Moving on, we find American researchers crawling all over the map of India studying such things as the "ecology and behavior of Hoolock Gibbons," also "ecological and behavioral studies of rhesus monkeys."

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

Mr. GROSS. Could I have 2 minutes, may I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his kindness.

And there is a study of the "comparative bioenergetics of the house sparrow." I will wager that is a good one.

Last year, you will remember, the Smithsonian Institution spent the equivalent of \$25,000 to study the "biological rhythms of the catfish in India." This year they have one called "systematic and behavioral studies of flatfishes." So we have progressed from catfish to flatfish.

Mr. Chairman, I truly regret that at this moment our late colleague and my good friend, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ANDREWS) is not here to tell us the difference between a flatfish and an Alabama catfish.

While this is going on, someone else is studying the "ecology and behavior of the one-horned rhinoceros in India."

Finally, someone from the University of Idaho is making a "survey of the remaining Indian tiger population." I hope

the "remaining tigers" did not make a meal out of this individual, whoever he is.

There are others such as the "ecology and behavior of gazelles in Israel." That is continued from last year as is the "geographical and ecological study of the mammals of Morocco."

They are also still studying the wild boar in Pakistan and they are starting studies on the ecology of Tunisian sponge communities.

Finally, back in Yugoslavia again, there is a study of the "population dynamics of certain ducks."

I will leave the rest of the list for Members of the House, who vote for this spending, to mull over and admire their handiwork.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In the meantime I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. MEEDS).

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation and also for the purpose of commending the gentlewoman from Washington, the dean of our delegation, for her very fine work with regard to this legislation, and with regard to all the legislation that has come from her committee. Also, for the purpose of asking her a question.

Madam Chairman, you know both the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) and I have been very interested in the urban Indian centers.

I would like to know if it is true that the new urban Indian centers under the bill will serve Indians who have come to the cities on their own as well as those who have been relocated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Yes, that is the intention. Those Indians relocated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs are under the Bureau's jurisdiction and are provided services. They do have programs for housing, and so forth.

This provision in the bill is intended to assist those Indians who are in some of the worst ghettos in this land and to help them in a referral program as to the sources of services that are available. These services are available to all Americans.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman and I would again commend her not only for this section of the bill, but as to the entire bill.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WYATT).

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, I think the subcommittee with the very able leadership by the gentlewoman from Washington and the gentleman from Pennsylvania has come up with an excellent bill.

I would like to direct my few remarks today to the renewable resources forestry provisions in the bill. This resource is a people-related resource in the truest sense of the word.

First, it is renewable year after year; and

Second, it does build houses and is used in the construction of things people use.

We have in the subcommittee this year

added \$3 million for purposes of reforestation to the administration's request of \$18 million. This, in turn, was increased the year before from \$12 million—in other words, by 50 percent—and this year again it is an appreciable increase.

Reforestation is something that environmentalists and people who are interested in all the purposes for which we manage the forests can all support enthusiastically.

We have 4½ million acres in national forest lands that today are capable of reforestation and that are not being reforested.

There is a total of nearly 70 million acres of land in the United States under all varieties of ownership that are capable of reforestation that are not being reforested.

This is a renewable resource. It is a crime that all this land is not being reforested at the present time. I would commend the committee for adding \$4 million of additional funds allocated to the Forest Service from the land and water conservation use fund for purchasing land adjacent to the Snake River in Oregon and Idaho. There are priceless recreational lands which will be a real heritage for our children.

In addition, we have the \$7.5 million added to the budget for the Falcon program, which is a new experimental program of environmentally advanced logging procedures—by helicopters, by balloons, and by other methods—which will do a minimum of damage to the environment.

We also have \$1.5 million for the Forest Service's research laboratory. This is the third year in a row that money has been added for this facility at Corvallis, Oreg. Research is important to the forestry industry and to the process of reforestation, because until we conquer disease, until we conquer insects that devastate our forests, we are never really going to make total progress to make the best use of this renewable resource.

Again I commend the committee and thank them for the attention they have devoted to this particular portion of the bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentlewoman from Washington for this time.

As Members know, I have served notice that I intend to offer a motion to strike from this bill money for the Air Museum, but before I do so I want to discuss with the gentlewoman some of the language in the bill; so if I may have this opportunity to ask a few questions, I would appreciate it.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I would be happy to answer them.

Mr. GIBBONS. I am directing my questions to the language on page 37, line 11, of the bill and page 36 and page 37 of the committee report, which deals with the Air Museum and, as I understand it, there are some preconditions that must be accomplished before construction of the museum can start.

My first question is this: Is this to be a new and special study of traffic?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. It is to be a new and special study, taking in all the facets of the problem.

Mr. GIBBONS. I thank the gentleman.

Will construction on the museum start before a favorable report is made?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No. It cannot start before a favorable report is made, a report which will cover the problem of traffic and the relationship of the traffic to construction.

Mr. GIBBONS. Will this new report consider the adequacy of offstreet parking in and around the museum?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Not only should it consider the adequacy of parking facilities, but also the traffic flow in adjacent areas, particularly in the vicinity of the proposed metro station on the mall.

Mr. GIBBONS. I would assume the committee report means by the words "undue traffic congestion" a greater traffic congestion than we now have in that area.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct. The question of added traffic caused by the construction of any facility is an implied part of good planning

and good organization before the final letting of any contracts.

Mr. GIBBONS. With that assurance of the gentleman from Washington, I shall not offer my amendment. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY).

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, as Members will realize, each time an appropriation bill has come up I have tried to keep them aware of the relationship of the appropriation measures to the budget request and the expected revenue of the Federal Government.

We do not seem to pay too much attention these days to where the money is coming from when we appropriate money, and in making that comment I am certainly not directing any criticism at this Appropriations Subcommittee, because in my view it has done its work very diligently. This bill is almost precisely in line with the budget request, representing just \$9 million in excess. But unfortunately the budget is \$25 billion out of balance with expected revenue, and I think it is well that as we go through the routine of appropriating

money for the various Federal activities we keep firmly in mind where the money is coming from. I do this partly to focus the attention of Members on the need for better budget management on the part of this body.

On Thursday of this week, I am introducing with bipartisan support a resolution to amend the House rules. Under my proposal it would not be in order for the House to consider any appropriation bill until it has approved a resolution containing a comprehensive budget for the Federal Government for the ensuing fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, if all appropriations for fiscal 1973 were held to a point 14 percent below the budget request, the result would be a balanced budget. I include the material I previously referred to at this point:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL 1973				
Budget request.....	\$2,520,340,000			
Committee recommendation.....	2,529,558,200			
Committee added 0.3%.....	9,218,200			
14% cut below budget request, necessary to bring appropriation to "balanced budget" level.....	352,847,600			
Committee added 0.3%.....	9,218,200			
"Red Ink" in bill 14.3%.....	362,065,800			

Appropriation bill	Budget request	Balanced budget 14 percent cut	Amount approved by House	Red ink approved by House
Legislative.....	\$433,627,004	\$372,919,224	\$427,604,764	\$54,685,540
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary, Related Agencies.....	4,687,988,600	4,031,670,196	4,587,104,350	555,434,154
HUD, Space, Science, Veterans, Independent Agencies.....	20,173,185,000	17,348,939,100	19,718,490,000	2,369,550,900
Transportation and Related Agencies.....	8,426,792,000	7,247,041,120	8,316,950,000	1,079,908,880
District of Columbia.....	343,306,000	295,243,160	332,306,000	37,062,840
Total.....				4,076,642,314
Interior and Related Agencies.....	2,520,340,000	2,167,492,400	2,529,558,200	362,065,800
Total.....				4,448,708,114

1 Recommended by committee.

* If committee recommendations approved.

Mr. Chairman, if we were appropriating money in line with expected revenues, this bill would have to be reduced by \$362 million below its present level. That is another way of saying there is about \$362 million of red ink in this appropriation bill.

This should be cause for all of us to think about where we are heading in our Federal budget management. This is the sixth appropriation bill that this body has considered so far. Up to now the appropriations have been well in line with the budget request. But when one considers the expected revenue as contrasted with the budget request, if this bill is passed without amendment, we will have spilled \$4½ billion in red ink so far in providing for the fiscal 1973 budget.

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

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to my friend, the gentleman from Illinois, that the \$25 billion deficit is in essence modified by the substantial withholding, so that the foreseeable deficit will exceed, in fact, \$30 billion conservatively, rather than the \$25 billion to which the gentleman has alluded.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, when this body later this week considers the appropriation bill for the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Labor, I will offer the following amendment:

AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY
On page 40, after line 4, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 409. Money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond 100 per centum of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1973 (H. Doc. 215).

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to defend the Appropriations Committee to the extent of reminding this committee again that we have the lives and fortunes and well-being of the people of this Nation at stake. We might save \$352 million in cash, but we may have more difficulties, illness, and problems. Very frankly, I do not hesitate to spend money to help the Indians and to avoid mine disasters. I would like to say that this appropriation is going into the constructive well-being of the American people. I have no apologies for offering a bill that is for people.

Yes, even under the foreign currency program, I find the Yale Laboratory, through this program, has discovered some virus problems and has answered that challenge.

The Yale Arbovirus Laboratory collaboration has demonstrated that, contrary to previous thought, migrating birds can transport infective viruses between continents. Some of these viruses, which can also cause fevers in man, are very serious health problems in temperate zones. Such fevers as West Nile, Kemerovo, and Sindbis have been identified in migrating birds captured by Smithsonian field teams in Egypt.

In closing, I would remind the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, there is revenue generated by this bill, and that revenue goes into the Treasury of the United States.

No, Mr. Chairman, I have no apologies for a bill that meets the health and welfare needs of the people of this great Nation.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOLDWATER).

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Chairman, 1903 might best be described as the

"Wright Turn of the Century." It was Orville Wright who launched us into the age of powered flight. Simple aviation evolved into specialized aeronautics and ultimately astronautics.

On October 4, 1957, the U.S.S.R. successfully orbited a manmade satellite, Sputnik I. America's Explorer I followed a year later, and the race into space began.

Sixty-six years after Orville Wright had lifted off the sands of Kitty Hawk, another pilot, Neil Armstrong, descended from a strange craft onto the soil of the lunar surface. Man was on the moon.

The promise of yesterday became the dramatic, unforgettable fact of today. Man had successfully probed beyond the constrictions of his own planet, and in the greatest of adventures reached out into space and found a sure foothold. It is this foothold and achievements I am asking my colleagues to preserve by supporting the work of this fine committee in providing funds for the construction of a separate Museum of Air and Space.

It is absolutely essential that the American public shall have a center for the portrayal of their Nation's history of outstanding accomplishments in flight and space; and what better location is there than here at the seat of their Government where so many visit and can see for themselves the marvelous visions and feats that have kept America in a position of leadership in the world. For there is probably no other part of America's history that has so marked the development of the unique genius of our people than our progress in the field of technology as applied to flight. Our explorations and pioneering efforts in aviation and space, as they will be displayed and explained at the new museum, represent the sum and total of the qualities which have brought America to its position of greatness in the world.

Surely our Nation, which holds the world's leadership in the field of aviation and space achievements, should have a place to present its accomplishments. But until the new museum is constructed, for which funds are sought in the budget before you, the United States will not even have a permanent home for its national collections. The national exhibits of the Smithsonian Institution are now displayed in a small tin hangar which is left over from World War I and in some borrowed space temporarily assigned for this purpose in the 90-year-old Arts and Industries Building.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I wish to emphasize that the present air and space exhibits have been among the most popular attractions on the Smithsonian Mall. For the last 5 years or so, 3½ to 4½ million persons have visited the aerospace displays annually, nearly one-third of the Smithsonian's yearly visitors. In fact, public interest in aerospace history is so great that in 1968, 8 percent of all visitors to the Smithsonian Museums were found to have seen the air and space exhibits.

It would be an outrage to this enormous public interest and to our Nation's great role in aviation and space history if Congress should delay any further in providing the funds necessary for erecting this national museum at a place of honor on

the Mall, which Congress assigned to it 14 years ago. President Nixon has totally endorsed the proposal for the opening of the new National Air and Space Museum by July of 1976 as a major element of the Smithsonian Institution's partnership in the observance of the American Bicentennial. I ask that we in Congress agree with the excellent joining of these two events by appropriating now the funds which will put this project on schedule and allow its deadline to be met.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman, earlier this year the Congress took a historic step toward preserving one of our Nation's great natural resources. In enacting legislation to establish the Buffalo River in Arkansas as a national river, the Congress has insured that this beautiful river will be maintained in its natural free-flowing state for the enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans.

Since the Buffalo River flows almost entirely within my congressional district, and having sponsored the national river legislation in the 90th and subsequent Congresses, this action was particularly gratifying to me.

The legislation being considered by the House today contains a provision which constitutes another step toward the realization of this significant conservation goal. Included in the fiscal 1973 appropriations for the Department of Interior are \$4,812,000 for land acquisition by the National Park Service within the boundaries of the Buffalo National River.

The Buffalo National River legislation—now Public Law 92-237—set up a federally owned and supervised area along 132 miles of the river, comprised of 95,730 acres of land and water, to be administered by the Secretary of Interior as a unit of the national parks system. The land to be acquired is identified as to ownership as Federal Government 950 acres, State of Arkansas 3,950 acres, and more than 90,000 acres are privately owned.

About 10 percent of the area could continue in private ownership subject to certain easements. There is also a large zone, comprising some 78,000 acres, that would be acquired with options to bona fide tenants of life occupancy or 25 years. Finally, some 9,000 acres within the national river boundaries are to be acquired and developed rather rapidly for public use and access.

Public Law 92-237 authorized up to \$16,115,000 for land acquisition. I am greatly pleased that the House Appropriations Committee has included \$4,812,000 in the fiscal 1973 Department of Interior appropriations bill for such land acquisition in the Buffalo National River. I commend the committee for thus carrying out the intent of Public Law 92-237 and trust that its action will receive the approval of my colleagues in the House.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take just a moment to express my appreciation to the very capable chairman of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee—Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN—and her subcommittee members for their diligence and efforts in reporting a very ex-

cellent fiscal year 1973 appropriations bill for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

I am especially grateful for that funding which relates directly to the part of the Nation which I am privileged to represent. The subcommittee included \$963,000 to consummate a land exchange between U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison and the University of Wisconsin. This land exchange will facilitate development of a University of Wisconsin medical training and research center that will eventually lead to improved health care for citizens across this land. The bill also includes an additional \$100,000 for the Forest Products Research Laboratory to develop new techniques and knowledge necessary to utilize the waste residues from present forest and lumber industry operations. Another \$83,000 has been provided to initiate work on an observation and educational facility at the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge in my district, and funding for the Water Resources Centers operating in the various States has been increased.

Yet these very worthwhile projects which I have mentioned are only a small part of this very worthwhile bill—a bill that expresses this country's faith in its ability to protect, restore, and enhance man's surroundings. Projects funded by this appropriations bill stand in marked contrast to some appropriations bills where man's baser instincts are translated into projects of death and destruction. When we can begin to spend \$80 billion-plus a year on projects to improve our world, and only \$2.5 billion on war-making programs, then we will be in a better position to advance civilization once again.

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the Committee on Appropriations and, in particular, my distinguished colleague from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) for their work on the Interior Department appropriations bill. Besides representing a great deal of knowledge and plain hard work, the bill reflects a deep concern for the natural resources of the country. It is a concern that not everyone shares—despite the conventional rhetoric these days about being committed to saving the environment.

I testified before Mrs. HANSEN's Appropriations Subcommittee in April and once again found them most informed on an issue that concerns me a great deal—saving and developing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as a national park. The Park Department has a 5-year program for the development of the Dunes Park which calls for spending \$2.5 million for development in the next fiscal year. The money would be used for picnic areas, roads and trails throughout the 6,000-acre park. It would mean that more people would be able to enjoy the park and its miles and miles of lakeshore, dunes and forests. Unfortunately, the administration did not appreciate the need to develop the park, and it requested less than half of the money the Park Service needed.

This is tragic. Congress approved the park in 1966 at the urging of then Senator Paul Douglas, but little has been done to develop it. The administration would

only delay that development more. Mrs. HANSEN's subcommittee was asked to consider restoring the full amount of development.

Given the size of the Department's total budget, it was not a large request. The subcommittee listened to the reasons for not reducing the funds, and they agreed that the development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore could not wait any longer.

The subcommittee has my gratitude and the gratitude of the millions of families in the Chicago-Gary area who will be able to use this national park. The administration has talked about a program of "parks for the people," but Congress is doing something about it.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15418 and I am very happy to see that the committee has included funds for the wildlife habitat management area project in the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests. The final objective of this project is to improve both timber and wildlife resources on national forests lands located in Missouri. It is a project in which I have long been interested.

The Clark and Mark Twain National Forests of Missouri are of vital importance to our Nation for the production of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Our current programs seem out of balance to meet public needs for the environmental 1970's and we are receiving criticism from all sides. With the possibility of a shorter workweek, we will have many more citizens not only Missourians but from several other States, who will wish to use this land for recreation. We cannot wait until the crisis arrives to make our preparation. We must do it now—the most feasible time. I would like to point out that a public study made by environmental experts from the Department of the Interior listed the Missouri Ozarks as one of the six best areas ecologically in which to live in the United States. Needless to remind you that publicity and facts such as this will increase the population and traffic in Missouri.

Since 1970, the U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation have been engaged in a joint study of wildlife habitat and management on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests. At the same time, great consideration was given to the best way of utilizing the forest lands to serve the interest of the general public.

Tourism in Missouri has increased rapidly in recent years and in some areas it is the leading business. Our State parks are unable to adequately accommodate the summer vacationers, and it has become necessary to place a limit on the number of campers allowed overnight. Proper utilization of the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests area would help to alleviate some of the congestion at other recreational areas and would result in better use of the whole area.

The need for further development of the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests is indeed clear to me, and likewise on the part of the many agencies who have spent much time in survey and development of plans which seem to be in the best interest of our Nation.

The development of this program represents a high degree of cooperation between many agencies and government—the State government through its legislature and the department of conservation, and the public through the National Wildlife Federation, the Missouri Conservation Federation, the American Forestry Association, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

The plan envisaged is a culmination of this extensive study by the most qualified agencies. I have the utmost confidence in these agencies and being somewhat familiar with the area myself, I endorse the plan with a high degree of certainty that it will be successful.

It is impossible to give the exact number of people living in and around the area, however, the Greater St. Louis area alone has over 1½ million population, and is approximately 75 miles from the national forest land involved. It would definitely serve a large population and being only a few miles off Interstate 44, would be highly accessible to tourists traveling across the country.

I am firmly convinced that the use of this much needed recreation area by our citizens will more than justify the proposed expenditures. Not only will the proposed program provide needed recreational areas, but it will at the same time allow us to preserve a national forest of beauty, provide a wildlife habitat, and further enhance our environment.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, it is with deep distress that I note the \$600,000 reduction below the amount requested for the National Endowment for the Arts. I am gratified that it is a modest cut, and mention it only because the field is so deserving and the Endowment's programs so successful, particularly in reaching out across the country and in encouraging the Nation's creative talents. The Endowment has also proven, time and again, that Federal moneys in this area do indeed stimulate increased support from private as well as other governmental sources. I would hope that in the future, the Congress will wish to continue and increase its fine bipartisan support for the Endowment's programs, particularly as we look forward to the Nation's bicentennial.

The Endowment is accomplishing a great deal in so many areas of the Nation's cultural life. As just one example: people all over the world cried out over the damage done to the "Pieta." Yet every day in this country our national heritage, in museums large and small, is threatened by humidity, pollution, inadequate security or storage facilities. Responsive to this national problem, the endowment this year introduced a pilot effort in museum conservation and renovation, an effort endorsed by President Nixon on May 4. I wish to add my voice to the many which speak to the value of the Endowment's programs, and submit for the RECORD the President's recent statement:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1972.

The National Council on the Arts has shown imaginative leadership and creative foresight in calling public attention to the critical problems confronting the priceless collections in our nation's museums. I am

pleased to join with the Council in urging action by the private and public sectors to safeguard our museum collections. Only by such action can we preserve our treasures for generations to come.

This is an important function of the overall activity of the National Endowment for the Arts; and a major partnership effort between the public and private sector to preserve our cultural heritage should be a priority goal of our national bicentennial celebration.

RICHARD NIXON.

Mr. McKAY. Mr. Chairman, once again our colleague from Washington and her subcommittee have demonstrated their sensitivity to the problems of our Western United States, and, indeed, to many of the environmental problems of our country. Environmental protection has become a major national goal. It is, unfortunately, a subject which can generate, on the one hand, extravagant projects and exaggerate criticisms, and on the other hand, can demonstrate the selfishness of certain special interests. Under these circumstances, it is especially reassuring to see a subcommittee of the Congress deal in a reasonable and constructive way with finding solutions to environmental problems. I am referring, in particular, to the recognition by Mrs. HANSEN and her committee of the need for research into the many problems which threaten the ecological balance on much of our public lands.

In forest research, for example, Mrs. HANSEN's bill proposes \$1,990,000 more than the President's budget for research into the restoration of strip mined areas and wildlife habitat, watershed and timber resource management, and efforts to improve the variety and vitality of shrubs to reforest overgrazed rangeland. Her bill not only funds current research but also provides for constructing and updating facilities needed in the years ahead. These proposals represent the balanced and constructive approach we must have if we are to reconcile our commitment to environmental protection with our other vital interests.

The fact that these items had to be added to the budget indicates the insensitivity of the administration to these problems. It is noteworthy, also, that the needed additions could be made while Mrs. HANSEN and her committee were reducing substantially the total budget authority of the agencies under her scrutiny.

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate Mrs. HANSEN and her subcommittee on their capacity to perceive problems and to deal with them constructively.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to comment on a particular item included in the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for fiscal 1973 before us today. The item I refer to is the appropriation for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Since its inception in 1965, I have followed closely the activities of the National Foundation. Its work has been a landmark in America. Before the Foundation in our country was almost unique in the Western World for providing little or no financial help for her own cultural heritage or cultural innovations. The work of the Foundation—and its two

principal working arms, the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities—has enriched our cultural heritage and provided much needed aid to struggling theater and dance groups, painters and sculptors, musicians and poets, writers and architects, and a host of other groups and individuals contributing to the growth of artistic excellence in our Nation.

In troubled times characterized too often by divisiveness and violence, we all need outlets for renewing our spirit. I believe the enrichment provided by the programs funded by the National Foundation has done much to inspire us and renew our commitment to strive for a better society.

Although the appropriation for the National Foundation is below the President's budget request, I was pleased to note that the appropriation for fiscal 1973 is a much needed increase over that provided for fiscal 1972. In the years to come I hope and feel confident that the National Foundation will be funded at levels allowing it to expand its valuable and worthwhile efforts.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the truly great work completed to date by the National Foundation and to pledge my future support for the enriching experience they are giving to so many Americans.

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the increased funding for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, and for the twin endowments under that Foundation, as has been recommended by the House Appropriations Committee in the bill before the House. I strongly urge approval by the House of at least the level of appropriations recommended by the Committee for this very worthwhile program.

The pending bill as reported would provide \$81,714,000 total new obligatory funding for fiscal year 1973 for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. This is \$20,428,000 more than the total appropriated for that agency in the current fiscal year.

I would have preferred appropriating for salaries and expenses of the Foundation the full \$80 million authorization, or at least the \$76,314,000 requested by the administration's budget—the committee's report does not state why it provided only \$74,714,000 for salaries and expenses, \$1.6 million less than the budget request—but shall not quarrel since the committee has provided funding so close to the total requested, and I shall not further delay House action on this important legislation by seeking an amendment to supply the difference in funds. Hopefully the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate will consider and adopt an amendment providing the greater total funding, and I advocate such action.

The relatively little opposition voiced on and off the House floor to the increased funding for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, and for its twin endowments, certainly attests well to the remarkably high confidence and trust which the Congress, the administration and the public de-

served place in the present administrators of the Foundation, most particularly Mr. Paul P. Berman, Director of Administration for the National Foundation; Miss Nancy Hanks, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts; and Dr. Ronald Berman, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. These fine leaders have by selfless dedication and tireless work brought the Foundation and the Endowments through trying times, and they have fulfilled the high expectations placed in them by President Nixon. When they have made mistakes, they have admitted them and have learned from them. Under their leadership, the Foundation's administration and programing have improved so that this agency could well serve as an example to other Federal agencies administering grants in other fields.

Despite the relatively little seed money provided, compared to other grant programs such as those of HUD and HEW, we have witnessed a remarkable expansion of programs on behalf of the arts and the humanities throughout the United States.

Few today can doubt the worth of these Federal grant programs and of the State, local, and private programs fostered by them and blossoming so well. The comparatively few Federal dollars disseminated in these programs have fostered a nationwide revival of interest in the arts and in the humanities which deserves continued encouragement. It is truly an idea whose time has come.

As a long time supporter of the arts and of the humanities, harking back to my earlier days as president of the Sioux City Symphony and as patron of the Sioux City Art Center, I am particularly pleased with the many fine accomplishments of the Iowa Arts Council under such capable leaders as its chairman, Mrs. Julie McDonald, and its executive director, Jack Olds. Its fine programs could not have been developed without the boost in assistance received from the Foundation, from \$24,608 in fiscal year 1967 to \$75,377 in fiscal year 1971 and \$101,320 by April 1 of this fiscal year.

As much as \$127,250 may be allocated by the National Endowment for the Arts to the Iowa Arts Council in this coming fiscal year, under the funding provided the Endowment under the pending bill. This would be distributed in the area of the arts on a matching fund basis, approximately \$9,000 from State funds and the remainder provided locally.

The Iowa Arts Council plans to distribute \$8,000 of the Federal allocation it receives to 10 Iowa community symphony orchestras in a program to help subsidize discount admission tickets to concerts for students through colleges. I am pleased that symphonies from Sioux City and from Fort Dodge, both in my enlarged congressional district, are among those planning to participate in this worthwhile program.

Also, \$8,000 would be distributed to the Old Creamery Theater Co. of Garrison, Iowa, a professional quality troupe for Iowans which tours elementary and high schools, college campuses and community theaters—this would nearly double the

current year's assistance provided this group.

Another \$6,000 would be budgeted for a series of television programs to be organized in cooperation with the Iowa Educational Broadcasting Network, programs which will introduce events in the arts to viewers of educational television. Tentative plans are to include television of an art festival, of a performance by the Stradivari Quartet of the University of Iowa—a group many Washingtonians have enjoyed through concerts at the Corcoran Art Gallery, a symphony concert, and other events.

Other activities under the auspices of the Iowa Arts Council will range from ballet and music projects to art exhibitions, theatrical productions, seminars and workshops in all art fields. Musical groups which will tour Iowa under the council's sponsorship in the coming fiscal year are the Morningside College Trio from Sioux City, the University of Iowa Brass Quintet, the University of Northern Iowa Music Theater, the Iowa State University Cardinal Keynotes, and the Stradivari String Quartet. Visual art programs tentatively will include artist demonstrations and workshops at Sioux City; a summer arts workshop at Harlan; adult pottery classes and art classes for children at Garrison; a Drake University distinguished artists series; an artist-in-residence program at Davenport; and a film festival in Marshalltown.

Provided the funds which this bill should make possible, the Iowa State Arts Council also tentatively plans tours of writers and poets to Iowa communities, campuses and schools; and Iowa Dance Council workshop; a program in dramatics at Eldora Community Theater; and an artist-choreographer in residence with the Des Moines Civic Ballet. Even with the funding provided by this bill, however, the demand throughout Iowa for programs to meet the growing thirst for such activities in the arts required the council to be highly selective, approving for tentative funding during this coming year only 64 programs of some 134 proposals submitted.

Iowans may well be proud of the Iowa State Arts Council, of its outstanding Executive Director Jack E. Olds and of the many citizen volunteers who have contributed their time and talents to the success of this growing effort on behalf of the arts. I am especially pleased that this success and the interest of increasing numbers of Iowans in these programs has now encouraged similar efforts in the humanities.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has from its beginning recognized that Iowa's university and college campuses, and so forth have leaders in the humanities who need take a back seat to no one. Our State has been well represented in direct grants for Humanist Fellowships awarded to our scholars.

Until very recently Iowa did not have a State planning agency for the humanities such as the Iowa State Arts Council for the Arts. Last fall, the National Endowment for the Humanities allocated \$10,000 to the Iowa Committee for Public Programs in the Humanities, ably chaired by Dean Robert F. Ray of the

State University of Iowa, for development of a State-wide program of informal adult education in the humanities. I am pleased that this committee included my good friend and well known patroness of the arts and the humanities Mrs. Robert Gleeson of Sioux City, and that the distinguished chairman of the division of humanities at Morningside College, Dr. Raymond S. Nelson has now been appointed to the enlarged Board. Encouraged by the excellent example of the Iowa State Arts Council, the Ray Committee has produced a fine State plan for Iowa programs in the humanities under the theme "Awareness of Human Needs on the Eve of American Century III." On May 30, 1972, the National Endowment for the Humanities approved this State plan and allocated \$157,290 to the Iowa Board for Public Programs in the Humanities for its implementation. With the additional funding which the Iowa Board should receive under the increased appropriations provided to the National Endowment for the Humanities under the pending bill, we should soon witness a burgeoning of the humanities throughout Iowa paralleling the earlier remarkable expansion of the arts, well worth the relatively small investment of Federal funds.

I congratulate and commend the House Committee on Appropriations and most particularly the Subcommittee on the Interior Department and related agencies for their wisdom in recommending this increased funding for the National Foundation and the two endowments, and strongly urge speedy enactment of at least this level of funding by my colleagues in this House and in the Senate.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to note that the committee has given special attention this year to the needs of urban American Indians.

Until recently, many of us failed to realize that the Indians in large numbers were living in cities. An Indian, almost by definition, was a native American who lived on land held in trust for him by the Federal Government. Once he left the reservation, we assumed that he somehow ceased being an Indian.

But Indian people, like other Americans, have been caught up in the urban migration. At this time, over 200,000 Indians live in urban areas. Many are struggling to maintain their Indian identity in a hostile, unfamiliar environment.

The Indians' difficulties with urban life is not unique. Other minority groups are faced with similar socioeconomic problems. But one factor sets the Indians apart. Their current situation is due in part to a deliberate attempt by the Federal Government to induce them to leave their home reservations.

While many Indians have benefited considerably from the BIA's relocation efforts, the fact remains that this Federal policy has not achieved its intended result. Thousands of Indians have found themselves stranded in the cities without adequate job skills after their temporary relocation benefits have expired.

The Appropriations Committee's recommendation that \$275,000 be allocated

for urban Indian referral centers represents a new acknowledgment that the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has a special responsibility to aid all urban Indians, whether or not they are enrolled in a BIA relocation program.

The committee action is in line with a recent request by 59 House Members to Interior Secretary Rogers Morton that certain Interior Department restrictions on BIA aid to urban Indians be eliminated. The Bureau, itself, proposed that these restrictions be ended in a new study of its eligibility policies.

While the urban Indian funds contained in this year's appropriations bill will only cover five pilot projects, the committee recommendation does represent an important beginning nonetheless. Additional funds could be used to support new Indian self-help efforts in scores of U.S. cities from Cleveland to Los Angeles. In my district, Minneapolis, I know that our new Indian community center is anxious to participate in this congressionally authorized urban centers program when fiscal year 1973 funds are allocated.

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

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes, \$58,491,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that the committee has included the language of the Hechler amendment adopted last year, on lines 6 through 8 on page 16:

No part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any public relations firm for any promotional campaigns among coal miners.

Mr. Chairman, as indicated on page 18 of the committee report on the pending bill, for the inspection of dams constructed for water-silt impoundment of cleaning plant refuse material, \$1 million is included.

I commend the committee for including this item, as a direct outgrowth of the Buffalo Creek disaster of February 26, 1972, but if we are going to do the job I believe it ought to be done thoroughly.

Based on information received from the Director of the Bureau of Mines this morning, I question whether \$1 million will be sufficient to complete the critical task which confronts the Bureau of Mines in this area, particularly in view of the dangerous impoundments in West Virginia, Ohio, and other Appalachian States.

The \$1 million will be used for contract studies of surface and underground mine waste disposal. An additional \$1 million is badly needed to do the following things, from information supplied to me just this morning by the Director of the Bureau of Mines: \$235,000 for geologic and hydrologic studies of the physical properties of mine waste material; \$365,000 for education, training, technical support, and regulation of mine waste disposal; \$100,000 for assessment and improvement of coal washing plant practices.

I should like to direct a question to any member of the committee who would care to comment as to the possibility that additional funds in the future might be obtained and supported by the committee for completing these very critical studies, which the committee has so wisely voted initial funds for.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am sure the gentleman is aware that the committee has always supported funds for mine safety.

I am somewhat surprised that the Bureau of Mines has been in communication with the gentleman from West Virginia and has not seen fit to tell the committee which appropriates the funds what is needed. They had every opportunity to submit a budget amendment. They failed to do this. The committee added \$1 million over the budget estimate. The report has been available since Thursday, June 8, 1972, and the Bureau of Mines has never said "Boo" to the committee.

I believe I can say it is the intent of the committee to provide the maximum safety inspection, and we will indeed support the other body in any action it may take in this connection.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I appreciate the comment which the chairman of the subcommittee has made. There was no intention by the Bureau of Mines to slight the Appropriations Committee. Since Buffalo Creek is in my own congressional district, I asked the Bureau of Mines a number of questions in an effort to ascertain what needs to be done to avoid a repetition of this disaster.

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. McDADE. I just want to say to the gentleman from West Virginia, as he and I have already discussed informally, the committee added \$1 million to try to alleviate this problem. We certainly want to work with the residents of West Virginia and with the gentleman from West Virginia in trying to do what we can.

We have no request pending. This \$1 million figure was added by our subcommittee, to try to alleviate this problem which causes death and hardship and suffering.

Certainly, in consultation with the Bureau of Mines, the gentleman from West Virginia and others we will look at an-

other request with as much sympathy as we can. Certainly we want no repetition of what happened at Buffalo Creek in West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Washington, and I would like to indicate that the hearings were held at the time the Buffalo Creek Mine disaster occurred. I simply asked a number of specific questions of the Director and members of the staff and elicited this information. It was not supplied to me in any short-circuiting of the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. We were in the midst of our hearings when the Buffalo Creek disaster occurred.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. And, they could not decide who was supposed to inspect what.

However, I think if they want any money they have to make it plain and they have to come before the committee that supplies the money. I think they have got to keep us informed.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I agree with the gentlewoman from Washington.

I would like to raise one other question and that is with reference to the Federal Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review. It seems to me that this is a useless board. It has heard no appeals. In fact, the chairman, when asked during the hearings why there had been no appeals, responded at page 1054: "I refer to my colleagues, does anybody want to suggest a reason?" I just cannot understand this useless board and why it has any justification to continue.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The committee was, frankly, somewhat startled at this situation. They had an organization, but no appeals had been filed. Actually, it was hoped that there would be appeals. This would be indicative of some action with reference to this whole matter of inspection and assessment and so forth.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 abolished the Board of Review for Coal Mines and I think we ought to have the same treatment as between metallic and nonmetallic mines and coal mines.

Therefore, I would hope that the authorizing committee would see fit to abolish this useless board, just as the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Board of Review has been abolished.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I should like to ask someone on the subcommittee handling this bill whether any money is contained therein for the construction of an Oriental tea garden at the Hirshhorn Museum now being built on the Mall?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I presented in my opening remarks a review of the items which we had in the bill and the gentleman will note that the "Japanese and Chinese oriental garden" vanished.

Mr. GROSS. It vanished?

Are there any funds in the bill for the National Park Service to provide janitorial, interpretive and other wet nursing services to the Cultural Center?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There are none in this bill. However, I presume an amendment will be presented in the other body on that subject.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any money in the bill for a skating rink on the Mall, as well as sculpturing and one thing and another?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No. If the gentleman will turn to the report, the gentleman will find precisely what is contained in this bill with reference to the National Park Service. The committee deleted funds for the completion of the various fountains as well as other items.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I assume that the money that puts the Park Service into the wet nursing business at the Cultural Center will come in a supplemental appropriation bill or some other bill?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I do not know. It depends upon whether the Senate completes its hearings and whether or not they add this item to the bill. It is within their jurisdiction now. However, there is no money in this bill for that project at this time.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentlewoman.

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

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$2,250,000.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

On April 12, I testified before the Interior Subcommittee on the need for funding the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests projects in Missouri. I am pleased that the subcommittee granted this request and included in the appropriations bill an additional \$418,000 to carry out the programs developed for these National Forests. I extend my thanks to the committee and commend them on their action in this regard.

I would also like to reflect back to the Congress' passage of the National Environmental Policy Act. The purposes of the act were:

To declare a national policy which will encourage production and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment;

To promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and to stimulate the health and welfare of man;

To enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and

To establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

In keeping with the intent of the Act, the Forest Service has focused increased attention on environmental problems and is analyzing and studying the ecological consequences of its various activities more thoroughly.

As part of its environmental program,

the Forest Service has helped chart a future course which reflects greater concern for the Nation's stewardship of forest and related lands. One of the most important objectives in this effort will be to improve the balance among the three major areas of Forest Service responsibility—national forest administration, forestry research and State and private land cooperative programs and the programs and activities within these major areas.

Forestry research meets the Forest Service's longstanding responsibility for producing the knowledge and technologies required to protect, manage, and utilize all forest resources. However, improved knowledge is needed to formulate sound national, regional, and local forestry policy and plans. Successful application of practices and programs designed to improve and protect the environment of all forest and related lands, as well as to meet human needs, depends on a strong and productive forestry research effort at the Federal level.

During the next decade, the Forest Service expects to move forward on several important fronts that relate to program administration. I am proud to see that Missourians and Missouri projects are in the forefront on this march. These fronts involve developmental work on and implementation of new methods of protection and management which will minimize adverse environmental effects; more sophisticated methods to display alternative combinations of resource uses and the consequences of each; and planning for national forest management in a way that will focus on specific units of land so that resource managers and citizens alike can visualize the issues involved and can better discuss and understand the implications of management alternatives.

I believe the Forest Service recognizes its responsibility to help bring about better public understanding of the problems and opportunities involved in natural resource management and use. A better understanding will lead to more meaningful public involvement which can help to produce improved Forest Service programs locally, regionally, and nationally—from which all of us can benefit.

I urge my colleagues to vote for and support the appropriations for the Department of the Interior in order that these important programs can be fully developed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, 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. 15418) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fis-

cal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 367, nays 3, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

YEAS—367

Abbutt	Cleveland	Fuqua
Adams	Collins, Ill.	Garmatz
Anderson, Calif.	Colmer	Gaydos
Anderson, Ill.	Conable	Gettys
Andrews, Ala.	Conover	Gialmo
Andrews, N. Dak.	Conte	Gibbons
Annuzio	Conyers	Goldwater
Arends	Corman	Gonzalez
Ashbrook	Cotter	Goodling
Ashley	Coughlin	Grasso
Aspin	Crane	Gray
Aspinall	Culver	Green, Oreg.
Baker	Curlin	Green, Pa.
Baring	Daniel, Va.	Griffin
Barrett	Danielson	Griffiths
Begich	Davis, Ga.	Grover
Belcher	Davis, S.C.	Gubser
Bennett	Davis, Wis.	Gude
Bergland	de la Garza	Haley
Betts	Dellenback	Hamilton
Bevill	Dellums	Hammer
Bieber	Denholm	schmidt
Blackburn	Dennis	Hanley
Blatnik	Dent	Hanna
Boggs	Derwinski	Hansen, Idaho
Boland	Devine	Hansen, Wash.
Bolling	Dickinson	Harrington
Bow	Diggs	Harvey
Brademas	Donohue	Hastings
Bray	Dorn	Hathaway
Brinkley	Dow	Hawkins
Brooks	Downing	Hays
Broomfield	Drinan	Hébert
Brotzman	Dulski	Hechler, W. Va.
Brown, Mich.	Duncan	Heckler, Mass.
Broyhill, N.C.	du Pont	Heinz
Broyhill, Va.	Edwards, Ala.	Helstoski
Buchanan	Edwards, Calif.	Henderson
Burke, Fla.	Eilberg	Hicks, Mass.
Burke, Mass.	Erlenborn	Hicks, Wash.
Burlison, Mo.	Esch	Hillis
Burton	Evans, Colo.	Hogan
Byrne, Pa.	Evans, Tenn.	Holifield
Byrnes, Wis.	Fascell	Horton
Byron	Findley	Howard
Cabell	Fisher	Hull
Caffery	Flood	Hungate
Camp	Flowers	Hunt
Carey, N.Y.	Flynt	Hutchinson
Carlson	Foley	Ichord
Carney	Ford, Gerald R.	Jacobs
Carter	Ford, William D.	Jarman
Cederberg	Forsythe	Johnson, Calif.
Chamberlain	Fountain	Johnson, Pa.
Chappell	Fraser	Jones, Ala.
Clancy	Frelinghuysen	Jones, N.C.
Clausen	Frenzel	Jones, Tenn.
Don H.	Frey	Karh
Clay	Fulton	Kastenmeier

Kazen	Nix	Smith, Calif.
Keating	Obey	Smith, Iowa
Kee	O'Hara	Smith, N.Y.
Keith	O'Konski	Snyder
Kemp	Passman	Spence
King	Patman	Staggers
Kluczynski	Patten	Stanton
Koch	Pelly	J. William
Kuykendall	Pepper	Stanton
Kyl	Pettis	James V.
Landrum	Peyser	Steed
Latta	Pike	Steele
Leggett	Pirnie	Steiger, Ariz.
Lennon	Poage	Stephens
Lent	Poff	Stokes
Link	Powell	Stubblefield
Lloyd	Preyer, N.C.	Stuckey
Long, Md.	Price, Ill.	Sullivan
Lujan	Pucinski	Symington
McClure	Purcell	Talcott
McCullister	Quile	Taylor
McCulloch	Quillen	Teague, Calif.
McDade	Railsback	Teague, Tex.
McFall	Randall	Terry
McKay	Rarick	Thompson, Ga.
McKinney	Rees	Thomson, Wis.
Macdonald, Mass.	Reid	Thone
Madden	Reuss	Tiernan
Mahon	Rhodes	Udall
Maillard	Riegle	Ullman
Mallory	Roberts	Van Deerlin
Mann	Robinson, Va.	Vander Jagt
Martin	Robinson, N.Y.	Vanik
Mathias, Calif.	Rodino	Veysey
Mathis, Ga.	Roe	Vigorito
Matsunaga	Rogers	Waggonner
Mayne	Roncalio	Waldie
Mazzoli	Rooney, Pa.	Wampler
Meeds	Rosenthal	Ware
Melcher	Rostenkowski	Whalen
Metcalfe	Roush	Whalley
Michel	Roussellot	White
Mikva	Roybal	Whitehurst
Miller, Ohio	Runnels	Whitten
Mills, Ark.	Ruppe	Widnall
Mills, Md.	Ruth	Wiggins
Minish	Ryan	Williams
Mink	St Germain	Wilson, Bob
Minshall	Sandman	Wilson
Mitchell	Sarbanes	Charles H.
Mizell	Satterfield	Winn
Mollohan	Saylor	Wolf
Monagan	Scherle	Wyatt
Montgomery	Schneebell	Wyder
Moorhead	Schwengel	Wyllie
Morgan	Scott	Wyman
Mosher	Sebellus	Yates
Moss	Seiberling	Yatron
Murphy, Ill.	Shipley	Young, Fla.
Murphy, N.Y.	Shoup	Young, Tex.
Myers	Shriver	Zablocki
Natcher	Sikes	Zion
Nedzi	Sisk	Zwack
Nelsen	Skubitz	
	Slack	

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—62

Gross	Hall	Schmitz
Abernethy	Daniels, N.J.	McEwen
Abourezk	Delaney	McKevitt
Abzug	Dingell	McMillan
Addabbo	Dowdy	Miller, Calif.
Alexander	Dwyer	Nichols
Anderson	Eckhardt	O'Neill
Tenn.	Edmondson	Perkins
Archer	Eshleman	Pickle
Badillo	Fish	Podell
Bell	Gallagher	Price, Tex.
Blaggi	Hagan	Pryor, Ark.
Bingham	Halpern	Rangel
Blanton	Harsha	Rooney, N.Y.
Brasco	Hosmer	Roy
Brown, Ohio	Kyros	Scheuer
Burleson, Tex.	Landgrebe	Springer
Casey, Tex.	Long, La.	Steiger, Wis.
Celler	McClory	Stratton
Chisholm	McCloskey	Thompson, N.J.
Clark	McCormack	Wright
Clawson, Del.	McDonald	
Collins, Tex.	Mich.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Pickle with Mr. Price of Texas.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. McClory.
Mr. Daniels of New Jersey with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. McEwen.
Mrs. Abzug with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Eckhardt.

Mr. Rangel with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Springer.
Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Del Clawson.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. McKevitt.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Blaggi with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.
Mr. Brasco with Mr. McCloskey.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Eshleman.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.
Mr. Podell with Mr. Collins of Texas.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Archer.
Mr. Burleson of Texas with Mr. Landgrebe.
Mr. Hosmer with Mr. Edmondson.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Abourezk with Mr. Scheuer.
Mr. Alexander with Mr. Nichols.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.
Mr. Badillo with Mr. McCormack.
Mr. Bingham with Mr. Kyros.
Mr. Roy with Mr. Dowdy.
Mr. Casey of Texas with Mr. Blanton.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

A SALUTE TO EDUCATION

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

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, June 21 has been designated Education Appreciation Day. I feel it would be rank ingratitude on my part if I failed to register my appreciation for what education has done for me personally, for my family, and for America as the foremost society in the known universe.

Probably few of us can remember the opening days of the year 1900. If there be any that can, it will be recalled that it was a period of unprecedented sprightliness and hope. We had just won a big war, and our confidence in ourselves knew no bounds. The war had persuaded us to burst the bonds of our oceanic boundaries and take a seat among the recognized world powers.

From the standpoint of education, however, we had little to boast about. An agricultural society seemed to feel that the ability to read and write simple language and to calculate in Arabic numerals was sufficient for the average citizen. Secondary schools were lacking exception in population centers. As for college education, there were only 238,000 students registered in degree courses in all the colleges and universities in the Nation. For leadership in higher education we looked to Europe.

The mental stir growing out of the war did wake up education, however. Secondary schools were opened even in rural surroundings. But we were still an agriculturally oriented people. The high schools were as much a matter of prestige as of practical necessity.

Suddenly came another war. In it we found out that modern wars cannot be fought with a fourth-grade education. And that is exactly where we stood educationally during our massive military tour of Europe.

Accordingly, after coming 20 years into the current century, we found we had made reasonable progress. Everybody was expected to finish elementary school. The more ambitious added a high school training. College enrollment had more than doubled, to 598,000. This progress was enough to set off the most expansive era in scientific and technological advancement ever known to man.

It touched every field of human activity. Particularly, it lifted the burden off human muscles and transferred that burden to the machine. It cured many ills, social ills as well as bodily ills. It practically abolished the rural society, and transformed it into an urban society, whether actually domiciled in the country or in the crowded city.

This is the society which education has enabled us of the present active generation to build, and which we are transferring to the coming generation. It is a good society, a promising society. So long as our children use it properly, it will provide them with the mental and physical equipment to build more nobly and more grandly.

Today we find approximately one-fourth of our total population engaged in the process of teaching and learning. The numbers are too well publicized to need repetition here. Education is a major industry in the Nation. Every citizen is involved in it, either as a direct participant or as a financial supporter. As an industry, education assumes the responsibility for dealing with every form of human activity, mental or physical, that is approved by social authority. Nothing is too sophisticated on the one hand, or too trivial on the other, to escape the guiding influence of some training system.

And this is why I deem it an honor and a privilege to pay a tribute to the force of education in building a great republic, of which I am a grateful beneficiary.

I have one word more. Research and innovation have become the handmaidens of education, as they have of every other branch of industry. Will these be able to take the drudgery off the backs of the mind, as they have off the backs of the muscle? I do not know. Frankly, I am not sure that I hope they will. It might be unfortunate if our grandchildren came into a world soft mentally as it seems to soften physically from one generation to the next.

A TRIBUTE TO EDMUND WILSON, ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT MEN OF LETTERS

(Mr. BRADEMAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the outstanding men of letters produced by the United States, Edmund Wilson, who died yesterday in Talcottville, N.Y.

As one who long admired Mr. Wilson and the extraordinary contributions he made, through his wide range of studies of the literatures of many languages, I suggest that all those who seek to understand our own country will long be in the debt of Edmund Wilson. For few thinkers have so perceptively written about the American civilization as did he. Edmund Wilson helped us know ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in the RECORD an article from the New York Times of June 13, 1972, reporting the death of Mr. Wilson, together with two essays about him, also from the New York Times of this date, by Alden Whitman and John Leonard:

EDMUND WILSON DIES

TALCOTTVILLE, N.Y., June 12.—Edmund Wilson, who read and wrote with encyclopedic thoroughness on literature, history, anthropology and economics, died here today in the 172-year-old stone house that served as the setting of his last published book: "Upstate, Records and Recollections of Northern New York." He was 77 years old.

Some have called Mr. Wilson the dean of American letters and the pre-eminent literary and social critic of our time. But his works, which included poems, short stories and a novel, shattered disciplines and made it hard to categorize him.

Mr. Wilson had suffered from a heart condition for the last two years. He is survived by his widow, Elena Thornton Wilson; their daughter, Helen; a son, Reuel, by his marriage to the author Mary McCarthy; and another daughter, Rosalind, by his marriage to Mary Blair. He had also been married to Margaret Canby, who died.

The family said that the body would be cremated and a memorial service would be held in Wellfleet, Mass.

ERUDITE AND PRODUCTIVE

(By Alden Whitman)

Celebrated primarily as a critic, Edmund Wilson was accounted by common consent the most erudite of them, the most omniscient, the most productive, the most finicky and the most dyspeptic. There was, inevitably, some question as to whether he was the most sagacious or the most perceptive; but there was no doubt, as the years passed, that he was the most didactic and probably the most influential.

For 50 years Mr. Wilson, who regarded literature as "a history of man's ideas and imaginings in the setting of the conditions which have shaped them," wrote elegantly, chiefly for the intellectually elite. Yet such was the force of his value-judgments that he conferred reputations on writers and fashions as a result the reading tastes of millions, to whom he himself was but a shadowy figure.

Like Dr. Johnson and his own mentor, Hippolyte Taine, the 19th-century French historian and critic, and like Charles Sainte-Beuve, also a 19th-century French critic, Mr. Wilson was a man of letters in the broadest sense. Besides being a critic, he was a novelist, short-story writer, playwright, poet, historian, Bible authority, essayist, literary quarrel, self-interviewer and autobiographer. Having troubled as an adult to learn Hebrew, Russian and Hungarian and

fluent from adolescence in Greek, French, Italian and German, he ranged effortlessly in Western literature and culture. And from a mind so well furnished he was able to draw apposite allusions and examples to illuminate his diverse writings, the bulk of which were essentially criticism.

"For me," he once remarked, "literary criticism has always meant narrative and drama as well as an establishing of comparative values."

"On the comparative side, my function has, I think, been to make an effort to see in relation to one another, to bring into the same cultural sphere, a number of literary fields which have been in some cases hardly aware of one another."

Four of Mr. Wilson's books represented direct attempts to apply his humanist and historical values to writers and the culture that nurtured them. These were "Axel's Castle" in 1931, "To the Finland Station" in 1940, "The Wound and the Bow" in 1941 and "Patriotic Gore" in 1962. The first analyzed the work of Yeats, Eliot, Pound and Joyce in terms of the French Symbolist movement; the second dealt with Virgil, Saint-Simon, Taine, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky in terms of the revolutionary tradition in Europe; the third concerned the dualism of Dickens, Kipling, Casanova, Edith Wharton, Hemingway and Joyce; and the fourth treated Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and a number of others who left a record of their experiences leading up to or in the Civil War.

In other works the critic paid his respects to many of his contemporaries—Fitzgerald, Steinbeck, Faulkner, Aldous Huxley, Louis Bromfield, Katherine Anne Porter, Dorothy Parker, John O'Hara, Thornton Wilder, Malraux and Sartre, among others.

Contemplating O'Hara, Mr. Wilson found that his work derived from Hemingway and James M. Cain, but that "his writing really belongs to a different category of fiction."

"O'Hara," he declared, "is primarily a social commentator [who] subjects to a Proustian scrutiny the tight-knit social web of a large Pennsylvania town, the potpourri of New York night life in the twenties, the nondescript fringes of Hollywood. In all this he has explored for the first time from his peculiar semisnobish point of view a good deal of interesting territory."

Mr. Wilson bestowed his approval on Faulkner, but it was not unalloyed. Reviewing "Intruder in the Dust," he remarked bluntly that "it ought to be said that, from the point of view of the writing, this is one of the more snarled up of Faulkner's books."

But Mr. Wilson did not limit his criticism to the kind of writers usually discussed in literary journals. He wrote of Emily Post and her etiquette books and, in an essay entitled "Who Cares Who Killed Roger Ackroyd?", he reported his conclusion that detective stories were a waste of an intelligent reader's time after having worked his way, with characteristic thoroughness, through dozens of popular successes in that genre.

He would write of writers long forgotten and of others who had never been much known. The writing was always direct and pungent. He began an essay called "What Became of Louis Bromfield" in this way:

BOOK BANNED IN STATE

"In the days of 'The Green Tree' and 'The Strange Case of Miss Anne Spragg,' Mr. Louis Bromfield used to be spoken of as one of the younger writers of promise. By the time he had brought out 'Twenty Four Hours,' it was more or less generally said of him that he was definitely second rate. Since, then, by unremitting industry and a kind of stubborn integrity that seems to make it impossible for him to turn out his rubbish without thoroughly believing in it, he has gradually made his way into the fourth rank, where his place is now secure."

These books of criticism brought Mr. Wilson his renown; a collection of six stories satirizing suburban manners and morals, "Memoirs of Hecate County," earned him notoriety. Published in 1946, the book was banned in New York State as obscene chiefly for one story, "The Princess With the Golden Hair." The story, told in the first person, contrasted the sex life of a suburban matron with that of a city working girl. Its love scenes, tame by today's standards, nonetheless shocked the Court of Special Sessions.

Reflecting a general attitude toward Mr. Wilson in the nineteen-sixties, when most of his work was behind him, Sherman Paul, also a critic, wrote:

"We think of Wilson, as he probably intended us to, when we read in 'Patriotic Gore' of the old Romans of the old America."

Professor Paul had in mind Mr. Wilson's reputation for incorruptibility; but he could also have been describing his physical appearance and his patrician attitudes. Of medium height and tending to paunchiness, his body was dominated by a massive head. His features—a high forehead, and a slightly jutting jaw—resembled those of a bulldog in repose.

He was, though, not so much pugnacious as he was disdainful or impatient with lesser intellects. Some of this was reflected in a letter he once sent to the British weekly *The New Statesman*. "I read your journal mostly with admiration," he wrote "but I do wish you would not so often confuse 'titillate' with 'titillate'."

"INTERVIEW" OF HIMSELF

Another facet was thrown in a self-interview in *The New Yorker* in 1962 that dealt with a trip to Britain. It read in part:

"Interviewer: What brings you to England, Mr. Wilson?"

"Wilson: I wanted to dine at the Cafe Royal. I have never been able to get any English friend to go there with me. They always say that it isn't what it used to be. But I want to see it all the same. That's one reason, and another is that I want to get a set of Ackermann's 'London' at a somewhat cheaper price than they ask for it in the United States. I feel that when I've achieved these two objectives, I need never come to London again."

And later in the "Interview," when Mr. Wilson was asking himself his opinions of various British writers, he wrote:

"Interviewer: And Anthony Powell [the novelist]—have you read him?"

"Wilson: I don't see why you make so much fuss about him. He's just entertaining enough to read in bed late at night in summer, when his books usually reach me. If Evelyn Waugh is the Shakespeare of this school, Powell is the Middleton or Day. It's a pity he never dipped into Proust—and that goes for Durrell, too, though of course Durrell did more than dip, he saturated himself completely. Durrell is even better to read in bed."

Mr. Wilson was impartial with his hauteur, except with his close friends. For example, he customarily replied to requests of him with a printed card that read:

EDMUND WILSON REGRETS THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO:

Read manuscripts,
Write articles or books to order,
Write forewords or introductions,
Make statements for publicity purposes,
Do any kind of editorial work,
Judge literary contests,
Give interviews,
Conduct educational courses,
Deliver lectures,
Give talks or make speeches,
Broadcast or appear on television,
Take part in writers' congresses,
Answer questionnaires,
Contribute to or take part in symposiums or "panels" of any kind,

Contribute manuscripts for sales,
Donate copies of his books to libraries,
Autograph books for strangers,
Allow his name to be used on letterheads,
Supply personal information about himself,

Supply photographs of himself,
Supply opinions on literary or other subjects.

The critic's desire to be left in peace was understandable in view of the care and diligence with which he worked. He often called himself a journalist and, in fact, many of his essays appeared in their first form in such magazines as *The New Republic*, *The New Yorker* and *New York Review of Books*. These he expanded and burnished for his books, and this required enormous concentration. Partly, too, he disliked dealing with strangers because of his stutter and his absent-mindedness.

Mr. Wilson accumulated a reputation for bad manners. In fact, Richard Chase, the critic, once wrote:

"People who write about Edmund Wilson are likely to include a note on how badly he acted when they saw him at a party. So I had better add that when I saw him at a party he was amenable enough."

"He made a point of sitting beside me like a benign if somewhat nettled uncle, and he asked me about Melville's poems, which he was reading at that time. The great man somewhat confounded me, and I forgot most of whatever I knew about Melville's poems."

"We talked about Whitman, and Wilson emphatically pronounced him the greatest of our classic writers ('The Scarlet Letter,' on the other hand, was a 'fraud')."

"Wilson seemed rather baffled by me and soon retired to a corner with the host, who helped him puzzle out a Yiddish newspaper that had been sticking out of his pocket when he entered the house."

Professor Chase, however, did not catch Mr. Wilson at small parties he gave in his apartment or at his home on Cape Cod. On these occasions, Mr. Wilson delighted his guests with his skill at puppetry, especially Punch and Judy shows, and for his skill at Maskelyne's magic, which he picked up in Italy when he was a boy.

A command of culture came naturally to Edmund Wilson, for it was a world into which he was born and in which he was reared. The only child of Edmund and Helen Mather Kimball Wilson, he was born May 8, 1895, in Red Bank, N.J. His father, a success lawyer, served a term as Attorney General of New Jersey. His mother, also of professional background, put store by books and art as household equipment. And when the boy was 13 his parents took him to Europe for a thorough tour of the cultural sights of Italy, Austria, Germany, France and Britain.

A year later he was sent to the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., where his first months were agonizing and rebellious. "My mother, with characteristic lack of tact, had called me 'Bunny' when she brought me on and, at a first get-together in my rooming-house, this was taken up by the boys," Edmund explained later with some asperity, adding:

"I tried to fight everybody who did this, but was outnumbered, and the house-master broke it up. I have been saddled with this nickname all my life. When I later asked my mother why she had called me that, she gave me the even more embarrassing explanation that she used to say about me as a baby that, with my black eyes, I 'looked just like a plumbun.'"

Throughout his life Mr. Wilson endured his nickname, but barely. Use of it to his face was a certain invitation to disfavor. "Bunny," though, was freely employed behind his back.

Edmund began to practice his métier at Hill with a story for the school magazine, of which he became editor. At Princeton, which from 1912 to 1916 followed Hill, the young

man continued to display literary and critical abilities. On the staff of *The Nassau Literary Magazine*, he encouraged his friend and fellow student, F. Scott Fitzgerald, to write for it, and it was the start of a career as a novelist on which Mr. Wilson had an enduring influence.

The association of the two Princetonians lasted even beyond Fitzgerald's life. For two years after Fitzgerald died in 1940, Mr. Wilson edited his friend's autobiographical memoir, "The Crack-Up." For the dedication he wrote a poem that began:

"Scott, your last fragments
I arrange tonight,
Assigning commas, setting
accents right,
As once I punctuated,
spelled and trimmed,
When, passing in a Princeton
spring—how dimmed
By this damned quarter
century and more!—
You left your Shadow Laurels
at my door."

Majoring in literature, Mr. Wilson was stimulated by Prof. Christian Gauss and by the writings of H. L. Mencken, Shaw and James Gibbons Huneker, the American critic. He also traveled abroad in these years, soaking up more of Europe on each trip. His humanism and interest in European cultures, encouraged by Professor Gauss, were enhanced by a postgraduate summer at Columbia, where he studied sociology and economics; and by a stint as a reporter on *The Evening Sun* in New York.

After World War I, in which Mr. Wilson served, successfully, as a private, a hospital attendant in France and a member of the Intelligence Corps, he joined the staff of *Vanity Fair* and was its managing editor for 1920-21. Recalling him as an editor, Zelda Fitzgerald described him as "beautiful and bloodless." Her husband, Scott, was less cryptic, for he wrote of his friend as "walking briskly through the crowd [in New York] wearing a tan raincoat over his inevitable brown get-up," came in hand, confident, "wrapped in his own thoughts and looking straight ahead."

In those years Mr. Wilson also wrote essays on Fitzgerald, Willa Cather, Pound, Byron, Poe, O'Neill, Hemingway, Lardner, Stephen Crane and William James. In addition, he collaborated with John Peale Bishop, a Princeton friend, on "The Undertaker's Garland," a book of satiric verse and prose about death and funerals.

From 1926 to 1931 Mr. Wilson was associate editor and principal book reviewer for *The New Republic*. In addition to commenting on the literary scene and introducing, among many others, John Dos Passos as a gifted writer, he wrote "Discordant Encounters," which dealt with the antagonism between man and the machine, and "Poets Farewell!" a volume of lyrics and sketches, mostly satiric.

He also published, in 1929, his only novel, "I Thought of Daisy," a book about Greenwich Village that was based on a sensational murder trial of the era that he witnessed. He *** 1967, and in his introduction to that edition he was at pains to disabuse those who saw the narrator of the first-person story as Mr. Wilson.

"Nothing annoys me more than to have the characters and incidents which figure in my works of fiction represented as descriptions of real people and events," he wrote. "In the case of a still living writer, such guesses are something of an impertinence."

Nonetheless, Mr. Wilson did transmute some of his experiences into stores, albeit rearranged and disguised.

Of his articles for *The New Republic* the most political was "An Appeal to Progressives," published in 1931, about a year after the onset of the Depression. In it Mr. Wilson

attacked the myth of a prosperous American society and the hopes of liberals that it might be gradually reformed. "The present depression," he said in urging liberals to become concerned, "may be one of the turning points in our history, our first real crisis since the Civil War."

In suggesting a radical approach to the country's plight, he invited intellectuals to consider the American Communist party. He found its dogmas narrow, but said radicals "must take Communism away from the Communists and take it without ambiguities, asserting that their ultimate goal is the ownership by the Government of the means of production."

VIRTUAL CALL TO ARMS

And in an article the following year he issued a virtual call to arms, saying:

"So, American intelligentsia—scientists, philosophers, artists, engineers—who have been weltering so long in prostitutions and frustrations, that phase of human life is done. Stagger out of the big office, the big mill—look beyond your useless bankrupt fields and pastures!"

Finally, in the Presidential election of 1932, Mr. Wilson was one of a number of writers who supported the Communist ticket of William Z. Foster and James W. Ford. By this time he has already established himself with "Axel's Castle" as one of the nation's foremost critics; and he added to that reputation with "American Jitters," a collection of articles with political overtones, issued in 1932.

In 1935 Mr. Wilson traveled and studied in the Soviet Union under a Guggenheim Fellowship. He never embraced Communism, but he wrote of his experiences and his meetings with the Russians with general approbation.

Out of the trip also came "To the Finland Station," his study of the revolutionary tradition in Europe. "With his customary scholarship he prepared himself for the book by seemingly reading not only all of Marx and Engels, but also all of such 19th-century socialists as Prudhomme, Friedrich LaSalle and Bakunin.

After tracing the development of this tradition, he concluded in the final paragraph of the book that it was unlikely that Marxist formulas would be able to lead to "a society in which the superior development of some is not paid for by the exploitation, that is, by the deliberate degradation of others."

Meantime, in 1938, Mr. Wilson, then 43, had married Mary McCarthy, the 25-year-old book critic for The Nation. He had been married twice previously. His first marriage, to Mary Blair, had ended in divorce; his second wife, Margaret Canby, had died in an accident.

The union with Miss McCarthy, which lasted seven years, tended to be troubled, at least in his wife's recollection. She found him domineering in his views, so that everything that came under his hand was shaped into "an authorized version."

She also reported that at one point Mr. Wilson said, "I think you've got a talent for writing short stories." So he put me off in one free room with a typewriter and shut the door."

The forties were fruitful years for Mr. Wilson. He published "The Boys in the Back Room" in 1941. "The Wound and the Bow" also in 1941, "Notebooks of Night" in 1942, "The Shock of Recognition" in 1943, "Memoirs of Hecate County" in 1946 and "Europe Without Baedeker" in 1947. His apparent slacking off after 1944 was illusory, for in that year he became book reviewer for The New Yorker. His almost weekly treatment of new books was demanding, long-range and scholarly, an attitude that irritated some readers accustomed to the more bland criticism of Clifton Fadiman, Mr. Wilson's predecessor.

Although Mr. Wilson ceased to be a regular contributor to the magazine in 1948, he continued for years to contribute book reviews and feature articles. For example, from his New Yorker articles emerged "The Scrolls From the Dead Sea" in 1955. This book, rationalist in tone, brought him into conflict with orthodox interpreters of the theological implications of the scrolls. It was, however, indisputably based on an enormous body of archeological information that he had amassed in visits to the Middle East.

INJUSTICE TO INDIANS

Also from his magazine article he shaped "Apologies to the Iroquois," issued in 1959, which was both an account of life among the Iroquois Indians in New York State and Ontario and a discussion of how to right the injustices done to them over the years.

The significant book of Mr. Wilson's later life was "Patriotic Gore," on which he worked off and on for 15 years. Critics rated it a masterly study of the literature of the Civil War, at once encyclopedic and profound.

In 1963, a year after publication of "Patriotic Gore," the writer underwent an experience that puzzled him deeply. He published a polemic, "The Cold War and the Income Tax," a detailed recital of his troubles with the Internal Revenue Service and an indictment of Federal spending for the war in Vietnam and for defense. "I have finally come to feel that this country, whether or not I live in it, is no longer any place for me," he wrote.

Almost simultaneously Mr. Wilson was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor. The citation acclaimed him as a "critic and historian [who] has converted criticism itself into a creative act, while setting for the nation a stern and uncompromising standard of independent judgment."

Mr. Wilson did not leave the United States. Instead he continued to live, as he had for many years, with Elena Thornton, his fourth wife, in virtual seclusion in Wellfleet on Cape Cod, in Talcottville in upstate New York and in the Caribbean.

In the years since 1963 Mr. Wilson got into at least two furious quarrels. One was with Vladimir Nabokov over the latter's translation of Pushkin from the Russian. The other was with the Modern Language Association over its scholarly editions of American authors. Mr. Wilson considered these editions overpedantic to the point of uselessness.

Only last month The Times Literary Supplement, in a cover essay on Mr. Wilson and his book "Upstate," praised the scope and scale of the author's interests. "Only the European panoptic scholars come near matching Wilson for learning, and for sheer range of critical occupation there is no modern man to match him."

The book is a personal and elegiac diary of a man growing old in the place where as a child, he had first learned he was capable of "imaginative activity and some sort of literary vocation."

Generous honors came to Mr. Wilson in the late sixties. He won the National Medal for Literature in 1966 and, with it, \$5,000. The award, he said, was "all the more welcome for being, as I understand it, tax-free, so that not a penny of it will be demanded for the infamous war in Vietnam and for our staggering appropriations in the interest of so-called defense, which, when I last examined the budget in 1964, amounted, together with space programs and the cost of past wars, to 79 per cent of the total."

Two years later he received the Aspen Award for his contributions to the humanities. With it went \$30,000, also tax-free.

At that time, in a rare public appearance, Mr. Wilson commented on his studies in

Greek and Russian and on his examinations of the Dead Sea Scrolls and American Indian Lore.

"Now, I am a far from an authority on any of these subjects but, out of a volatile curiosity and an appetite for varied entertainment, I have done reading in all of them; and I have been working, as a practicing critic, to break down the conventional frames, to get away from academic canons, that always tend to keep literature provincial."

"ONE OF THE GREAT MEN OF LETTERS"

(By John Leonard)

In 1963 Edmund Wilson wrote: "The knowledge that death is not so far away, that my mind and emotions and vitality will soon disappear like a puff of smoke, has the effect of making earthly affairs seem unimportant and human beings more and more ignoble. It is harder to take human life seriously, including one's own efforts and achievements and passions." Harder, but not impossible. Even as he wrote those lines in his diary, he was working on "The Cold War and the Income Tax." He would go on to rediscover this continent's north in "O Canada," to publish a third volume of literary chronicles, "The Bit Between My Teeth," to write plays and a memoir, "Upstate," and to finish a book on Russian literature, "A Window on Russia," which will appear in August. He was, as The Times Literary Supplement noted last month in a front-page essay on "Upstate," "one of the great men of letters in our century"—the American Montaigne.

He was the chairman of no department at any university. What department could possibly take in his range of interests—the modernist writers he introduced to this country in "Axel's Castle," the history of Europe's revolutionary tradition, in "To the Finland Station," the neglected literature of our own beginnings in "The Shock of Recognition" and "Patriotic Gore," the Indians we had forgotten or never known in "Apologies to the Iroquois," the essays on the Holmes-Laski correspondence, the Modern Language Association and the Marquis de Sade? The only department large enough was his head. Like a python, he devoured whole literatures.

WRITERS' "ISOLATION" SEEN

"What we lack, then, in the United States," he wrote in 1928, "is not writers or even literary parties, but simply serious literary criticism . . . It is astonishing to observe, in America, in spite of our floods of literary journalism, to what extent the literary atmosphere is a nonconductor of criticism. What actually happens, in our literary world, is that each leader or group of leaders is allowed to intimidate his disciples, either ignoring all the other leaders or taking cognizance of their existence only by distant and contemptuous sneers. . . . It, furthermore, seems unfortunate that some of our most important writers—Sherwood Anderson and Eugene O'Neill, for example—should work, as they apparently do, in almost complete intellectual isolation, receiving from the outside but little intelligent criticism and developing, in their solitary labors, little capacity for supplying it themselves."

Inasmuch as the situation has changed in the intervening four decades, Mr. Wilson was responsible. He believed as much in the republic of letters as he believed in the republic of the American past. His tenure at The New Republic was itself a kind of adult education course that created intelligent opinions about literature and circulated them. There was no intimidation and very little sneering; there was simply the strong, plain prose that grew like elm branches out of the trunk of a rich intelligence. There was a continuity in his work analogous to the continuity he sought to define and sustain in his nation's perception of itself.

HOLDING TO OUR VALUES

Toward the end, his critics used words like "patrician," "elitist" and "crotchety" to describe him. And yet he made it his business, as "Upstate" makes clear, to leave the den and talk to people to regret unwelcome social changes while accepting their inevitability, to hold to his own values while listening to the rumors and the riots of new ones, even as he made it his business to talk to and understand the literatures of so many nations, to seek everywhere the civilizing impulse, the past that is in us and the future we fashion from it.

If there is an American civilization, Mr. Wilson helped us to find it and was himself an important aspect of it. A wise man, perhaps singular. His children, and all of us who care about literature and the Republic are his children, will miss him sorely.

AMERICANISM

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

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, it is often said today that "Americanism" has lost its virtue, that patriotism is no longer a quality to cherish. Indeed, this sentiment has been uttered from time to time throughout our history, but particularly during those periods when America has faced its most difficult moments either at home or abroad. Always, however, there have been Americans who have understood the full meaning of these noble qualities and who have defended and emulated the ideal of the true American patriot. It is these same Americans who have seen America through its troubled moments, who have preferred to correct the wrong and strengthen the good, believing in the ultimate virtue of this country, not wishing to see the dreams and hard-won accomplishments of our forefathers shattered by blind criticism or apathy. A century ago, an eminent American statesman captured the essence of true patriotism. In an address before the New England Society of New York in 1884, Henry Cabot Lodge remarked:

Of "Americanism" of the right sort we cannot have too much. Mere vaporism and boasting become a nation as little as a man. But honest, outspoken pride and faith in our country are infinitely to be respected.

Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct privilege of commending to my colleagues a woman whose compelling devotion and service to her country, in the true spirit of "Americanism," commands our infinite respect. I can only begin to describe the efforts and accomplishments of Mrs. William Pearsall, a friend, a constituent and a remarkable American. Grace Pearsall was recently nominated by the Port Washington, N.Y., Knights of Columbus Council 1227 for the State Deputy's Americanism Award for 1972. It is a high honor to receive this recognition, as an individual is nominated on the basis of outstanding and enduring service to his country above and beyond the call of duty. Gay Pearsall began serving her country many years ago; she is now 71, so you can imagine she has seen America marked by many changes, conflicts and accomplishments, and she has experienced a long lifetime of trying to ex-

tract the best from this Nation. During World War II, Grace Pearsall's efforts on the war bond drive in her hometown of Port Washington won her the acclaim of being made an honorary colonel. Also during the war, Mrs. Pearsall was one of the spearheads in raising funds for a Liberty P-T boat, and with the threat of aerial attack, she volunteered to man the towers on the Guggenheim estate on Long Island Sound to watch for airplanes.

In the American tradition of service both to one's country and to one's community, Grace Pearsall emerged years ago as one of the pillars of Port Washington. She has been active for years in the American Legion, serving as president of the Port Washington Auxiliary in 1944-45; she can be found leading the community in fundraising drives for worthwhile projects, such as churches, hospitals, and charities; she is a charter member of the Cow Neck Peninsula Historical Society; in fact, she is the Community's Town Crier, actively preserving the great traditions of our country. Mrs. Pearsall's interest and enthusiasm extends beyond her own community. The Seneca Indian Tribe of New York, for instance, has made her an adopted daughter, and she is an honorary member of the Atlantic Hook and Ladder Fire Co. Auxiliary. She is also greatly involved in the Senior Citizens Club, and her own active life offers encouragement to her fellow members.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time out to pay tribute to Grace Pearsall, because I believe such selfless devotion and service to one's country and to his fellowman as she embodies, deserves our recognition and praise. I, out of many, am honored to know Grace Pearsall and to share her goodness and achievements with my colleagues.

EXPENDITURES OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider the 1937 budget for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. Both departments administer many programs of great value to the people of this country, programs which should be continued and strengthened.

What worries me most about the budgeting process is the steady enlargement of our appropriations and the diminution of our control over them. Some experts have estimated that the built-in budget requirements for next year under our present programs will be more than our estimated tax revenues, even at "full employment."

Today we will consider the HEW budget. I would like to remind my colleagues only 12 percent of this massive budget is now subject to effective annual congressional control through the regular

appropriations process. The other 88 percent is composed of uncontrollable charges which are tied to formulas committing our Federal dollars without regular congressional review.

Many critics of defense spending have pointed out that it is sometimes difficult for the Congress to prune excess costs from the military budget. But the simple fact is that 95 percent of the budget for the Department of Defense is controlled in the annual appropriations process—95 percent for defense compared to only 12 percent for HEW.

Overall, a recent budget analysis by economists Murray Weidenbaum and Dan Larkins points out that 54 percent of the proposed fiscal year 1973 budget, or \$148 billion, is the form of uncontrollable charges such as money in trust funds and interest on the national debt.

I opposed being asked to write a blank check for any bureaucrat. But I am especially opposed to writing a blank check to pay for such bills as welfare and education which, in my experience in State and local government, can rise rapidly and unnecessarily without a constant outside review.

I would remind my colleagues that, in the coming year, expenditures for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are anticipated to exceed spending for national defense. It is appropriate for the Congress to insist upon improved methods of holding spenders in this bulging bureaucracy accountable for their budgets and to institute procedures that will reduce the amount of uncontrollable charges built into our increasingly uncontrollable Federal budget.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO FLAG DAY COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that the gentleman from Maine, Mr. PETER KYROS, a member of the Flag Day Committee, cannot be here tomorrow. The Chair temporarily appoints in his stead the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. JACK BRINKLEY.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION WANT AN EXPLANATION

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested by the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, to ask my colleague, Mr. PAUL McCLOSKEY, to retract statements he made last Wednesday on the NBC "Today Show."

While being interviewed by NBC's Frank McGee in regard to Mr. McCLOSKEY's views on the Vietnam war, Mr. McCloskey said, and I quote him:

There's 700 prisoners over there. If I were General Giap, I think I'd be putting one of them in the town square of each of my 700 biggest towns.

At a later point in the interview, Mr. McCloskey said, and I quote him again:

And if I had 700 cities I'd want to save, I'd put one prisoner in each city. And I—I think the North Vietnamese may very well do that.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. McCloskey's remarks, which the league hopes will be retracted in behalf of all the families of American servicemen who are held captive or who are missing, is not an issue between critics or supporters of American policy in Vietnam.

What is at issue, in my judgment, is our colleague's unfortunate manner of expressing his opposition to bombing in such a way as to hand the North Vietnamese what is, in effect, a tactical suggestion that our brave prisoners might be used as military shields.

I do not believe that was Mr. McCloskey's intent.

Without impugning the honor with which he has served his country, I believe he has a compelling responsibility to the families of the prisoners of war and missing to explain his potentially dangerous remarks.

Our POW's already are enduring captivity by an aggressor nation which has, and continues to disregard, even the most basic rules of humane treatment of prisoners as called for by the Geneva Convention.

All of those held prisoner or who are missing are a source of anxiety to wives, parents, and other loved ones and, indeed, a source of concern to the vast majority of Americans and others of conscience in the world, regardless of their other views on the tragic conflict in Southeast Asia.

In view of Hanoi's flagrant violations of the rights of those they hold captive and because of the already heavy burden carried by the families and friends of our prisoners and missing, I find Mr. McCloskey's references to the possibility of using American POW's as human targets as a display of insensitivity to the possible repercussions.

My colleague's statements also imply that it is U.S. policy to bomb nonmilitary targets.

In response to this implication, it must be pointed out that many American prisoners, particularly our airmen, are held captive and are characterized by the enemy as "war criminals" while enduring inhuman conditions precisely because they took great risks to avoid nonmilitary targets.

In response to Mr. McCloskey's remark that if he were General Giap, "I think I'd be putting one of them in the town square of each of my 700 biggest towns," I wholeheartedly agree with my distinguished colleague, Mr. Burt Talcott, who recently pointed out in this Chamber that "actually, our POW's would be safer in the city squares than in camps or prisons near military targets."

Mr. Talcott correctly observed, "would be a heinous and explicit violation of the Geneva Conventions."

Mr. Speaker, the United States has informed the North Vietnamese Government and the nations which supply them with weapons of aggression of our limited objectives of stemming the flow of these supplies so as to protect our remaining forces and to help stop the killing in South Vietnam.

I find it hard to understand how Mr. McCloskey, who has been outspoken on the subject of what he believes is moral and immoral about U.S. policy, to suggest what the North Vietnamese might do with our prisoners in violation of every standard of morality or international law.

Article 19 of section I of part III of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of POW's is explicit in regard to forbidding the possibility of using prisoners as hostages.

The article states:

POW's shall be evacuated, as soon as possible after their capture, to camps situated in an area far enough from the combat zone for them to be out of danger. Prisoners of war shall not be unnecessarily exposed to danger while awaiting evacuation from a fighting zone.

And in section II, article 23 of part III, it states:

No prisoner of war may at any time be sent to, or detained in areas where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor may his presence be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Carole Hanson, who is the chairman of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia and the wife of a Marine Corps officer who has been missing 5 years, has declared she has "never heard a more shocking statement" than that made by Mr. McCloskey.

"She has never," she said, "heard one more dangerous to my husband and 1,700 other prisoners and missing in Southeast Asia."

"Never," she said, "has a proposal, threat or suggestion like this been made from any side, not even from Hanoi."

On behalf of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, I ask Mr. McCloskey to retract or explain his statements. To do less may leave the North Vietnamese, colleagues in Congress, and millions of Americans with what I expect is a tragic misunderstanding of the intent of his alarming remarks on the "Today" show.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I include the entire text of the June 7 interview with Mr. McCloskey on the "Today Show" followed by the prepared remarks of Mrs. Carole Hanson, chairman of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, presented on the "Today Show," Thursday, June 8.

[From the "Today Show," WRC-TV, NBC Network, Washington, D.C., June 7, 1972]

AN INTERVIEW WITH REPRESENTATIVE
PAUL MCCLOSKEY

FRANK MCGEE. A question. Can a Republican Congressman challenge President Nixon on the war issue and still get reelected?

Well, liberal California Republican Congressman Paul McCloskey tried and won, but barely. In yesterday's primary Mr. McCloskey, who since 1957 has represented the state's 11th Congressional District, the peninsula country below San Francisco, beat two opponents who described themselves as conservatives. But his victory was only by a plurality, not a majority—this after running against Mr. Nixon in New Hampshire primary last March, taking 20 percent of that

vote, and then formally dropping out of the presidential race but continuing to speak out against the President's war policies.

Welcome back. It's nice to see you again, Congressman.

Congressman PAUL MCCLOSKEY. It's a long time since New Hampshire.

MCGEE. Beg pardon?

Congressman MCCLOSKEY. It's a long time since New Hampshire.

MCGEE. It certainly seems like it, doesn't it? You faced two opponents. They were both conservative. Had you faced only one of them you might have lost.

Congressman MCCLOSKEY. Well, I think I would have beaten either of them head to head. It's hard to say. Usually you pick up some and the other fellow picks up some if one man drops out.

MCGEE. But does your narrow victory suggest anything to you about your criticism of the President's war action?

Congressman MCCLOSKEY. Well, I—I think it—it indicates that you can disagree with the President and still get elected. We know that perhaps 80 percent of the Republicans support this bombing policy in South Vietnam and in North Vietnam. And to me that policy is a tragedy. I think Congress has the obligation to end it. I think we can in the next few weeks. I hope we will.

MCGEE. End the bombing or end the war?

MCCLOSKEY. End the bombing. I think that bombing the North Vietnam today there's a subtle distinction. We used to bomb to support American troops. Today we bomb and kill people to support American pride. America's never done this before. When we kill women and children in North Vietnam we do something that we can never take any great pride in. As long as this country does this we really can't attack the real problems that face us.

MCGEE. You said you thought Congress could. Did you say you thought Congress would?

Congressman MCCLOSKEY. I think we're within 20 or 30 votes of having enough votes in Congress to cut off the funds for this war or to pull all American troops out within the next two months. The only thing I regret is that in the two or three months before we do this a lot of people are going to get killed in North Vietnam by our B-52s.

MCGEE. Let's return more directly to the primary here. What I'm really getting at is—is—well, are you going to—are you going to support President Nixon?

Congressman MCCLOSKEY. I can't support anybody that maintains this bombing policy where we kill people just for pride. To me that policy transcends party loyalty. It's the major issue in the United States.

We—we've lost the stomach to fight this war ourselves, yet we lash out and kill other people in a war we're no longer willing to die in. This country has never done this before. And I think—and I hope Congress will end it.

MCGEE. Well, then, would it be accurate to say that unless the President ends the bombing you will not support him in November?

Congressman MCCLOSKEY. That's—that's correct. I hope I can support him. There are many things the Nixon administration has done, the Moscow, the China trip, the mid-East policy, revenue sharing, welfare, tax reform—all of these things are worth supporting. But as long as we kill people in a war we're not willing to die in, I can't support the leader that calls that policy.

MCGEE. I think you've partially answered the next question that I'm going to ask, because it has been raised. Why don't you just become a Democrat?

Congressman MCCLOSKEY. You know, I first ran for Congress against Lyndon Johnson, who was conducting the same kind of policy, a bombing policy, in North Vietnam. There's nothing about the Democratic Party

leadership, the Stennis's, the Eastlands that conduct this policy—it isn't a partisan matter. It doesn't make me want to become a Democrat merely because my party has become the party that wants to win this war.

McGEE. So you'll remain in your party. And I would suppose you'll continue to oppose the President and all others who favor the bombing. But let's get to what Congress can actually do. What form do you think this must take or will take in order for Congress to try to end the bombing?

Congressman McCloskey. Well, there are two votes: the Mansfield Amendment, which would have all American troops out by August 31st—you can't bomb to support or to protect American lives when all Americans are out . . .

McGEE. But you've already said that that's no longer our justification for bombing.

Congressman McCloskey. It isn't, but the American people—this is the thing that the vote—I suppose frustrates all of us, that we're unable to articulate to the American people that we're not bombing to preserve American lives today, we're bombing to preserve American pride. It takes the debate of a public political campaign to get this educational process across. It's happening; it's going to take us a few more months.

McGEE. Well, what I'm—what I'm getting at is even if the Mansfield approach carried, wouldn't it—wouldn't—and the bombing continue anyway?

Congressman McCloskey. No, I don't think so, because even the President knows we've—we've withdrawn the Gulf of Tonkin authority to fight this war. The only authority he has is as Commander-in-Chief to protect American lives. And you pull American lives and he doesn't have that authority any longer.

And I think that something the American people might think about is that every time we send bombers over there, we may be killing our own prisoners of war. They're the only issue worth fighting for. Congress voted twice last year to get out of Vietnam if we could get the prisoners back. There's 700 prisoners over there. If I were General Giap I think I'd be putting one of them in the town square of each of my 700 biggest towns.

But when we bomb today—and we bomb with B-52s and cluster bombs and all of the weapons that make up this arsenal we use—we might very well be hitting our own POWs.

McGEE. But of course those camps—the location of those camps—are known. We even staged a raid in there to try to get some of the fellows out.

Congressman McCloskey. I wouldn't bet on that. And they can move those prisoners at any time. And if I had 700 cities I'd want to save, I'd put one prisoner in each city. And I—I think the North Vietnamese may very well do that.

McGEE. Well, you were reaching another approach that Congress can take besides the Mansfield Amendment.

Congressman McCloskey. Well, the other—the other approach is to cut the funds off for the war as of a date in October. This is the bill that's now coming out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. There was sort of a tacit agreement it wouldn't come out until the President had been to Moscow and back. And this I hope my election will have some significance, that perhaps 20 or 30 Republicans may join in the vote to cut off the funds for this war.

McGEE. You say there—well, I only have a little time left—what would—that has happened that would make these 20 or 30 or 40 Republicans change their mind? They've had opportunities to vote on this before.

Congressman McCloskey. Well, in this beautiful painful but effective political process of ours we all face reelection in November. And the public is beginning to understand that those that vote to continue this war also are running for election in No-

vember. My colleagues are beginning to understand that. I'm beginning to understand it. And I—I hope as that election date approaches you'll see Congressmen begin to shift as public opinion begins to exert its weight.

McGEE. Congressman, thank you again for being with us. As you say, it's been a long time since New Hampshire.

Congressman McCloskey. Thank you.

REMARKS OF MRS. CAROLE HANSON, JUNE 8, 1972

Yesterday on this show, Congressman Paul McCloskey from my state said if he were General Giap of North Vietnam, he would put a prisoner of war in each of 700 town squares to halt the bombing.

In the long five years as a wife of a missing in action American, I have never heard a more shocking statement, nor one more dangerous to my husband and 1,700 other prisoners and missing men in Southeast Asia. Never has a proposal, threat or suggestion like this been made from any side, not even from Hanoi.

The most bitter of anti-war opponents have not suggested that prisoners be used as shields against bombs. Mr. McCloskey said it not once, but twice.

It must be noted that Mr. McCloskey is a Congressman of the United States of America and a former Marine Corps officer like my husband. For a man of his position and experience to suggest this most heinous violation of the Geneva Convention is stunning to all POW families, and I trust to all Americans. Whether or not the Congressman meant this as an actual proposal, is not the issue. The fact remains that this sort of serious discussion by American officials may seem to justify such actions to Hanoi.

I hope he will publicly withdraw that statement on this program—and apologize to all POW families, and indeed to his fellow Americans in cages and cells throughout Southeast Asia. Otherwise, I would hope that his fellow representatives in Congress would consider a vote of censure.

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

Mr. KEMP. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend our colleague, the gentleman from New York, for taking this time to call these outrageous remarks of our colleague to the attention of the House. It seems to me all of us here in this House ought to express our outrage at a suggestion that our American prisoners or our American missing in action be used in that manner.

I congratulate the gentleman in the well. He is performing a notable service by calling this to the attention of the House.

Mr. KEMP. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

I want to make it clear to the gentleman from Illinois and to my colleagues that this morning I delivered to Mr. McCloskey's attention the complete text of my remarks. In fact, I was going to speak out yesterday, but he was not here. He is unfortunately out of town for a week, but his office does know and has been advised.

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

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

Mr. BUCHANAN. I thank and commend the gentleman from New York for taking this time for this important purpose.

I cannot believe it to have been the intent of the gentleman from California to endorse such practices of inhumanity and brutality as those which he suggested on this program, nor can I believe it was his intent to endanger the lives of men who are prisoners of war, but this is the effect of his statement; and I would join the gentleman in urging him to retract or to clarify his remarks for his own sake, for his country's sake, and for the sake of these courageous men and their families.

Mr. KEMP. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. KEMP. I yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York for the position that he has taken here today.

I notice that the gentleman from California (Mr. McCloskey) has many, many times referred to the actions of Americans in Vietnam as being immoral.

Certainly, nothing could be more immoral than the suggestion he has made to place an American prisoner in a position where his life might be taken through an action as explained by the gentleman.

The next question is the fact that the gentleman from New York did notify Mr. McCloskey's office that he was going to be here today and he was going to ask for an explanation of his statement.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for making the statement which he has made.

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

Mr. KEMP. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York for his remarks and for his efforts to get a clarification from the gentleman from California as to whether he really indeed meant what he said on the Today show.

It has aroused a great deal of antagonism and concern in this country.

Today I received a telegram from Mrs. Mildred Pilkington, State coordinator of the Illinois Chapter of the National League of Families, POW/MIA, in which she states as follows:

In answer to question by Frank McGee on Today Show June 7, 1972, Representative McCloskey is quoted as saying that if he were General Giap he would stop the bombing in North Vietnam by putting prisoners of war in the courtyards of several hundred towns. As mother of MIA in North Vietnam since September 1966, I feel shaken and outraged at this cheap political ploy. Plight of our men imprisoned and accountability of the MIA is further exploited. Recommend and urge immediate censure. In no way should Mr. McCloskey be privileged to reap the praise of the enemy at home or abroad. As representative of nearly 50 Illinois men 86 families, I urge a definitive stand forthwith.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

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

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I do not suppose it is incumbent upon me to

defend a member of the other party from attacks by members from his side, but since he is not here to speak for himself, I would like to say that it is perfectly obvious from what he said he was not advocating or even suggesting, but merely pointing out the fact that that is one of the possible consequences our Government should have weighed when it escalated its bombing of North Vietnam.

I do not think there is a single person who does not obviously want to avoid a husband or a loved one's life being placed in jeopardy by the bombings that have been instituted by the American Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RANDALL). The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KEMP was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, one B-52 strike lays down a path of destruction one-half mile wide and 3 miles long.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield further to the gentleman. I recognize the gentleman's statement, and I want to make clear for the record that this is not an issue between critics or supporters of American policy and that I do not impugn the honor with which the gentleman from California has served his country. I do not suggest that he was telling them that they should do this. But, I am concerned about whether he has raised in the minds of the families of our prisoners, as well as in the minds of some of us in the Congress, the very real concern that this might occur because of the suggestion by the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. KEMP. I am not going to yield any further. I do not think I need to explain my statement of concern to the gentleman any further.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEMP. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from New York, as have his colleagues who have preceded me, for taking this time to call to the attention of the Congress and the people of America the untimely and unfortunate comments which had been made by a colleague (Mr. McCloskey) of California.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that every day I receive a bulletin that contains intercepted messages put out by the Communist propaganda machine to North Vietnam, to South Vietnam, and other parts of Southeast Asia.

I would point out that it is comments like we are talking about right now made by Mr. McCloskey and made by some other so-called leaders of this Congress and this Government which have appeared very prominently in the Hanoi information media.

Mr. Speaker, Hanoi's propaganda messages are designed to give aid and comfort to their troops, and if they did not,

I submit they would not continuously repeat those statements which have been made by some of our colleagues.

Further, I would say that one of my main concerns is especially the safety of the Americans remaining in Southeast Asia as we withdraw, whether they are in South Vietnam, or whether they are held somewhere in North Vietnam or whether they are held as prisoners by the Vietcong.

I think their safe return must be the utmost priority in our consideration of this matter.

I think the time which has been taken by the gentleman from New York helps call attention to this great issue that is facing this country.

Mr. KEMP. Let me make it clear that we are hopeful that the gentleman from California might have an opportunity to clear up this tragic misunderstanding that is so disturbing to the families of our prisoners of war.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

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

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given an additional 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RANDALL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the gentleman be given 10 minutes additional time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RANDALL). The Chair will have to state that a motion to that effect is not in order at this time. Other special orders have previously been granted, and the Chair will state that the motion is not in order.

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

Mr. KEMP. Yes, I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TERRY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. KEMP. Before the gentleman proceeds, let me make it clear to everyone on the floor at this time that I am going to ask unanimous consent for 5 legislative days so that all Members might extend their remarks on the subject of this special order.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, as the father-in-law of a Marine Corps airman missing in action in Vietnam, I join my distinguished colleague from New York in his remarks concerning this atrocious statement.

I would like to hear our colleague from California's response for making a further response to this. But I do hope he will respond quickly, knowing he is away for a week, I hope it will not be a week before we hear what his explanation is for these most unsatisfactory and scurrilous remarks concerning our prisoners of war.

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

Mr. KEMP. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New York again for

calling this to the attention of the House and to the attention of the American people in general.

It has been noted in some circles that this remark was made. But again there are those people in the United States who have not heard this.

I am hopeful, as you are, that the remarks will be retracted, and retracted publicly, because I can think of nothing more barbarous than for someone even to intimate that we should stake out a prisoner in the square in one of the 700 cities of North Vietnam for the purpose of having that place deteriorated or wrecked by bombing and the killing of those innocent persons there being held.

I deplore the statement and would label this without any hesitation as a barbarous act.

I commend the gentleman for his action in calling this to the attention of the country.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York be given 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. KEMP. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to commend the gentleman from New York for bringing this very important matter to the attention of the House.

I, for one, do not say for one instance that any Member does not have the right and the obligation, if he feels that way, to oppose this war in Southeast Asia.

I have no objection to any person who seriously believes that it was a tactical error to resume the bombing of the North to voice that objection. But I do feel it is a mistake in judgment, to use the kindest term that I can summon, to use sensationalism in order to back the point that bombing should not have been resumed—and to use it in such a way that it would even suggest that American prisoners of war who have endured suffering more than anyone of us can imagine, should be placed in an exposed place where their lives would be in danger.

I would think that suggestion was the very worst mistake in judgment. I do hope my colleague from California will see fit to clarify this.

I think when we oppose this war in Southeast Asia, it is certainly justified by any person who believes that way, but I do not think it is wise to dwell entirely upon the bombing of the North and acts of so-called aggression by the United States.

I was at Hue shortly after the offensive in 1968 and I saw those graves and those corpses and I smelled them and I saw people with their hands tied behind their backs with wires and I saw their nostrils in such a condition that indicated they were buried alive.

I would remind you when aggression from the North takes place not a single

person turns around and goes back north. They all go south. Why? Because the aggression, if it is American aggression, is not unilateral—it is naked, cruel aggression by the North. I think some of these apologists ought to begin to recognize that is just what it is.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I think it should be stated also from the well today that I am going to include for the RECORD the entire text of this June interview with my colleague, the gentleman from California, on the "Today" show. I also will include the prepared remarks of Mrs. Carole Hanson, of the National League of Families of POW's and those missing, so that all will have both statements in complete context.

As I said earlier this is not personal; we are not challenging the integrity or the patriotism of our colleague, but we are very anxious for an explanation. I think it is time a little priority must be given to this.

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am horrified by the recent remarks of Mr. McCloskey concerning the American prisoners of war.

It is outrageous for a Member of Congress to be giving military advice to the enemy, particularly advice that threatens the lives and safety of our soldiers. It is a barbaric gesture.

Mr. McCloskey's suggestion would only add to North Vietnam's record of violations of the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

The remark reflects the national confusion caused by this tragic conflict.

It is time for each of us to resolve no longer to use the POW's as political pawns. It is time to devote our efforts toward freeing them.

I call upon Mr. McCloskey to retract his recent remark.

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, thanks to my colleague, the Honorable Jack F. KEMP of New York, I obtained a copy of the remarks that Mr. McCloskey of my home State of California made on the "Today Show" with regard to the American POW-MIA's held captive in North Vietnam. This is a war we are engaged in, whether the Congress has formalized it or not. Men of our Armed Forces are committed to doing battle and their lives are on the line. I therefore profoundly question the tactical suggestion offered to the enemy by Mr. McCloskey that—

If I had 700 cities I'd want to save, I'd put one prisoner in each city. And I—I think the North Vietnamese may very well do that.

My colleague from California knows full well that every man who is suffering in those dungeons in North Vietnam is there as a result of following orders from successive Commanders in Chief. To even suggest that the enemy so use these valiant men who followed orders should be immediately retracted as explained by my colleague from California. In this cause, we cannot afford not to stand as one. I therefore join with the Honorable JACK F. KEMP of New York in requesting Mr. McCloskey to immediately retract or explain his open tactical military suggestion to the enemy.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KEMP. 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RANDALL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION SITE VIOLENCE DOES VIOLENCE TO OUR SYSTEM OF LAW

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

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to comment about a critical situation that has developed in Montgomery County, Pa., now that a county court judge has issued a continuing injunction involving picketing of a major construction company.

I am certain that many of my colleagues read in their local newspapers about the assault by some 1,000 persons June 5, 1972, on the proposed Valley Forge Plaza, Upper Merion Township, a construction site only a few miles away from the hills where George Washington and his troops endured the terrible winter of 1777-78.

The attack there, I am afraid, assures the construction site of an inglorious chapter in the history of labor disputes in the Philadelphia area. Newspaper articles recount only too graphically that buses unloaded bat-wielding, bomb-throwing hordes which systematically wrecked the construction area. Police officers were stoned, security guards routed, 4,000 feet of chain link fence torn down, an office and heavy equipment firebombed, and other material vandalized.

The construction firm, Altemose Construction Co., of Center Square, Pa., is at odds with unions of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Philadelphia and vicinity, and Local 30, of the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Union, over the issue of nonunion labor.

The merits of either side's position in the controversy have no bearing on the wanton destruction and lawlessness that took place. This inexcusable rampage followed a series of sporadic incidents of violence, destruction and suspected arson that for previous weeks had marked the course of the dispute between contractors and unions.

As a Federal legislator, I am charged with framing and voting on national legislation. I am presently researching the National Labor Relations Act to determine if there are sufficient powers to enforce NLRB rulings. As a citizen and a Representative, I am personally concerned that the rights of every individual are protected to the full extent of the law. I have contacted local government and law enforcement agencies to add my support for protection of the rights of all involved in the dispute.

Now, I cannot adequately express my chagrin and revulsion over the events of June 5. Not only do I see violence done to individuals and their property, but moreover, I see violence done to our system of laws that has been evolved over the years to provide protection for the legitimate rights of unions and management.

Rhetoric that too often inflames management and labor disputes comes easy in the time of heated tempers and hot issues. Yet, I do not feel I exaggerate when I state that this flagrant, unnecessary, arrogant and indefensible orgy of violence has been one of the most shattering blows to the organized labor movement in the Philadelphia area in many years. I hope that the calm and intelligent forces within organized labor itself will rebel at this disastrous use of force by taking action to insure that unions never again will resort to such tactics under pain of penalty, not just from the law, but from their own peers.

I thought that by 1972 we had long left behind the taint of billyswinging company police and blacklists, labor terrorists and coercion by force. Perhaps, the public outrage, governmental concern, and effective judicial restraints are signals enough that such violence should not be repeated. I hope so.

Over the years there has been considerable law enacted to handle disputes such as the one that triggered this assault. I believe the laws on the books are good and satisfactory. But in this Nation the system of law demands a dual responsibility—a responsibility by people to abide by it and a responsibility by the authorities to enforce it. A failure by either tempts the introduction of further legislation.

In the instances, highlighted by the June 5 violence, where the law has been violated, I note that the widespread anger and indignation cuts across management-labor lines without regard to any particular group, class, or segment of population. I hope this will help convince those involved in acts of violence and any contemplating future action of the folly of such conduct. It is self-defeating. Americans will not tolerate it. And, in the county of my residence, it will not go unpunished.

I commend the Montgomery County Commissioners, the district attorney's office, the sheriff's department, and the other law enforcement officials who have acted to enforce the law.

In particular, I commend Judge Vincent A. Cirillo, of the Montgomery County Court, for his justness and courage in handling this inflammatory case, and for his difficult decision that can only be hailed by fairminded persons.

Because they so well express the sentiments of the community, I submit for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD these two editorials published in Philadelphia newspapers on June 7, 1972.

The Philadelphia Inquirer editorial:
RAMPAGE AT KING OF PRUSSIA WAS AN ASSAULT ON LAW ITSELF

"It amounted to a total destruction of the building site. It was virtually a military assault," said Montgomery County Judge

Vincent R. Cirillo. "This was arson, violence, malicious mischief and vandalism, a total disregard for the law."

It was also a gross, indefensible assault, by a rapacious mob, on public order and the process of law.

The scene was the construction site of the Valley Forge Plaza. The occasion was the rampage by some 1,000 people, at least some of them drawn from the picket lines set up by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity and by Local 30 of the United State, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Union.

The unions were—and continue to be—opposed to the employment of non-union laborers at the site, and to the pay and benefit scales paid by the contractor and subcontractors.

That dispute is covered, we believe, by an adequate, useful and equitable system of law. We are not judging the question of labor organization, picketing or the equities involved in such efforts in the King of Prussia case.

But we are judging—and harshly—those who put their own selfish interests above the law and above the public order.

The police in King of Prussia and Montgomery County should identify and arrest every possible participant. The guilty should be vigorously prosecuted and imprisoned. If the local authorities fail in that responsibility—as they failed to prevent or significantly diminish the anarchy itself—Gov. Shapp and Attorney General J. Shane Creamer would do well to fill the gap they leave.

It is difficult to believe that if the sparsely-manned local police had been alert they could not have brought in outside police help in time to stem the rampage before it reduced the building site to—in Judge Cirillo's words—"a war zone in the aftermath of a concentrated bombing attack in World War II."

Those responsible for the administration of law and order there have the opportunity and the responsibility now to make a case in their own defense. The leaders of the unions involved bear an even heavier burden.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin editorial:

HARD-HATTERS' RAMPAGE

The roughhouse, terrorist tactics aimed at intimidating nonunion employers and workers on the Valley Forge Plaza construction project Monday morning were shameful and intolerable.

As they typically do in instances of construction violence, officials of the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council are disclaiming responsibility for the mayhem and wanton destruction that erupted at the King of Prussia building site.

But somebody organized this assault and organized it well. The seven buses that hauled the rioters to the melee were chartered by someone. When the pickets swarmed off the buses, they were carrying sticks, clubs and homemade firebombs. They were also carrying placards that cited grievances against the nonunion Altemose Construction Co.

Whoever sent the buses and their charged-up riders to the construction site knew they weren't headed for a picnic. Presumptive evidence of a planned, rather efficiently mobilized, riot appears abundantly at hand.

Although the actual outbreak occurred in Montgomery County, the buses were evidently chartered from a Philadelphia firm. These circumstances should not be lost either on Milton O. Moss, Montgomery County's district attorney, or on Arlen Specter, his Philadelphia colleague.

A joint investigation of all aspects of the Valley Forge free-for-all, with a view toward bringing criminal charges against those responsible for it, is urgently required.

Union building tradesmen have been among the staunchest defenders of law and order. They have been numbered among the most outspoken critics of members of other groups who take the law into their own hands and employ violence to their own ends.

Yet the Valley Forge fracas, which left the construction site looking like a devastated skirmish area, was not an isolated incident. There have been repeated instances over the past decade of bombing, burning and roughhousing as the Building Trades Council has stepped up its campaign against nonunion contractors in the Philadelphia suburbs.

The Valley Forge raid, and the defiance of a Montgomery County Court injunction that followed it, has brought the union's coercive tactics to a despicable focus. The cause of law and order—and the interests of unions that adhere to accepted forms of picketing and organizing—require that a massive assault by club-swinging, rock-throwing bullies cannot be dismissed as merely a high-spirited foray by reckless labor militants.

Unless action is taken to identify and punish those responsible for so blatant a rampage, the hoodlum element in the building trades could well feel it can continue using such lawless tactics. No public prosecutor can permit so defiant an outlook to persist.

If it will take a grand jury investigation to get at the bottom of the Valley Forge riot, one should be convened. The inquiry should also consider whether local and state police were prepared to cope with so destructive, if unexpected, an emergency. The police on the scene endured rock throwing and violence that in other settings have been met with a much firmer response.

Montgomery County Judge Vincent A. Cirillo, in issuing an injunction against further mass picketing, has shown the sort of resolve that the Valley Forge conflict calls for. The district attorneys of Montgomery and Philadelphia counties should take over from there—or perhaps this is a task for Pennsylvania Attorney General J. Shane Creamer.

GOLD AT \$68 AN OUNCE

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, during each of the first 4 days of last week, the price of gold rose to a new alltime peak on one or another of the various private markets of Europe. Profit-taking on Friday produced a break in prices. But earlier in the week, the private market value of gold rose to nearly \$30 above the official level of \$38 per ounce.

This price surge has apparently been triggered by a number of rumors circulating throughout Europe. First, the South Africans are withholding a portion of their current production and not selling it on the private market because that nation is now enjoying a balance-of-payments surplus. It consequently does not need to sell all of its gold output to meet foreign expenditures. The source of uncertainty, however, is just how much South Africa has cut its supplies to the market. Second, it has been reputed that Paul Volcker is about to resign as Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs. Finally, stories have been circulating of U.S. willingness to increase the price of gold further in return for concessions from the Soviet Union.

As I emphasized in my remarks on May 18—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 18067—the International Monetary Fund Agreement—IMF—that continues to provide a tenuous link between South African supplies of gold and the size of the world's monetary gold stock should be terminated. It is this agreement that permits South African manipulation of the private gold market to cast doubt on the stability of the international monetary system. The other two rumors, as far as I know, have no basis in fact.

Although I have often disagreed with Under Secretary Volcker about the specifics of U.S. international monetary policies, I have never doubted his capabilities or his devotion to his responsibilities. He is intelligent and knowledgeable about international monetary affairs. He has always diligently worked to carry out the policies of the Treasury. I very much doubt the rumors that he is planning to leave his current post.

But even if Under Secretary Volcker did resign his Treasury responsibilities, U.S. policies regarding gold would not alter. Secretary of the Treasury-designate George Shultz strongly supports the administration position that the December 1971 realignment produced a tenable structure of exchange rates and that in time a substantial improvement in both the U.S. trade position and our balance of payments will occur. When Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns made his recent speech in Montreal, some foreign observers interpreted his remarks on gold to mean that the administration's position was easing.

I do not accept that interpretation. Rather Chairman Burns meant that the United States would not insist upon immediately purging gold as a reserve asset from a reformed international monetary system and that he favored preserving and strengthening the March 1968 agreement which separated private and official gold markets.

To the self-serving rumor mongers who persist in circulating misinformation about the possibility of a United States-Soviet agreement to increase the price of gold, I would point out that the President has no authority to enter into any such deal. The Congress and only the Congress—as events since last August have amply demonstrated—has the authority to alter the official dollar price of gold.

The Congress has never increased the price of gold in order to bring windfall benefits to speculators or gold producers, and today remains as resolutely opposed as ever to any such action. No further devaluation of the dollar relative to other currencies is in order, and even if attempted, other countries would not accept a further decline in the exchange value of the dollar. Since no exchange rate changes are needed to facilitate balance-of-payments adjustments, the only effect of an increase in the dollar price of gold would be to bring windfall profits to speculators. The Congress will not consent to engineer any such windfall.

European speculators are conducting a war of nerves in the hope that sooner or later some fortuitous development will

line their pockets. They are grievously mistaken.

But the Treasury can still take one further action to emphasize the futility of the speculators' game. The December 1969, IMF Agreement providing for purchases of gold from South Africa stipulates that "it shall be subject to review whenever this is requested because of a major change in circumstances." Circumstances have changed: the dollar is no longer convertible, exchange rates have been restructured, and the private market price of gold is soaring to new heights. Therefore, Treasury officials should promptly exercise their right to request immediate termination of the agreement that permits the International Monetary Fund to purchase gold from South Africa. No more gold should be added to the monetary reserve stocks of IMF members.

THE FAIR INTERNATIONAL TRADE ACT OF 1972

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill that would amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States to guarantee U.S. businesses and workers a fair chance to compete with foreign producers and sellers in the U.S. market. For too long, our markets have been viewed as dumping grounds for foreign excess capacity. For too long, our domestic producers have been made the target of joint business-Government cooperation from abroad. For too long, domestic producers and sellers have been held to rigorous rules of fair and open competition at home while their foreign competitors are allowed to operate free of such restrictions.

The result is unfair international trade. Such trade has subjected many U.S. industries—companies and workers—to devastating injury. In my own district alone the roller chain, electronics, textile, and shoe industries have all suffered, possibly irreparably, from unfair foreign competition.

If our Nation is to retain its industrial might while continuing its essential full participation in international trade, we must make certain that international trade is fair trade.

And I do not say "fair" trade as a euphemism for protectionism.

My bill would streamline existing law regulating the dumping of foreign merchandise in our markets, make our countervailing duties law more effective, provide for greater tariff adjustment and adjustment assistance relief for U.S. businesses and workers injured by imports, and revitalize the opportunity for private treble damages action for injuries arising from international price discrimination.

Title I of the Fair International Trade Act of 1972, which amends the Antidumping Act of 1921, contains the following major provisions:

First, the time limit on a tentative "less than fair value"—LTFV—determination under the act by the Treasury Depart-

ment is set at 6 months. Currently, Treasury has no statutory or official administrative timetable for reaching such a decision, and at present time it takes the Department a year or longer to make such a determination.

Second, all proceedings and determinations are made subject to the Administrative Procedure Act, and judicial review is made available to all parties.

Third, my bill would bring the basic injury standard of the Antidumping Act—which deals in a real sense with international price discrimination—more in harmony with the laws that govern domestic business conducts by specifically incorporating the Clayton Act's "line of commerce" and "section of the country" market concepts.

Fourth, the legislation would codify the present Tariff Commission standards with reference to the quantum of injury required, the requisite causal link between LTFV imports and injury, and the showing necessary to justify a finding of likelihood of injury under the act.

Title II contains amendments to the Tariff Act of 1930 and includes the following major changes:

First, implementation of the present provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, which provide for countervailing duties equal to the amount of any bounty or grant given in a foreign country to subsidize exports to the U.S. market, is often hampered by substantial delays in enforcement. My bill would amend the present law to require the Secretary of the Treasury to make a determination as to whether imported goods receive a "bounty or grant" within 12 months after the question is presented.

Second, the legislation would extend the potential coverage of the countervailing duty law to duty-free imports and imports subject to quotas or voluntary agreements.

Third, in an effort to strengthen the Tariff Commission and reduce the incidence of tie votes in trade proceedings, my bill would enlarge the Commission from six to seven members and increase the term from 6 to 7 years.

Title III of the Fair International Trade Act of 1972 contains amendments to the Trade Expansion Act of 1962—TEA:

First, my bill would provide a regular procedure whereby an interested party could lodge a complaint with the Tariff Commission against foreign restrictions or discrimination against U.S. exports that violate provisions of the TEA.

Second, the bill would liberalize the stringent standards for obtaining tariff adjustment of adjustment assistance currently faced by U.S. industries, independent firms, and groups of workers under TEA. In addition, the maximum level of adjustment assistance for workers unemployed as a result of imports would be increased by approximately 15 percent, to 75 percent of average weekly wages.

Third, my bill would significantly increase the Tariff Commission's authority to determine the nature and extent of relief granted under the escape clause by requiring the President to implement, in most cases, the specific tariff adjust-

ments determined by the Commission to be necessary to eliminate the injury suffered by a U.S. industry.

Fourth, all proceedings and determinations are made subject to the APA, and judicial review from Commission determinations is made available to all parties.

Title IV amends the Revenue Act of 1916 in order to make private treble damages actions available to persons injured by the dumping of foreign products in the U.S. market. The purpose of these provisions, like many of the other provisions of my bill, is to provide an effective deterrent to international price discrimination by subjecting foreign corporations to essentially the same business rules that govern the conduct of domestic companies.

A full explanation of my bill—taken title by title, point by point—follows:

TITLE-BY-TITLE ANALYSIS OF THE FAIR INTERNATIONAL TRADE ACT OF 1972

Title I of the "Fair International Trade Act of 1972" would amend the Antidumping Act of 1921 to provide faster and more practical relief against dumping. Dumping is essentially a form of international price discrimination, under which sellers subsidize low-price sales in foreign markets with higher-price sales at home. The Antidumping Act of 1921 is intended to protect U.S. industries from injury caused by foreign companies dumping in the U.S. market.

Injurious price discrimination by U.S. companies selling in the U.S. market is a violation of our antitrust laws. Title I of the "Fair International Trade Act of 1972" would bring the basic injury standard of the Antidumping Act of 1921 more in harmony with the laws that govern domestic business conduct by specifically incorporating the Clayton Act's "line of commerce" and "section of the country" market concepts.

A major problem that U.S. companies have encountered over the years in attempting to secure antidumping relief is inconsistency in Tariff Commission interpretations of the Antidumping Act's injury requirement. Title I would add new subsections (d) and (e) to section 201, to codify the Tariff Commission's more recent and realistic interpretations of the injury requirement. It would also add a new subsection (f), which would direct that related antidumping investigations be consolidated, so that, where appropriate, the Tariff Commission would have before it evidence of the cumulative effect of dumping from different foreign sources. (p. 5)

Title I also addresses itself to one of the most frustrating aspects of the Antidumping Act from the standpoint of injured U.S. companies—delayed enforcement. Thus, Title I would require the Secretary of the Treasury to determine within four months after initiating an antidumping investigation whether there was reason to suspect dumping and, if so, to insure a notice of withholding of appraisement. The Secretary would also be required to initiate a formal investigation within 60 days after receiving a complaint unless his summary investigation indicated the complaint was clearly not meritorious. (pp. 2, 4)

Title I also would make the Antidumping Act practically as well as theoretically applicable to dumping by sellers from controlled economy countries, as to whom normal cost-price comparisons cannot be made. (p. 6)

Finally, Title I would amend the Antidumping Act of 1921 to make available to all parties the procedural protections of the Administrative Procedure Act, and to make decisions by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury and the Tariff Commission subject to judicial review on the petition of any interested party. Under present law, aggrieved importers and foreign sellers, but not U.S. industries, have standing to seek review. (pp. 6-7)

II. AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Countervailing Duties. Chapter 1 of Title II of the "Fair International Trade Act of 1972" would amend section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which provides for the imposition of countervailing duties equal to the amount of any bounty or grant given in a foreign country to subsidize exports to the U.S. market. As in the case of the present antidumping statute, the effectiveness of official action with respect to countervailing duties is often weakened as a result of substantial delays in enforcement. Chapter 1 of Title II would amend the present countervailing duty law to require the Secretary of the Treasury to make a determination as to whether imported foreign articles receive a "bounty or grant" within twelve months after the question is presented. (pp. 7-8)

Chapter 1 of Title II would also make other changes. Under present law, countervailing duties can be imposed only with respect to "dutiable" imports. Chapter 1 would amend the law to provide that countervailing duties would be applicable to subsidized duty-free imports if the Tariff Commission determined that such subsidized imports were injuring a domestic industry. Chapter 1 would also clarify that subsidies by private companies or industries are encompassed by the statute. (pp. 8-11)

Chapter 1 of Title II would also amend the countervailing duty provisions to grant the Secretary of the Treasury discretion with respect to the imposition of countervailing duties on articles subject to quotas or to an agreement limiting exports to the United States. (pp. 11-12)

Finally, Chapter 1 of Title II would, like Title I, attempt to harmonize our foreign trade laws with domestic antitrust law by specifically introducing in appropriate contexts the Clayton Act's "any section of the country" and "any line of commerce" concepts. It would also harmonize the corresponding injury standards of the Antidumping Act and the countervailing duty law, as amended, and would make available procedural protections and judicial review (pp. 9-12)

Tariff Commission. Chapter 2 of Title II would amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to increase the number of Commissioners from six to seven and to increase their terms from six to seven years. The principal purpose would be to decrease the likelihood of tie votes and, at the same time, to enlarge and strengthen the Commission. (pp. 13-14)

III. AMENDMENTS TO THE TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962 FOREIGN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AND DISCRIMINATION

Chapter 1 of Title III of the "Fair International Trade Act of 1972" would enable persons adversely affected by foreign restrictions or discrimination against U.S. exports to seek effective relief. The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 contains provisions that empower the President to take retaliatory measures against the exports of nations that unduly restrict and discriminate against United States exports. However, the Act contains no provisions for an orderly and timely procedure whereby parties in the U.S. who believe themselves injured by such foreign restrictive or discriminatory action can seek to invoke the statutory sanctions.

Chapter 1 would provide a complaint procedure for affected persons to bring to the President's attention evidence of such trade restrictions against U.S. exports. The procedure would be similar to that utilized in anti-dumping, countervailing duty and "escape clause" cases, and would allow any interested party to request the Tariff Commis-

sion to investigate whether particular activities of a foreign country or instrumentality constitute the kind of trade restrictions these provisions of the Act are directed against. The Commission would have three months to conduct its investigation, and within three months following an affirmative Commission finding, the President would be required to inform Congress of his actions with regard to these foreign restrictions. (pp. 15-16)

The "Escape Clause". Chapter 2 of Title III would amend the Tariff Adjustment and Adjustment Assistance sections of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to remove some of the barriers to relief currently faced by United States industries, individual companies and groups of workers that have been injured by imports.

Under present law, "escape clause" (tariff adjustment) relief—which consists of increased duties, quotas or such other import restrictions as are necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury from imports—is available only when the Tariff Commission determines that as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article is being imported in such increased quantities as to "cause or threaten to cause" serious injury to a domestic industry.

Chapter 2 of the "Fair International Trade Act" would amend these criteria by liberalizing the causal connection that must be shown between the increase in imports and injury to the domestic industry, and by broadening the definition of increased imports. In addition, while Chapter 2 would maintain the present limitation of escape clause action to imports which have been the subject of prior U.S. trade concessions, the bill would eliminate the necessity of proving a causal connection between the tariff concession and the increase in imports. (p. 18)

Chapter 2 would make parallel changes in the standards for obtaining adjustment assistance by workers or firms, would permit petition for adjustment assistance directly to the President, and would increase the adjustment assistance benefits available to workers who meet the amended injury standards. (pp. 21-23, 25-29, 36)

In addition to liberalizing the standards for obtaining "escape clause" relief by injured U.S. industries, Chapter 2 would also significantly increase the Tariff Commission's authority to determine the nature and extent of the relief granted. Under present law, Tariff Commission findings with respect to relief amount to little more than recommendations to the President. Chapter 2 would require the President to implement the specific tariff adjustments—or the specific increases or extensions of prior adjustments—determined by the Tariff Commission, unless he determined that such action would not be in the national interest. Chapter 2 would also limit the President's authority to reduce or terminate existing tariff adjustments under the statute. (pp. 19, 29-35)

Other provisions of Chapter 2 include a definition of "domestic industry" that provides for more equitable treatment of U.S. multi-product or multi-industry companies, application of the Administrative Procedure Act to Tariff Commission procedures under the statute, and the availability to all interested parties of judicial review from Commission determinations. (pp. 18-19, 24-25)

IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE REVENUE ACT OF 1916

Title IV of the "Fair International Trade Act of 1972" amends the Revenue Act of 1916 to provide an additional deterrent to international price discrimination—a practically available procedure for maintaining private treble damage actions. This is accomplished by amending the 1916 Act to permit private recovery for injurious international price discrimination without requiring the plaintiff to prove specific unlawful intent. Here again the purpose is to subject

off-shore competitors to essentially the same business rules that govern the conduct of domestic companies.

The Revenue Act of 1916, though providing for treble damage recovery in certain cases, has not proved an effective means of discouraging international price discrimination or compensating those injured by it. The reason has been the Act's onerous intent requirement. As amended by Title IV of the "Fair International Trade Act of 1972", the 1916 statute would become a more effective antitrust tool against international price discrimination. Under the amendments, the requirement of showing injury to competition would be harmonized both with the Antidumping Act of 1921 and the domestic anti-price discrimination law, the Robinson-Patman Act. (pp. 38-39)

Title IV would also amend the Revenue Act of 1916 by providing that decisions of the Treasury Department and the Tariff Commission in proceedings under the Antidumping Act of 1921 would be given *prima facie* effect in private suits under the 1916 Act. This is a device borrowed from the Clayton Act and, once again, is for the purpose of harmonizing domestic and foreign antitrust trade policy. (p. 39)

The criminal provisions of the 1916 Act would be retained and the penalty for violation increased to \$50,000, which is the level of fine that may be imposed for violation of domestic antitrust law. However, there would be no criminal liability in the absence of a willful violation of the statutory pricing and injury standards. (p. 40)

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Postal Service should not be expected to have complied fully with the congressional mandate in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 in the short period of time of its existence. I supported the Postal Reorganization Act, and I want to see the U.S. Postal Service succeed. I believe that we should allow the Service several years to achieve substantially its goals, but a review of its performance after 1 year in operation can shed some light as to whether or not the direction it has taken will lead eventually to success, that is, effective postal services for every citizen at fair and equitable costs.

Undoubtedly, the Postal Service began under extremely difficult circumstances. It was saddled with:

A history of 196 years of politics, resulting in postal rates rarely established to reflect the relation of the service provided to the cost therefor;

Poor labor-management relations;

Service goals which were oftentimes unrealistic and promulgated more often than not for political expediency;

Budget allocations and capital improvement programs relegated to low priorities because of overall Government-wide budgetary considerations;

Personnel appointments, perhaps politically sound but certainly not always in the best interests of the Post Office Department;

And myriad other directives which did little to add to the effectiveness of the postal service.

These obstacles hampered the efficiency of the Department, but it continued

to exist. However, a continuation of the system without massive legislative surgery would have eventually led to a complete breakdown.

Hence postal reform was born followed by enactment of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, which granted to the Postal Service the powers necessary for it to extricate itself from the archaic system under which it had operated for nearly two centuries.

The success or failure of the U.S. Postal Service depends now on the ability of the Postmaster General and his appointees to implement the provisions of the Postal Reorganization Act. The law as enacted is virtually what was recommended. The minor variations will in no way hinder the efficiency which was promised.

Failure could only result from the inability of the Postal Service to fulfill its recommended statutory obligations or from having recommended this method of reform in the first place.

By the same token, success will have resulted from their understanding of the problems, the solutions it recommended and its ability to implement them.

I have divided this evaluation of the Postal Service into seven categories for purposes of discussion: First, service; second, modernization; third, labor-management relations; fourth, rates and revenues; fifth, appropriations; sixth, competition; and seventh, politics.

SERVICE

The single most critical area which the U.S. Postal Service must "sell" is service. If one believes that the volume of complaints concerning service indicates a deliberate policy of reducing service, without considering the congressional mandate for the Postal Service to pay its own way, is an injustice.

In order to understand the dilemma of the Postal Service this mandate and its relationship to the curtailment of services and rising costs must be reviewed.

The service previously promised, such as overnight delivery of first-class mail anywhere in the country, was realistic at that time since the Government was expected to subsidize it. However, the Congress chose a different route to follow with the passage of postal reform legislation. It decreed that no longer will the Treasury contribute to the system, but that each class must pay its own way. Less service and more costs, or a combination of both, must be the necessary result.

Even with massive subsidies, the cost to the public for providing postal services experienced dramatic increases in the 8 years before 1968. For instance, the cost of first-class mail remained constant from 1933 to 1959. From 1959 to 1968 the cost doubled from 3 to 6 cents, even at a time when the Government was picking up part of the tab.

Now under the mandate that the mail user must pay full costs, with few exceptions, for the service provided him, the Postal Service has only three choices: first, to maintain prepostal reform service goals and recover full costs thereof with massive rate increases; second, to establish new service goals, reducing service to bare minimums to the extent

the present rate structure can support them, or third, reduce service goals to tolerable levels concurrent with less drastic rate increases to support that service.

It would appear that the first two alternatives are least desirable and that in choosing the third alternative, the U.S. Postal Service has chosen the correct course.

The decision of the U.S. Postal Service has resulted, and will necessarily continue to result, in the kinds of complaints that have been made, at least until the public becomes acclimated to the fact that the Post Office Department is a creature of the past and that the new order of things requires time for changes to be made. The public, of course, cannot be faulted. They are accustomed to better service at less cost—but they were not paying for it.

Reversion to the old system might eliminate some of these complaints, but it would also result in its own brand of complaints. Each solution gives birth to new problems.

MODERNIZATION

Prior to the passage of the Postal Reorganization Act, modernization and mechanization of postal facilities, to say the least, did not meet the needs of the Post Office Department. In fact, the Postal Service now finds itself in a most disadvantageous position since it must commence a crash program to rectify years of abuse while, at the same time, keeping pace with normal replacement requirements.

The failure in years past has been attributed to one major factor—lack of appropriations. When the Federal budget was to be cut, those with low priorities, such as the Post Office Department, felt the ax first. Construction of planned facilities awaited funds which more often than not were appropriated 5 to 10 years after the facilities were needed.

Since complaints on postal services were not as numerous then as they are now, it was erroneously believed that "bodies" could do the work and funds for mechanization could wait for another time. Hence, mechanization in major facilities and terminals was virtually nonexistent.

In addition, politics played havoc with mechanization and modernization. Political accommodations sometimes dictated priorities and as a result needs were sacrificed for favors.

The Postal Service, now armed with the authority to incur its own obligations not to exceed \$10 billion, \$1.5 billion in any 1 year for capital improvements, has the funding capacity to rectify years of neglect.

It has announced a \$1.5 billion program to build 21 bulk mail facilities throughout the country by 1975. The first facility is located in New Jersey. This site, known as the "Secaucus project," is the subject of further discussion later in these remarks.

It has also earmarked some \$40 million to remodel some existing post office facilities. Yet hundreds of others, which will be phased out over the next 5 to 10 years, will not be improved. The working conditions in these latter facilities are abhorrent and will deteriorate further.

The Postal Service also has been evaluating and improving a prototype in Cincinnati which it believes eventually will be the most modern and efficient automatic mail sorting equipment in the world. Similar equipment has been in operation in certain foreign countries for years.

Present plans call for the equipment to be installed in some 200 major centers around the country, some of which are not yet constructed. Yet, past deficiencies will necessitate a delay in the full implementation of this system until 1976.

There is no doubt that successful implementation will be of invaluable assistance in providing good and efficient mail service. In the meantime, however, temporary measures are needed to prevent further Postal Service deterioration in this area, and none are discernible.

The Postal Service recently completed its initial bond sale in the amount of \$250 million, which is not earmarked for spending until 1974.

In view of the dire need for postal facilities and the present funding capacity of the U.S. Postal Service, one must question the projected progress of the modernization program, however. \$470 million was budgeted for fiscal year 1972 and \$492 million for fiscal year 1973. These amounts hardly seem enough to correct so many years of neglect.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

With the enactment of postal reform the Congress was led to believe that a new era in labor-management relations was about to begin. No longer would the postal worker have to come before the Congress "begging" for a living wage, decent fringe benefits, and working conditions. No longer would the Postal Service be shackled by rules and procedures which prevented them from managing the work force.

Armed with what was termed a bold, revolutionary collective bargaining system for a large segment of the Federal work force, the problems of many years were to be solved by the parties themselves. Although one would expect certain problems which are inherent in any labor-management situation, the new era of collective bargaining, which, by the way, both parties wanted kept intact in the reform legislation, has yet to surface.

The Postal Service believes that the new system has worked. It states that the first agreement negotiated last year was accomplished without resorting to binding arbitration as provided for in the law. While this is fact, both sides to the agreement have been heard to say that to subject issues to arbitration the first time around would have been an admission that the parties could not bargain effectively and that the new system was, therefore, not all that it was claimed to be.

Assuming these admissions to be true, it is not surprising that the postal employee organizations are now seeking help from the Congress in certain legislation and that they want certain provisions of the Postal Reorganization Act amended.

On April 25, 1972, before the Subcommittee on Postal Service, the president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, while extolling certain aspects of

collective bargaining, expressed doubts about its total effectiveness as presently provided for in the act, when he stated:

Perhaps I should not conclude my testimony today without mentioning what I believe to be the only possible hope for the future unless there is a more realistic attitude in the minds of postal management. Certainly, final and binding arbitration cannot and will not change attitudes and cannot and will not produce good faith bargaining. Arbitration results can only mean awards and unfavorable decisions for both parties. Therefore, arbitration is not the desired Utopia so long as arbitration cannot provide proper attitudes. It is the type of attitude that has been described here today that is fomenting and forcing the demand for the right to strike.

We have been advised by our many friends in the labor movement that arbitration is well and good and is certainly an excellent substitute for management-appointed judge and jury. It is by no means a satisfactory substitute for the right to withhold services when there has been an abuse or a flagrant violation of a contractual obligation. Therefore, our union today is solidly on record in seeking the right to strike not for the purpose of striking alone, but for the purpose of protection if collective bargaining in the Postal Establishment is to work.

On that same day, the American Postal Workers Union representatives testified in favor of first, the right to strike, second, the right to union security and to negotiate the union shop, and third, the right to political freedom. They testified on the right to strike as follows:

A result of the 1969 strike in the Postal Service was the enactment of the Postal Reorganization Act. That Act sought to make the Postal Service an independent establishment and to create conditions for the postal employees on a parity with employees in the private sector of the economy. However, it continued in force and effect the repressive measures which deny the workers their most fundamental right, that is, the right to strike.

The 750,000 employees of the Postal Service were told by Congress that they were going to be denied most of the protections of the Civil Service laws received by the other employees in the federal government and were going to be allowed to bargain collectively like private employees. However, on the other hand, they were denied the major tool—the absolutely essential weapon—possessed by private employees to use to attain their rightfully due benefits through collective bargaining.

Interestingly enough, the Postmaster General, in testimony before the committee on April 11, 1972, testified that he would not oppose granting the right to strike to postal employees. The same attitude has been confirmed by other U.S. Postal Service officials in informal conversations.

Although one cannot be certain whether the right to strike will solve all the problems, we are certain that the procedures presently established have not resolved them all.

On May 24 of this year, the American Postal Workers Union staged a rally in Washington, with union representatives from all over the Nation, in support of amendments to the Postal Reorganization Act, and also "to spotlight the failure of postal management to bargain locally in good faith." They claim a "breakdown in meaningful local negotiations which have already resulted in an estimated 100,000 impasses."

Another indication of the lack of effectiveness of the collective bargaining provisions is the fact that postal employee organizations are still lobbying Congress for certain fringe benefits.

They were successful in having an amendment added on the floor of the House, after failing in committee, to include postal employees in H.R. 12202, which would increase the Government's contribution for health benefits. On June 1, the committee voted against including postal employees under H.R. 12602, relating to the leave system for Federal employees.

RATES AND REVENUES

Under previous procedures, postal rates were established in an unscientific manner, to say the least. The relationship between the type of service provided and the recovery of costs therefor was based on inaccurate analyses, and in addition, the end product often reflected lobbying efforts of great magnitude.

Certain classes were heavily subsidized and now no longer enjoy the benefits of subsidy. These mail users are complaining the loudest, since obviously their postage rates will reflect the highest percentage increases. For instance, second-class publications, the "free press," are faced with a 142-percent increase. The claim is made now that these increased costs are intolerable, that they will force many publications to go out of business.

With very few exceptions during the debate for postal reform, the "free press" not only supported the concept of postal reform, including the requirement that each class pay its own way, but demanded it. It claimed that the Congress was the culprit since it refused to give up its stranglehold on the political Post Office Department, including its control over rates. Now with postal reform they have discovered that a prime offender and resultant beneficiary of the former rate-making process was their own industry.

The committee has received innumerable requests from publishers asking that special legislation be enacted to protect their interests. The same holds true for the service-type organizations and labor organizations which are claiming that the increased rates will adversely affect their respective publications and place such a burden on them that their effectiveness and philanthropic efforts will be substantially curtailed.

Interestingly enough, these people are not claiming that the rate is not justified as it relates to the type of service provided them—merely that they are a special class or group and therefore should enjoy special benefits.

This is what postal reform was all about: that preferential rate categories were to be eliminated. According to the policy of the Postal Reorganization Act, neither the Treasury nor other classes of mail would be required to subsidize any mail category.

Any attempt, at this time, to seek legislation giving preferential rates to any group, would be the beginning of a return to the old system.

Recently the new Postmaster General indicated that in fiscal year 1973 the

Postal Service would require an additional \$450 million postal rate increase. He stated further, that since he did not believe the public would stand for another rate increase, costs had to be reduced in order to eliminate the need for higher rates.

In addition to the recently announced 90-day hiring freeze, the Postmaster General on June 5 announced a new liberalized retirement policy, hoping to cut the work force further. These measures would aid in eliminating the necessity for increased rates. It is estimated that this liberalized retirement policy for this year could affect as many as 180,000 postal employees, should they choose to retire.

Although it is only conjecture on my part, these measures may only serve to delay an eventual rate increase. In the meantime, this type of personnel policy maneuvering can only adversely affect postal services.

One also cannot help but wonder whether or not there are any political implications in the decision not to seek a postal rate increase in this election year. An announcement of rate increases within a short time after November 7, 1972, would bolster this suspicion.

APPROPRIATIONS

During the debate for postal reform, the Post Office Department was adamant in its opposition to any subsidies, insisting that the new Postal Service should be completely self-supporting. Those provisions in the Postal Reorganization Act which provide for decreasing annual subsidies were enacted as a result of congressional insistence.

Interestingly enough, the initial Postal Service request for appropriations in fiscal year 1972 was cut by some \$210 million by the Office of Management and Budget. Yet the Postal Service, which had insisted upon no subsidy, came to Congress asking that the amount cut be restored. In the second request for appropriations for fiscal year 1973, the same set of circumstances prevailed and the Postal Service again seeks to have the \$216 million cut restored by the Congress.

The Postal Service received \$1.5 billion in appropriations for fiscal year 1972 and \$1.4 billion has been requested for fiscal year 1973.

With the furor over recent rate increases, and the attempt by the Postmaster General to cut costs this year to avoid an additional \$450 million rate increase, there is no question that without the subsidy provided by Congress, the U.S. Postal Service would have been faced with a three-horned dilemma:

First, financial disaster with no rate increase;

Second, virtual rebellion on the part of the public, mail-users, and the Congress with a rate increase;

Third, intolerable additional service curtailments to avoid a rate increase.

Fortunately, the U.S. Postal Service will not be confronted with these alternatives, since the present rate of subsidy will continue through fiscal year 1979, and will only be reduced annually by 1 percent thereafter until it reaches 5 percent in 1984, and is authorized to remain at that level thereafter.

COMPETITION

One of the factors upon which the Postal Service based its expected revenues was the growth in the volume of mail.

It is now projected that the percentage increase in volume of growth will be the lowest since 1930, and in fact this may be the first year that the volume of mail has not increased over the previous year.

One reason for this lack of growth is probably postal rate increases; another, poorer service. Although the Postal Service has a monopoly on first-class mail, it does not in the second-, third-, and fourth-classes. Private mail services such as the independent Postal Service of America, in some areas of the country, are offering better service at less cost. Some of the major mail users have turned to these private companies.

One of the biggest money makers for the Postal Service has been the so-called "junk mail." This class of mail has been turning to independent companies to deliver its advertising matter and the resultant loss in volume has hurt Postal Service projections. Since there is a substantial "profit" factor in this class of mail, the revenue lost has serious consequences.

Although the second-class publishers are talking about private delivery or other means of distributing their publications, the Postal Service probably is not too worried about this loss of mail, since it has never paid its way. Even with the 142-percent rate increase, revenue factors would still reflect red ink.

However, there has also been a substantial drop in first-class mail. Some insurance companies and utility companies are experimenting with delivering their own monthly bills. The "profit" factor here is favorable and loss of volume will hurt.

The United Parcel Service and others like it have drained a considerable amount of parcel post business from the Postal Service. In 1967, the Post Office Department delivered twice as many parcels as United Parcel Service. However, in 1971, United Parcel Service delivered more than the Postal Service. They offer better service at competitive rates and, most importantly, the rate of damage done by their organizations as opposed to the Postal Service is minimal.

In view of this, it is understandable why the Postal Service is embarking upon a \$1.5 billion capital improvement program for parcel and bulk mail facilities. However, the completion date is some 4 or 5 years away and it would appear as though these long range plans will have little effect on current problems in this area.

Although the Postmaster General recently discussed the intolerable damage rate to parcels and has promised to correct this situation, it is difficult to understand how the Postal Service expects to recoup some of its lost business in the meantime, since it has substantially curtailed delivery services for parcel post.

POLITICS

One of the major aims of the Postal Reorganization Act was to free the Post Office Department from politics which had become such an integral part of the

postal system and had contributed to the problems it faced.

The former Postmaster General took such a hard stand, often described as unnecessary and unreasonable, to insure this freedom that it caused an almost irreparable rupture of relations between the Congress and the U.S. Postal Service. The Postmaster General based his hard line on the belief that the slightest accommodation, harmless as it might be, would indicate weakness and a willingness to "deal."

One of the first directives issued by the Postal Service, in January 1971, reflected the intransigence of the Postmaster General in this regard and was the forerunner of the breakdown in its relationship with the Congress.

The directive prescribed the following: First, forbade all direct contacts with Members, their staffs, and congressional committees on all Postal Service matters except through the Congressional Liaison Office of the Postal Service.

Second, the traditional formal dedication ceremonies of new postal facilities were discontinued.

Third, advance notice of Postal Service activities to congressional offices would be discontinued and only public announcements would be made concurrently to news media and the Congress.

Such an abrupt change in the "rules" was intolerable to the Congress, to say the least. The furor that arose persisted since the edict was announced, but has subsided since then, when the new Postmaster General "modified" the gag rule somewhat in testimony before our committee on April 11, 1972.

Although the latter two provisions of the directive caused some hardship and inconvenience to Members, the gag rule was unreasonable and unwise.

Prior to this time, and for years, constituent and employee problems relating to the Postal Service were handled by congressional offices. Under the new rules, this was impossible. Members were hard put to explain to people that they now had nothing to do with the Postal Service.

The major problem Members faced was that of the more than 200 million people in this country, only 535, the Members of Congress, plus their staffs, were denied direct contact with postal employees. Any other "politician" could help, but not the Congress.

Some people also believe that the brand of politics which had to be removed from the system has been replaced to some degree by a new brand—"business world politics."

Had the Postal Service taken as hard a line on this new facet as they had on the former, the charge would be absolutely unfounded. However, circumstances suggest that there may be some basis to these claims.

For instance, many of the personnel appointments in the upper echelon of the Postal Service were made from executives in the business world, as opposed to career postal executives. In addition, the ranks of "executives" in the Assistant Postmaster General class has been increased from less than ten to more than 30 positions. With very few exceptions, they are "industry" types.

The Subcommittee on Investigations conducted an extensive study of the job evaluation contract awarded to Westinghouse Corp. in 1971. It found that the contract was awarded to the highest bidder with the least amount of expertise in the field, that the contractor had in fact been preselected, and that the "bidding" procedures followed were more for appearance than for substance. Although a conflict of interest allegation could not be "proved or disproved," the postal executive who was in charge of this project worked directly under an Assistant Postmaster General who was a former Westinghouse employee.

The Subcommittee on Postal Service conducted an investigation on the initial bond issue of the U.S. Postal Service. It found that two of the underwriters ranked low on the selection criteria of the Postal Service, but that certain of their principals were heavy political contributors to the administration; and further that President Nixon's former law firm had been selected as bond counsel. The report indicated that the Postal Service bond system could cost additional tens of millions of dollars and that the initial issue had "been handled in such a way that strong appearance of impropriety has arisen."

In another matter concerning the construction of a bulk mail facility called the "Secaucus project," the consultant hired by the Postal Service to assist in the site selection had ties with railroad companies. The Postal Service purchased the land from the subsidiaries of two railroads. The final cost of land, including land-fill and site preparation, was in excess of \$80,000.00 per acre.

It would appear that the Postal Service should take the same "hard line" against industrial type politics as it has against the Congress. Even if there were no politics involved, the mere possibility of it does little to allay the fears of those who believe that one bad system has been replaced with another bad one.

CONCLUSION

The public image of the U.S. Postal Service remains low, maybe even at an all time low.

This was best illustrated by the dialog in the cartoon "Tiger" by Bud Blake:

TIGER. I'm not going to mail a letter to Santa Claus this year.

FRIEND. Don't you believe in him?

TIGER. Sure. It's the Postal Service I don't believe in.

The number of complaints made either directly to the committee or referred by Members, and the demand for investigations have increased substantially. These complaints cover a wide range of activities and come from almost every sector in the country.

Not all of the complaints can be attributed solely to present operation of the Postal Service, since what they inherited demanded drastic changes which would not sit comfortably with the Congress, the mail users, or the public.

It was reported that the U.S. Postal Service has recently retained two advertising agencies, with a budget of \$17.5 million, to help improve the public image of the Postal Service. It would seem that it is going to take a lot more than

"Madison Avenue" to help sell the U.S. Postal Service.

However, the new Postmaster General has brought some hope. The insensitivity to Congress, apparent under the former Postmaster General, is disappearing. In each of his public pronouncements, the Postmaster General has stressed that service is the primary objective of the Postal Service.

It would appear that the new attitude displayed is that the Postal Service is not a business but a service to be conducted in a businesslike fashion. This approach should start the Postal Service toward the road to success.

The Congress should watch and wait, criticizing when necessary, praising when deserved, and hope, along with all Americans, that the Postal Service can do the job.

THE WAR IN VIETNAM

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

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently seem to have stumbled on a necktie party that some of my colleagues on the other side were preparing for the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. McCloskey). I appreciate the fact that he was invited to be present at his hanging, and I am sure he regrets that he was not able to be present. But I think it comes with ill grace to say some of the things I heard. I would hope that under the power to revise remarks, some of the things I think I heard will be revised; for example, I could have sworn that I heard one of the Members on the other side suggest that Mr. McCloskey gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Everyone knows what those words mean. Notwithstanding all the protestations of the Member who took the special order, I cannot believe he or anyone else on that side would consciously have made the imputation that the gentleman from California might be something less than a patriotic citizen of this country.

I think everybody who heard what the gentleman from California said or who read what the gentleman from California said knows very well his meaning. A lot of us happen to think that the President's current policies are jeopardizing the lives of our prisoners of war and the lives of those who are missing in action. The gentleman from California is not alone in that view, and if he chooses certain words to say it, I do not think it comes with good grace from his own party, let alone from anyone else, to suggest that there is anything wrong with his patriotism or even his judgment. I hope that some of the things I heard will be revised out of the permanent Record.

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

LET US CLEAN UP OUR THROWAWAY SOCIETY

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, one of the major factors contributing to the ruination of our natural beauty is littering. As a traveler on our Nation's roads and major highway systems I have seen the disgraceful effects of irresponsible citizens upon the landscapes of this Nation. The "additions" to our scenery consist of everything from beverage cans and newspapers to bathroom fixtures.

The multitude of throwaway items produced by our civilization has resulted in the American public's unwillingness to exert any effort to properly dispose of their garbage. Certainly, they throw it away, along the roads, over cliffs, and into vacant lots. However, all cannot be blamed on the consumer. Too often manufacturers, in their attempt to achieve a more marketable item, have overlooked the consequences of their throwaway products.

I am pleased to say that the Johnstown plant of Bethlehem Steel in Johnstown, Pa., a major employer in my district, has accepted the responsibility of giving the consumer a chance to conveniently discard used containers. The four collection centers established throughout the city accept cans made of steel or aluminum or a combination of the two. This effort is the beginning to halt the rising number of can collections along the area's highways. I offer my deepest appreciation to the management of Bethlehem Steel in this city for instituting such a program.

For those helpless citizens unable to assume the responsibility of keeping garbage where it belongs, fines and other penalties must be enforced to assure the elimination of the littering problem.

I urge industry and the general public to assume the duties, and take the necessary steps to clean up our throwaway society.

TRIBUTE TO TED PANKOWSKI, SR.

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

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, a remarkable Michigan man died a few days ago. His name was Ted Pankowski, Sr. He was only 62 years old.

Ted Pankowski was a strong, down-to-earth, hard-working man, the kind of man you would trust with your life, your fortune, your cause. His rough edges added to the distinctiveness of his character and enabled him to move easily in situations where others could not easily tread.

He was among those men and women who had the good fortune to have reached maturity, in terms of age and spirit of involvement, during the era of two remarkable men, Walter Reuther and G. Mennen Williams.

Reuther gave a special brand of guidance, vision, and political toughness to the United Automobile Workers. Williams rejuvenated the Democratic Party and was the leading figure in making Michigan a two-party State. Reuther and Williams succeeded because of their own character and ability and because they were supported by a remarkable core of "secondary leadership"—decent, tireless,

unpublicized men. Ted Pankowski was foremost among them.

To use a Reuther phrase, Ted worked in the vineyards during the difficult early days of the UAW, when physical danger was a daily fact of life for union men and their families. Later, in the Williams era and beyond, he had no peer, in my opinion, as a COPE district coordinator working with the Democratic Party.

Those of us in politics know that frequently a precinct worker does not involve himself beyond his own precinct, or his own neighborhood. A few more have the capability to perceive an entire congressional district with its diverse elements. A district coordinator like Ted was not a narrow specialist. He knew how to reach people of different backgrounds, ages, races, and put them together in an effective combination, frequently despite themselves.

In his last years at the UAW, Ted left the turbulence of politics to work in the relatively new field of environment. He was in it well before it became a popular issue.

Early in 1971, Ted retired and took to his beloved woods of northern Michigan. It is a profound tragedy for his family and friends that his enjoyment of that retirement was cut short.

Ted was a pioneer in modern trade unionism and programmatic Democratic politics. I was lucky to have known him as a mentor, companion, friend. It is unlikely we shall ever see his like again.

NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING AND PRAYER FOR AMERICANS OF LITHUANIAN BACKGROUND

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

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, the president of the national executive committee of the Lithuanian-American Community, Mr. Vytautas Volertas, recently proposed a National Day of Mourning and Prayer for Americans of Lithuanian background. Mr. Volertas' proposal was made in response to recent developments in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas, where rioting has been underway over religious oppression and lack of political freedom.

A grave error it would be indeed, if in the wave of good feeling that has emanated from the spirit of Moscow we were to assume that all is right behind the Iron Curtain. As recent events in Lithuania attest, the struggle for religious and political freedom is continuous in the face of Soviet oppression. For example, this past March 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics signed a bitterly worded petition to Communist Party leaders demanding an end to religious suppression. This action is the most massive protest of its kind ever known to have emerged from Lithuania and the Soviet Union. This, and earlier appeals to ease religious persecution had gone unacknowledged except in the form of intensified repression. Also, within the last year priests have been imprisoned for preparing children for their first communion. At least two

Lithuanian bishops have been sent to unlimited exile without trial, and most recently a young priest, Romas Talanta, publically burned himself to death for political reasons, setting off the series of riots.

I take this time to urge Lithuanian-Americans, and indeed all Americans who cherish the freedoms of our land, to observe June 15 as a National Day of Mourning and Prayer in commemoration of the current struggle in Lithuania. That date, certainly not one for celebration, marks the anniversary of the Soviet Union's forceful occupation of Lithuania in 1940.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of this body to support the proposal in the same spirit with which they have supported the Captive Nations Weeks of past years. In the next month as we prepare again to take time out to remember the plight of the more than 27 captive nations, we must take special pains to voice our sympathy for, and encouragement to, the Lithuanian people. By our encouragement, we can afford them at least a measure of hope, for in the words of the Poet Matthew Arnold, "hope once crushed, is less quick to spring again." Free nations and captive nations everywhere will suffer unless hope is kept alive in Lithuania. Let us not deny them that.

NEW YORK STATE SPECIAL OLYMPICS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

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

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 17, and 18 more than 1,000 youngsters from all parts of New York State will be in Syracuse to participate in a track meet. They have earned the right to compete in the meet by winning local contests in which more than 13,000 children participated. From the Syracuse competition a team will be selected to test their skills against 2,000 other boys and girls from across the Nation in a meet in Los Angeles this August. All the young athletes involved in this program are mentally retarded.

The New York State Special Olympics for the Mentally Retarded and similar programs in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, have been made possible through the magnificent efforts of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation under the leadership of Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver.

The Syracuse meet has won the support of Syracuse University and the people of central New York, and I commend them all for their efforts in this most meaningful cause.

I would also like to pay a special tribute to the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation. The Special Olympics program has grown by more than 300 percent since 1968. Now, more than a quarter of a million mentally retarded boys and girls have the chance to know the thrill of competing against others of similar age and ability, and opportunity unavailable just a few short years ago.

The Special Olympics is a great boon to many mentally retarded children, giving them an opportunity to prove to

the world that mental retardation need not come hand in hand with physical inferiority, a mistaken assumption made all too often.

I urge all in central New York to support the games, and once again commend the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation and Mrs. Shriver for their efforts in making the Special Olympics the nationwide success it has become.

CAPITOL PAGE SCHOOL GRADUATION

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, last night it was my privilege to attend the commencement exercises of the Capitol Page School, which took place in the Ways and Means Committee room in the Longworth Building.

To the strains of the U.S. Navy Band, the 19 graduates marched solemnly to the rostrum. There was a full house—a large and very proud gathering of Members, friends, and relatives.

Among the graduates were two West Virginians—Michael Bruce Victorson, of 1531 Summit Drive, Charleston, W. Va.; and Daniel Glenn McGinn, of 1129 West 11th Street, Nitro, W. Va. That is a pretty good average for the State of West Virginia. But the average is even better when it is considered that six of the 19 page school graduates were named members of the National Honor Society, and two of the six are West Virginians—in other words, 100 percent of the West Virginia graduates are members of the National Honor Society. Victorson plans to study political science at West Virginia University, while McGinn will study political science at Washington and Lee University.

Additional honors came to the West Virginia pages who graduated last night. Daniel McGinn is vice president of the graduating class. Michael Victorson was honored by the presence of his grandfather, Rabbi Solomon Jacobson of Temple B'rith Achim, Petersburg, Va., who delivered the invocation and benediction.

Before being awarded their diplomas and a memorial plaque, the graduates were addressed by our colleague, the Honorable DANIEL J. FLOOD of Pennsylvania. It was a most impressive and moving address, delivered in the inimitable style for which Congressman Flood has become famous. The program and the text of Representative Flood's eloquent address follow:

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF CAPITOL PAGE SCHOOL

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ROOM, Washington, D.C., June 12, 1972.

PROGRAM

Prelude—U.S. Navy Band, Chief Musician, Arthur Accardo.

Processional, "Pomp and Circumstances"—Elgar.

Invocation—Rabbi Solomon Jacobson, Rabbi, Temple B'rith Achim.

Salute to the Flag—Audience.

Star Spangled Banner—Audience.

*Audience Standing.

Welcome—Mr. John C. Hoffman.

Salutatorian—Michael Partridge.

Selection—U.S. Navy Band.

Greetings—Mr. John D. Koontz, Associate Superintendent D.C. Public Schools.

Address—Honorable Daniel J. Flood, Congressman, 11th District, Pennsylvania.

Valedictorian—Bruce J. Porter.

Announcement of Honors—Mr. Hoffman.

Presentation of Diplomas—Mr. John D. Koontz.

Selection—U.S. Navy Band.

Benediction—Rabbi Solomon Jacobson.

Recessional—U.S. Navy Band.

Graduates

Gary Lee Atzman, Eugene A. Chapa, Jr.,

**H. Rodney Clark, Paulette Marie Desell,

Thomas L. Gonzales, Gregory Leon Hartman,

**Richard H. Kunkel, John James McCreary,

III, **Daniel Glenn McGinn.

Mitchell Lee Mirigian, **Michael Anthony

Partridge, **Bruce J. Porter, Julie Lynn Price,

Albert Lawrence Raithel, III, James J. Rapone, Jr.,

Mario Sebastian Rivera, Mitchell

Rodriguez, Bobby Earl Sullivan, **Michael

Bruce Victorson.

Class Officers

Lawrence Raithel—President.

Daniel McGinn—Vice President.

Paulette Desell—Secretary-Treasurer.

John McCreary—Sergeant-at-Arms.

Scholarships

National Merit Scholarship (to Duke University)—Bruce Porter.

U.S. Army Military Academy—Bruce Porter.

U.S. Naval Academy—Larry Raithel.

Nazareth College—Paulette Desell.

Harvard University—Rodney Clark.

Washington and Lee University—Dan McGinn.

Temple University—James J. Rapone, Jr.

Ushers

Chris Shea, Head Usher, Atlee Valentina, Daniel Schwich, Robert Mathias, Scott McGary.

Music by the United States Navy Band.

Decorations, U.S. Botanical Gardens.

TEXT OF REPRESENTATIVE DANIEL J. FLOOD

It is a great pleasure for me to be here with you tonight, and to share in your happiness on this occasion. I congratulate all who are graduating at this time, as well as your families, teachers, and friends who must feel a special sense of pride and satisfaction in your achievement. You are going forth from this place out into the world—or, at least, that is what commencement speakers traditionally say! In fact, of course, you are leaving a particular world, the world of capital hill, the world of political decision-making, for larger worlds, private and public, which will be the area of your future careers.

Having had a taste of this rather specialized world and the legislative experience which goes with it, you may very well find that you want to come back at a later time—who knows? Perhaps as a Member of that august body, the Congress of the United States. It may be my privilege tonight to be addressing—all unknown—future Representatives and Senators. If so, I wish you well!

In the last century a Senate page wrote an account of how he and his fellow pages would meet each day before the opening of the session and mimic the distinguished members of the Senate, each page taking the role of a famous Senator. The Senators themselves would quietly drift in at the back, watching with considerable interest the workings of this rump-session. I rather suspect something like that is still going on among the pages of both Houses.

I suppose you will carry with you for many years to come memories pleasant and unpleasant of snapping fingers and blinking lights.

**Members of National Honor Society.

And, of course, it may well be that you do not want to return—perhaps feeling that, as they say, enough is too much! Whatever the case may be . . . you have acquired some direct insight into the working of the Government and, I hope, some appreciation of the complexity of the issues which confront not only Members of Congress but all who must make and implement the decisions of government, in our troubled time.

You are graduating into a troubled time—a Nation and a world faced with grave and urgent problems, challenging man's knowledge and ability to the utmost. The call is for men and women who will be not only seekers of the good, the just, and the true, but pioneers, breaking new paths into the future, paths of peace and of knowledge, paths of understanding and good-will at home and abroad.

Something of that spirit of pioneering courage so much a part of our American heritage was recreated for us vividly this past season in the superb television account of the discovery of the Congo, the sage of Livingston and Stanley: many of you will have seen the series or perhaps read Allan Moorehead's accounts in *The White Nile* and *The Blue Nile*.

In all our racial memory and tradition, the river has always been counted as a thing of blessing. It was the river valley that was the cradle of civilization . . .

Egypt, you know, was the gift of the Nile. The ancient rivers of China were the places where civilization first came in those eastern lands.

The biblical tradition runs true to the same form; it was a river that went out from Eden to water the garden. All the way from those early chapters of "Genesis" to the last chapters in the book called "Revelation" where "He shewed me a pure river of water of life," it is always a glad cry: "There is a river!" "There is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God," The river of God is full of water." Or . . . as Ezekiel put it in his interesting vision of waters issuing from out the sanctuary of God, "Everything shall live whither the river cometh." "Everything shall live whither the river cometh." The river has that lifemaking gift of refreshment, of fertility, of power, of beauty.

The symbolism of the river is powerful and deep in our culture. Those of you who have read your T. S. Eliot will recall that the central theme of "The Wasteland" is the healing, lifegiving river and the effect of its absence in a time of drought. I suppose one of the most popular songs in American life is "Old Man River."

There are several very interesting things about rivers, which touch upon the character of human life as in a parable.

First—the river replenishes its own waters. No river in the world has all its water from a single fountain! The river, literally, drinks of brook after brook by the way!

Think how a river not only replenishes its own water, but think how it straightens its own course. It is interesting even in the short space of human lifetime, to see how those ox-bows change in the great river, the inside of the curve always eating away from the force of the water . . . the outside of the curve always and forever building itself up so that as the ages go on, the river eliminates its ox-bows and takes its direct course.

So with the mighty waters of the Amazon and the Mississippi.

Think how a river not only replenishes its own waters and straightens its own course, but purifies itself as it flows along. Perhaps, you will call it chemical dissipation, perhaps you will call it aeration, the exposure to air and breezes and rain and sunlight—perhaps, you will call it evaporation! The river doesn't let itself stay soiled. Literally, as it goes it is cleansed! So, because a river does these things . . . a river has always come to be the

symbol of peace. "Thy peace shall be as a river."

Peace is very much in our minds and hearts today as we confront a world still sorely troubled by wars and rumors of wars.

Peace, you know, means the possession of adequate resources—water, from many hillside, wild, vast catchment areas—water not only from this watershed, but from many another watersheds—underground rivers that break out in springs and rivulets—melting waters from many a snow field and many an ice field. Peace always depends on those deep resources.

So in the world and in our own Nation—the resources of peace must include arms, strength to preserve the peace, and something more—that deep will to peace in our hearts and minds, which can bridge hostility and overcome conflict.

Peace always comes with a unity of purpose. Nothing ever stops a river from its course. The river laughs at your dams as it would laughs at dams that the beavers have built. The river laughs at your stockades and your shorings because the river with its mighty patience is cutting through the mountain . . .

It is no figure of speech, you know, when you think of mountains being carried into the midst of the sea! That is exactly and precisely what the rivers are always and forever doing. And so, the rivers, as they run their course, are always a symbol of peace.

Just these qualities are foremost among those which you and I need if we are to lead meaningful and creative lives—the deep resources of mind and spirit, resources nourished by the many streams of knowledge and experience which flow into our lives, and some great central unity of purpose.

The secret of inner peace is to be found in that quiet integrity which can bring peace not only to our selves but to the world.

It was over a hundred years ago when David Livingstone came to Capetown; he came to explore all the heart, the unknown heart of the continent of Africa. Ten years later, he found himself by the bank of the Zambezi, flowing a mile wide by those native villages. The native people there had an interesting little canoe song, "The Zambezi—nobody knows whence it comes or whither it goes."

They sing it to the rhythm of the paddle in their canoes on that great river. Twenty years later, when Livingstone was dying, he found himself working northward along the shores of another and greater river. He never lived to see where that river flowed. The natives thought it very strange of him—why did he care anyway? "We never ask the river where it comes from or where it is going."

Most of us come to a point where we are very anxious to ask the river of life where it comes from and where it is going. It is a very usual thing, isn't it, to trace that river back—to feel that somehow if we understand enough biology, enough anthropology and modern psychology, then we will know all the secrets of life. Let's cast aside all camouflage and all whitewashing and go back to the hinterland, to the wild country, and find out the sources of our river! Very wild are those jungles and those thickets of the hinterland—jungles and thickets of the savage—jungles and thickets of the beast—jungles and thickets of animal reactions. So that is what life is.

There is the real answer put very simply, put in quite its lowest terms.

A number of recent books on animals and man (easily confusing the two!) might make you feel that life is like that.

But you know, there is another and a better way to understand the meaning of life than that. Instead of trying to follow the river to its sources, follow it to its mouth. It was William James, himself, who said, as a psychologist, that origins never prove anything.

It is often brought up in debate that of course human nature can't change itself—given these things and given these origins, it is just bound to be this way and that is all there is to it!

Do you remember the answer also given in terms of psychology? This is the very essence of human nature to change itself! The pull of life is greater than the push of life—the plans and the hopes and the purposes of life always more meaningful, more significant, more true than the mere memories, the vestigial recollections of what must have been in the past. The real way to understand life is to follow through to the destination of life—to the possibilities and destinies of life.

That, of course, is the great hope and promise before you on the horizons of Life. As you go forth into the world, be not only seekers but path-breakers for your fellow-men and women.

After Livingstone died, Stanley felt that the task of Livingstone had come to him as a solemn trust and obligation. With thirty-six men, he proceeded to sail down this unknown river, and a sort of shore relief followed their little boat alongside the stream. Many of them were killed, many of them died. For fifteen-hundred miles they followed that river. Stanley had asked the native where it went—they said "North, north, north, and on forever to the north." So, for awhile it seemed, and then the river began to turn north by west, and now it is flowing north-west and now with a great sweep almost west . . . now making a great circle south-west—fifteen hundred miles of that great river! Not the Nile, as Livingstone had guessed, not the Niger, but one of the world's greatest rivers! Stanley stood there looking over the seven-mile expanse where the mighty Congo flows into the ocean. And so, the native called Livingstone "the Seeker of the rivers," but they call Stanley "the Breaker of the path."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HAGAN (at the request of Mr. Boggs) for Tuesday, June 13, and Wednesday, June 14 on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. KEMP, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. COUGHLIN, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. VEYSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MATSUNAGA, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. REUSS, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BOLAND, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. HAMILTON, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BURKE of Florida (at the request of Mr. SHoup), for 15 minutes today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MIKVA (at the request of Mr. MAZZOLI), for 5 minutes today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ABBITT (at the request of Mr. MAZZOLI), for 30 minutes on June 14, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee notwithstanding the estimated cost of \$1,400.

Mr. BOLAND to revise and extend the remarks he made today on the conference report.

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

Mr. LANDGREBE in five instances.
Mr. HEINZ.
Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.
Mr. SCHWENGEL in two instances.
Mr. RIEGLE.
Mr. WYDLER in two instances.
Mr. SHOUP.
Mr. HORTON.
Mr. BOB WILSON.
Mr. WYMAN in two instances.
Mr. ZWACH.
Mr. BROTZMAN.
Mr. SCHNEEBELI.
Mr. VEYSEY.
Mr. RAILSBACK.
Mr. KEMP in two instances.
Mr. KEATING.
Mr. PELL in two instances.
Mr. DICKINSON.
Mr. FORSYTHE.
Mr. STEIGER of Arizona.
Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN in two instances.
Mr. SHRIVER in two instances.
Mr. BURKE of Florida.
Mr. SCHMITZ in five instances.
Mr. RAILSBACK in two instances.

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

Mr. EDWARDS of California in three instances.
Mr. RARICK in six instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. ROGERS in five instances.
Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.
Mr. HAGAN in three instances.
Mr. PUCINSKI in six instances.
Mr. DOW.
Mr. MONTGOMERY.
Mr. OBEY in four instances.
Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD.
Mr. BOLLING in two instances.
Mr. FLOOD in two instances.
Mr. BINGHAM in three instances.
Mr. JONES of Tennessee in two instances.
Mr. O'NEILL in three instances.
Mr. POBELL in two instances.
Mr. BADILLO.
Mr. WOLFF.
Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts in two instances.
Mr. MURPHY of New York in two instances.
Mr. DENT.
Mr. HARRINGTON in two instances.
Mr. BENNETT.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the

Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 82. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. Government urge the establishment of a United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Environment to which the United States would contribute its fair share; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 11417. An act to amend the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 in order to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on June 12, 1972, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 9096. To amend chapter 19 of title 38 of the United States Code, to extend coverage under servicemen's group life insurance to cadet and midshipmen at the service academies of the Armed Forces.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 14, 1972, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2079. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Moscow on May 26, 1972 (H. Doc. 92-311); was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

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. KASTENMEIER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 14974. A bill to amend certain provisions of law relating to the compensation of the Federal representatives on the Southern and Western Interstate Nuclear Boards; with amendments (Rept. No. 92-1124). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 15439. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of compensation for disabled veter-

ans, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 92-1125). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. S. 3343. An act to amend chapter 21 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of the grant payable for specially adapted housing for disabled veterans; with amendments (Rept. No. 92-1126). 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. ASPIN (for himself and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

H.R. 15456. A bill to provide that existing Federal tax subsidies will terminate on January 1, 1974, and to provide for a maximum duration of 2 years for Federal tax subsidies hereafter enacted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIESTER:

H.R. 15457. A bill to provide for a procedure to investigate and render decisions and recommendations with respect to grievances and appeals of employees of the Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 15458. A bill to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 15459. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the classification of certain ceramic articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 15460. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and carry out a forestry incentives program to encourage a higher level of forest resource protection, development, and management by small non-industrial private and non-Federal public forest land owners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 15461. A bill to facilitate compliance with the treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed November 23, 1970, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 15462. A bill to remove certain limitations on annual operation and maintenance expenditures applicable to the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD (for himself and Mr. BIAGGI):

H.R. 15463. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to certain law enforcement officers in reimbursement for costs incurred by such officers in certain legal actions arising out of the performance of official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. NEDZI, and Mr. O'HARA):

H.R. 15464. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to certain law enforcement officers in reimbursement for costs incurred by such officers in certain legal actions arising out of the performance of official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself and Mr. PELL):

H.R. 15465. A bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for the establishment of single-factor rates under a through bill of lading for the transportation of property in the foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRASSO:

H.R. 15466. A bill to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program by amending the Employment Security Amendments of 1970; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 15467. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish and administer a program of direct Federal employment to improve the quality of the environment, the public lands, Indian reservations, and commonly owned and shared resources through a program of recreational development, reforestation, and conservation management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 15468. A bill to establish a National Human Resources Conservation Corps to rehabilitate persons convicted of violating certain narcotic drug laws and persons who volunteer for membership in such corps and to improve the quality of environment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 15469. A bill to quitclaim the interest of the United States to certain land in Escondido, Calif.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WARE:

H.R. 15470. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the disposal of certain surplus property for court and law enforcement purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ABOUREZEK:

H.R. 15471. A bill to reduce interest rates on SBA disaster loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BETTS (for himself and Mr. WAGGONER):

H.R. 15472. A bill to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States to promote full employment and restore a diversified production base; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to stem the outflow of U.S. capital, jobs, technology, and production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 15473. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that certain additional amounts received by retired servicemen employed in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall be treated as subsistence or uniform allowances or as amounts received as commutation of quarters; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GIAIMO (for himself, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ROY, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 15474. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of and research in Cooley's anemia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SENTERFIELD, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ROY, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 15475. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts (for herself, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. CLARK, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FISH, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. RYAN, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. WINN):

H.R. 15476. A bill to establish in the Public Health Service an institute for research on dysautonomia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 15477. A bill to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans by providing improved job counseling, training, and placement service for veterans; by providing an employment preference for disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era under contracts entered into by departments and agencies of the Federal Government for the procurement of goods and services; by providing for an action program within the departments and agencies of the Federal Government for the employment of disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era; by providing a minimum amount that may be paid to ex-servicemen under the unemployment compensation law; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 15478. A bill to require contractors of departments and agencies of the United States engaged in the production of motion picture films to pay prevailing wages; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STEELE:

H.R. 15479. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of compen-

sation for disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 15480. A bill to amend chapter 21 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of the grant payable for specialty adapted housing for disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 15481. A bill to provide increases in railroad retirement benefits comparable to those provided by the Social Security Amendments of 1972; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOGGS (for himself and Mr. GERALD R. FORD):

H.J. Res. 1227. Joint resolution approving the acceptance by the President for the United States of the Interim Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself, Mr. DANIELSON, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

H.J. Res. 1228. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself, Mr. QUIE, Mr. BELL, and Mrs. MINN):

H. Res. 1016. Resolution authorizing travel to the Third International Conference on Adult Education; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 15482. A bill for the relief of Stefan Wiedersperg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 15483. A bill to provide for the striking of medals to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of the Polish astronomer Nicholas Copernicus; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 15484. A bill providing for the extension of patents Nos. 2,710,876, 2,703,788, and 2,464,240; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15485. A bill for the relief of Olinda Bazen Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A VACATION IN AMERICA

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, summer is the time for a family vacation. At the risk of being labeled a travel agent, I would like to point out the virtues of relaxing in rural America.

I am enclosing an article about Keosauqua on the Des Moines River in the First District of Iowa. Hotel Manning and the natural beauty of the immediate area are examples of what can be found across the Nation. Certainly, one does not need to go far, or spend a great deal to enjoy a vacation.

The article follows:

[From the Iowa City Press-Citizen, June 7, 1972]

HISTORY, ANTIQUES, "IOWANA" STILL UNSPOILED BY COMMERCIALISM: VAN BUREN COUNTY—THE PLACE WHERE IOWA BEGAN (By Lillian McLaughlin)

KEOSAUQUA, IOWA.—For a vacation in Iowa, where better to be than Van Buren County, the place where Iowa began?

A few miles south of Eldon on Iowa 16, you are in Van Burenland. It's a grand entrance along a smooth highway that plays tag with the Des Moines River and a single railroad track down to Iowa 1 into Keosauqua.

Home base is a landmark by the Keosauqua Bridge, Hotel Manning, built by "A Great Builder of Southeast Iowa," Edwin Manning, as a general store and bank in 1854, remodeled into a hotel in 1893.

Fondly known by its patrons as the old "steamboat hotel," it has withstood four floods. Its outside glass door panes etched

with H. M. represents its three owners, Manning, Bertha Mayers and since 1944, Mabel Miller.

Guests rocking on the great second floor veranda no longer see steamboats pass, only recreational craft and an occasional fisherman along the shore.

Only a few of the rooms in the Hotel Manning have private baths, tucked into a corner of the great rooms. The telephone's in the lobby and the color TV in the "lounge," a big central hallway upstairs.

The furnishings are motley: a handsome highback old walnut bed in one room, three iron ones in another. A guest may hang his coat in that big painted wooden wardrobe or on a hat tree made from a small tree-trunk.

But the generous old rooms are kept spic and span. The ceilings are 15 feet high. There are a few great bay windows that are look-outs up and down the river.