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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, September 7, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Msgr. Thomas Cawley, V.F., LL.D., Visitation Parish, Johnstown, Pa., offered the following prayer:

O God, the Source of wisdom and knowledge, we humbly beseech You to enlighten the minds and to strengthen the wills of the men and women in this assembly so that they may clearly see, and have the courage to enact, the measures that will promote the general welfare of the people who have sent them here.

Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct their deliberations, so that they may tend to the preservation of domestic tranquillity and the insuring of national happiness, the continuation of a reasonable prosperity, the establishment of job opportunities for all who wish to work, and are qualified to work, that they may help to terminate the Vietnam war, on conditions of honor, and with a guarantee to the South Vietnamese of freedom from the danger of attack by enemies outside their borders, and of corruption within, and tend finally to the establishment of a lasting peace, with justice for all, throughout the entire world.

We ask these blessings of You in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Your Son, who lives forever and ever. 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 amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3323) entitled "An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to enlarge the authority of the National Heart and Lung Institute in order to advance the national attack against diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the lungs, and blood, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 976) entitled "An act to promote competition among motor vehicle manufacturers in the design and production of safe motor ve-

hicles having greater resistance to damage, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HART, Mr. MOSS, Mr. COOK, and Mr. GRIFFIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that Mr. MAGNUSON was appointed as a conferee on the bill (H.R. 14989) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes" in lieu of Mr. Ellender, deceased.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 89-491, appointed Mr. MONTAÑA as a member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in lieu of Mr. PASTORE, resigned.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 91-452, appointed Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. COOK, and Mr. GURNEY as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND MONSIGNOR THOMAS CAWLEY

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues in the House, the prayer this morning was offered by Rev. Msgr. Thomas Cawley, who has had a rewarding and illustrious career.

Monsignor Cawley was born in St. Augustine, Pa., the youngest of 10 children.

Monsignor Cawley attended St. Vincent Prep School, College, and Seminary, where he was an outstanding athlete. During his years at St. Vincent he was given several opportunities by the major league teams to play baseball.

Instead Monsignor Cawley chose the priesthood and in February of 1923 was ordained a priest in the Order of St. Benedict.

He was the first principal of the Johnstown Catholic High School. He assumed that position within 1 week after he was ordained. He served in that position for 28 years.

In February of 1951 he became the pastor of the Visitation Parish of Johnstown, Pa., where he has served continuously from that time until now. Prior to

assuming his duties as pastor of the Church of the Visitation, he also served at Our Mother of Sorrows Church in Johnstown, Pa.

He will celebrate in February of next year his golden jubilee in the priesthood.

This, I believe, is an outstanding record for an individual who has devoted his life to God, to people, and particularly to the young people of this country.

It is a pleasure for us to have had him here today.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM S. HILL

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

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to advise my colleagues of the death of the Honorable William S. Hill who so ably served the Second District of Colorado for 18 years in the House of Representatives. He was first elected from the district, I now have the privilege of representing, in 1940 and he was reelected every 2 years until his retirement in 1958.

During his distinguished lifetime, Bill Hill served as a legislator, teacher, businessman, and farmer. While a Member of the House, he rose to the chairmanship of the Select Committee on Small Business and to a position of high standing on the Agriculture Committee. Because of his unselfish willingness to help, I personally benefited from the experience he gained in Congress, and it made my adjustment to congressional chores much easier than would otherwise have been the case.

Although Bill Hill was born and educated in Kansas, he came to Colorado as a young man with his bride, the former Rachel Trower, and homesteaded north of Cheyenne Wells, Colo., where he taught school. Later he was to become the principal and then the superintendent of schools at Laporte, Colo.

In 1919, Bill Hill became Colorado's first 4-H Club leader, and in the early 1920's, he served as secretary of the Colorado Farm Bureau. Between 1924 and 1928 Bill Hill served in the Colorado House of Representatives. At that time he was in the real estate business in Fort Collins, and in 1927 he bought a farm implement dealership. His first try at winning election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1938 fell short, and Bill Hill was appointed personal secretary to former Colorado Gov. Ralph Carr. In 1940 he won the first of nine consecutive races for Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my colleagues in the House and especially those who served in this distinguished body with Bill Hill, will be as saddened as I was to learn of his death during the Labor Day recess. Mrs. Brotzman joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Hill, their son, Alden T. Hill of Fort Collins, Colo., and the other members of the Hill family.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROTZMAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I regretfully read of Bill Hill's passing. It brought back some of the finest memories that I have of my early years here in the House of Representatives. My life was enriched by my close friendship with Bill Hill.

Bill Hill went out of his way to try to be helpful, friendly, and cooperative in every way with new Members.

The legislative record he wrote in the House is one that will go down as outstanding for the people of the Second District, the people of the State of Colorado, and the citizens of America.

For those of us who were privileged to know him we benefited greatly from his friendliness, his high ideals, and his determined effort to do at all times what was good for the country.

I extend to his family my condolences in this hour of sadness.

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

Mr. BROTZMAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. ALBERT. I join the gentleman in the well in this expression of sorrow at the death of my friend, Bill Hill.

I knew Mr. Hill from the first day that I came to the Congress. I served for many years on the Committee on Agriculture with him.

He was a close friend. He was every inch a gentleman and a person who loved life and who lived a very full life. He lived a long and beautiful life. I am not sure what his age was at his death, but he retired several years ago voluntarily.

He was a wonderful gentleman and he and his wonderful wife were friends of Mrs. Albert and me. Our lives were enriched to have been able to know them while Bill served in the House. We join in extending our deepest condolences to Mrs. Hill.

Mr. BOGGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROTZMAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BOGGS. I should like to join in the remarks made by the distinguished Speaker and the distinguished minority leader.

Bill Hill was a close friend of Members on both sides of the aisle. I think every Member who served here with him knew him, liked him, respected him, and knew of his dedication to his constituency, his State, and our country.

If I remember correctly, I read in the press that he lived to be 84.

Mr. BROTZMAN. That is correct.

Mr. BOGGS. That is a long life for any one of us, and I hope that his latter years were happy ones.

I thank the gentleman for yielding and express to his family my sorrow and that of my own family to his family.

Mr. BROTZMAN. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to join with my colleague from Colorado in saying that I, too, served here with Bill Hill. He was a Member of Congress who served his district and his country well.

He had a lovely wife and left a lovely widow, Rachel. I wish for Rachel the best of everything.

Mr. BROTZMAN. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and service of the late Honorable William S. Hill.

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

There was no objection.

REFURNISHING OF THE SPEAKER'S LOBBY

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I doubt that I will ever become reconciled to the alleged facelifting that has taken place in the next room otherwise and commonly known as the Speaker's lounge. It seems to me it is a cross between a high-falutin' cocktail bar and a tearoom. I cannot really describe it.

I understand that the new rug, and all its gaudy colors, cost somewhere around \$30,000. It seems to me that in this time of stress and strain financially we might have been spared a rug of that cost.

I am going to await some facts and figures on the alleged transformation that has taken place, including the new, white upholstered furniture, marble top tables, and crystal chandeliers.

Apparently, the deeper we go in debt around this place, the more plush become the surroundings. If there is any way to do it, I suggest that the old furnishings be restored and we get back to normal.

Mr. BOGGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished majority leader. Perhaps he can give me some facts and figures as to who directed this and why.

Mr. BOGGS. As he well knows, I have great respect for the gentleman. He is an expert at citing facts and figures. The facts and figures are readily available and can be obtained from the Architect of the Capitol, an appointee of the President. I suggest the gentleman direct his inquiry to the Architect, but I will also say that I do not think it is so terribly extravagant.

I may not exactly agree with the motif, the decor, but I find it not too unusual for a chamber of this kind to have a rug. I think that is all right.

Mr. GROSS. Evidently the gentleman

has been in consultation with the Architect of the Capitol. Suppose he just give us a horseback figure as to what all of this cost.

Mr. BOGGS. I find horseback figures ordinarily bad figures. The gentleman is very anxious to get his figures. I suggest he conduct his own inquiries.

Mr. HALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I wonder if my friend knows that one of our colleagues, an esteemed Member who engages in interring of remains and runs a pretty fancy parlor, walked into our refurbished Speaker's lobby for the first time and said, "Where is the body?"

We all like comfort and even splendor in its proper place and time. I cannot exactly guess how long the Speaker's "parlor" is—even when lighted with \$25,000 chandeliers—but with 435 Members in this body—and that is usually only when the National Capitol Historical Society takes a picture of the House in session—and counting 2 feet per Member plus the cost of the wheat-stubble-thick rug in the "parlor" at slightly over \$30,000, its value to the taxpayers amounts to about \$68 a foot. Figuring the price of some of the fine leather shoes that some of us are able to afford, I guess that altogether there is approximately \$200 in U.S. currency protecting each Member of this Chamber from resting their bare soles on the floor. If one were to continue pondering and attempt to compute—I shudder when I say "compute"—with our own electronic voting just around the corner—if one were to figure the dollar amount for the total restoration and support of this proud old building, one could easily calculate that there are millions of taxpayers' dollars preventing the collective esteemed colleagues of this body from resting their feet firmly on the ground.

Should this evolve, they might—just might—deem it worth informed citizens' judicious, all-out, and responsible action at the polls in November.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to yield to the minority leader. I hope he can shed some light on the cost of the new furniture and where it came from.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I do not have the cost figure, and I agree with the majority leader that the best source is the Architect of the Capitol.

I do not object too much to the changes. My only objection to it is the fact that the furniture did not come from the furniture capital of the world, Grand Rapids, Mich.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE FINANCING OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 140(g), Public Law 92-318, the chairman appoints as members of the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. BRADEN, of Indiana; and Mr. DELLENBACK, of Oregon.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 354]

Abourezk	Ford,	Pepper
Abzug	William D.	Pirnie
Anderson, III.	Fuqua	Pryor, Ark.
Ashley	Galifianakis	Pucinski
Aspinall	Gallagher	Reid
Baring	Giulmo	Rhodes
Barrett	Goldwater	Rooney, N.Y.
Bell	Grasso	Ruppe
Blanton	Gray	Ryan
Blatnik	Green, Pa.	St Germain
Bow	Hansen, Wash.	Sandman
Brasco	Harrington	Scherle
Brinkley	Hastings	Scheuer
Brown, Mich.	Hathaway	Schneebell
Camp	Helstoski	Schwengel
Carey, N.Y.	Jones, Tenn.	Scott
Carney	Karsh	Shipley
Celler	Keith	Sisk
Chamberlain	Koch	Smith, N.Y.
Chisholm	Landrum	Springer
Clark	Lloyd	Stanton
Clay	Long, La.	James V.
Colmer	Lujan	Stephens
Corman	McCloskey	Stokes
Cotter	McClure	Stuckey
Coughlin	McDonald,	Talcott
Davis, Ga.	Mich.	Teague, Calif.
Davis, Wis.	McEwen	Teague, Tex.
Dent	McKevitt	Thompson, N.J.
Diggs	McMillan	Thone
Dingell	Mailliard	Van Deerlin
Dorn	Mathias, Calif.	Vander Jagt
Dow	Melcher	Vanik
Dowdy	Miller, Calif.	Veysey
Dwyer	Mink	Whalley
Edmondson	Mitchell	Wiggins
Edwards, Ala.	Mollohan	Wilson
Edwards, Calif.	Moorhead	Charles H.
Elberg	Mosher	Wright
Esch	Murphy, N.Y.	Yates
Evins, Tenn.	Nichols	
Flowers	Pelly	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 311 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On August 16, 1972:

H.R. 9936. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for a current listing of each drug manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by a registrant under that act, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15892. An act to authorize for a limited period additional loan assistance under the Small Business Act for disaster victims, to provide for a study and report to the Congress by the President setting forth recommendations for a comprehensive revision of disaster relief legislation, and for other purposes.

On August 17, 1972:

H.R. 1462. An act to provide for the establishment of the Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site, in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 9545. An act to amend section 6(b) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands relating to qualifications necessary for election as a member of the legislature.

On August 18, 1972:

H.J. Res. 1278. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1973, and for other purposes.

On August 19, 1972:

H.R. 9092. An act to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes.

On August 20, 1972:

H.R. 2127. An act for the relief of the estate of Charles Zonars, deceased;

H.R. 11632. An act for the relief of Vincent J. Sindone;

H.R. 14106. An act to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to authorize increased appropriations; and

H.R. 16254. An act making certain disaster relief supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1973, and for other purposes.

On August 22, 1972:

H.R. 2131. An act for the relief of the Howrey Lumber Co.;

H.R. 5065. An act to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6957. An act to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in the State of Idaho, to temporarily withdraw certain national forest land in the State of Idaho from the operation of the U.S. mining laws, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10676. An act for the relief of Lester L. Stiteler;

H.R. 13324. An act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce, and for related purposes;

H.R. 15097. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15690. An act making appropriations for Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

On August 25, 1972:

H.R. 15586. An act making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian regional development programs, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

On August 29, 1972:

H.R. 755. An act to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, and the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933, to convert criminal penalties to civil penalties in certain instances, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2394. An act for the relief of Antonio Benavides;

H.R. 2703. An act for the relief of Mrs. Concepcion Garcia Balauro;

H.R. 3413. An act for the relief of Dr. David G. Simons, lieutenant colonel, U.S. Air Force (retired);

H.R. 5158. An act for the relief of Maria Rosa Martins;

H.R. 5814. An act to amend section 2735 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the finality of settlement effected under section 2733, 2734(a), 2734(b), or 2737;

H.R. 8549. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to broaden the authority of the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain admiralty claims administratively, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9256. An act for the relief of Kyong Ok Goodwin (Nee Won);

H.R. 10310. An act to establish the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge;

H.R. 10713. An act for the relief of Wilma Busto Koch;

H.R. 11185. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with regard to the exempt status of veterans' organizations, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12392. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, section 1491, to authorize the Court of Claims to implement its judgments for compensation;

H.R. 15474. An act 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; and

H.R. 15580. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, and for other purposes.

On August 30, 1972:

H.R. 12931. An act to provide for improving the economy and living conditions in rural America.

WHEAT INDUSTRY COUNCIL

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not favor the proposal before the House to create a Wheat Industry Council and otherwise commit Federal resources to a program devoted to the stimulation of the wheat producing industry. While it is true that this project would be reasonably self-supporting, it would not be entirely so and I am opposed to authorizing the expenditure of Federal funds for the purposes set forth. Whatever the situation might be in other years and other circumstances, it is clear today that the wheat industry needs no stimulation from anyone.

The U.S. detente with Russia and the administration's support of wheat sales to the U.S.S.R., coupled with financing by the Export-Import Bank, have combined to create a very strong buyers' market in this commodity which is raising prices and will undoubtedly redound to the benefit of the producers. For this reason, therefore, as a matter of principle I oppose Federal involvement and have voted against this bill.

CONGRESSMAN BEVILL SUPPORTS STRONG MILITARY DEFENSE

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

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, since the Cuban missile confrontation the Russians have embarked on a deliberate course of obtaining military superiority over the United States.

The Soviets currently have the SS9 missile, capable of carrying 25 megatons—a U.S. Minuteman II carries about 1 to 2 megatons. Prior to the May 26 SALT agreement, the Soviets had dug 25 silos for a new missile even larger than the SS9. And they are building new nuclear-powered strategic ballistic missile submarines at a rate of seven to nine per year and could at this rate have twice as many such submarines as the United States in 5 years.

It is estimated that the Soviets now have a total of about 340 to 350 sub-

marines, all built since World War II. About 100 of these are nuclear powered.

The total U.S. force is 137 submarines, 95 of which are nuclear powered, the remainder diesel powered. Most of our diesel units were built during World War II.

There have been several proposals offered in Congress recently to cut our defense spending drastically.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to broad cuts in the defense budget.

If history teaches us anything, it is surely that weakness invites attack. This country must not be lulled into a false sense of security because of various agreements with the Russians and other nations. We must not allow our strength to dwindle while these other countries continue to build up their forces.

I believe it is most important that we go forward with a program to maintain an adequate military defense. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I intend to continue supporting sufficient appropriations to insure that this country remains strong militarily.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2, UNIFORMED SERVICES HEALTH PROFESSIONS REVITALIZATION ACT

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2) to establish a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and to provide scholarships to selected persons for education in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions, 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 16, 1972.)

Mr. HÉBERT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that only yesterday, the other body adopted the conference report filed on H.R. 2.

As you are aware, H.R. 2 is a bill which, as indicated in its title, will establish a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and will also provide scholarships to selected persons for education in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions.

This bill, H.R. 2, received the overwhelming approval of this body on November 3, 1971. At that time, it passed the House with a vote of 351 yeas to 31 nays.

Unfortunately, on June 6, 1972, the other body, in acting on this bill, saw fit to amend it in a number of particulars. The principal amendment sought by the

Senate was the deletion of the authority for the establishment of a medical school for the Armed Forces.

As a consequence of this action by the Senate, the House disagreed to the Senate amendments and a conference was agreed to by the Senate.

The conferees, after very careful and serious discussion, agreed to the House version of the bill and therefore restored the authorization for the establishment of the medical school.

Thus, the bill before you today is almost identical in every substantive provision to that which was passed so overwhelmingly by the House on November 3, 1971.

The conference agreement, in accordance with the rules of the House, was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on August 16, 1972, 28362-28365, and is also printed as a House document, Report No. 92-1350.

To say that I am pleased with the results of the conference in reaching an agreement and accepting the House version of this legislation is hardly an accurate reflection of my feelings. I am truly ecstatic.

As many of the older Members of this body are aware, I have fought this legislative battle for this legislative objective for more years than I care to recount. A quarter of a century has passed since I first envisioned the establishment of a medical academy for the Armed Forces.

I have pursued that dream relentlessly for these 25 years with scant success until this Congress.

Perhaps, my dear colleague on the other side of the aisle, Dr. HALL, summed it up most appropriately when he said that the time has finally come for this dream to become a reality.

I know that many other Members of this body have shared this dream with me, and I will therefore not attempt to call the roll for fear that I might miss one or more of my colleagues who have joined me in this worthy cause. However, I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for their patience and invaluable assistance.

This is truly constructive legislation which will, in one way or another, contribute to the well-being of every American.

I trust the House will adopt this conference report without a dissenting vote.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate most sincerely our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT) for his leadership in this very important development. Some of us joined with the gentleman as early as 9 or 10 years ago in the introduction of similar legislation because we felt that the leadership of the gentleman from Louisiana in this field was extremely critical, and because there was a very definite need for the institution that this legislation envisions, plus the scholarships that the program will herewith initiate by virtue of the passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I think the entire Nation

owes the distinguished Chairman a very deep vote of thanks.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I certainly do sincerely thank the gentleman from Texas for his contribution, and for his very generous remarks concerning my effort. It is because of people like the gentleman from Texas through the years who came to my aid and assistance that we are able to bring to a finality today what I believe will go down as one of the most important pieces of legislation that the Congress has passed in the last half century.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to my dear friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding, and I would ask him if there is anything in the conference report that provides for the accelerated release of medical officers from the various branches of the services?

Mr. HÉBERT. The answer is "No." The officer who takes advantage of either the medical academy or the scholarship program at private medical schools is committed to spend at least 1 year for each of the years that he has received Government assistance. In other words, under the medical program if it takes 7 years then he is committed to give 7 years of service.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask the gentleman one other question. Although it does not pertain particularly to the conference report I have been informed in recent days that certain hospitals operated by the services are doing face-lifting jobs for the wives of retired high-ranking officers. Has the gentleman any information concerning this?

Mr. HÉBERT. That has not come to my attention, and I never heard of it until the gentleman mentioned it now. However, if the gentleman would desire, I would be happy to have the committee look into the matter.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot understand why, with the need for medical services in the civilian segment of our population, there should be medical officers assigned to this sort of thing. I would hope that the gentleman and his committee would take a look to ascertain whether the information I have been given is accurate.

Mr. HÉBERT. We shall certainly take a look into it, definitely.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. BENNETT).

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with all of the other Members in deeply congratulating the chairman in connection with this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate our able chairman, Congressman HÉBERT, on the great leadership he has shown in bringing this measure to final successful enactment. Today is indeed a great day, in that this measure so long needed is now about to become law. It will mean much to our servicemen in improved health care and it gives the country a chance

to eliminate, eventually, the doctors' draft, the only draft we have that is based on a person's professional attainment. In my opinion this measure is really landmark legislation, perhaps the most important and meritorious bill passed by this Congress.

I have been interested in establishing a medical school for the Armed Forces for over 2 decades. It seems very consistent with the proposals of George Washington in 1790 and 1796 when he recommended a national university and also a national military academy. A similar bill was introduced by me in the 84th Congress, January 13, 1955. Since that time I have reintroduced such bills and others to achieve a better medical program for our military, which would also help all U.S. citizens.

There is a critical health manpower need in the United States today, as was pointed out in the recent report on the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971. While we have 332,000 physicians in active practice today, we need 50,000 more today, and the National Institute of Public Health reports we will be 28,000 doctors short by 1980.

An Armed Forces medical school would help solve this shortage of doctors, not only for the military, but also for civilians, particularly in areas of great need.

A military medical school would stop the rapid turnover of doctors in the Armed Forces, which one report states totals some 5,000 each year. It would save the Government money in training and indoctrination costs because there would be greater permanency of service. Students attending the military medical school would be the best trained in America, and the staff and faculty would be of the highest quality, drawing upon the expertise of the civilian practice and the military. Students would be exposed not only to the basic medical teaching available at civilian medical colleges, but also to additional facets of military clinical medicine.

The Government now pays 40 percent of all health care in the United States, totaling \$67 billion, including 30 percent of all medical facilities construction. A military medical school would be of comparative minuscule cost, and the challenge to the faculty and students would be enormously attractive and beneficial to our total society.

There is wide support for an Armed Forces medical school among doctors. For example, my good friend, Dr. Leo M. Wachtel of Jacksonville, Fla., one of the most outstanding doctors in the Nation, wrote to me about my legislation to establish the medical school:

This appears to me to be a desirable step in the right direction for the obvious purpose of assisting young men and women to obtain a medical education and at the same time provide physicians for armed services. I personally think it is a good bill and can find no part in it that might be objectionable to any of the members of organized medicine.

Additionally, Dr. Louis M. Rousselot, the former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment, wrote to me on October 6, 1970:

I am strongly in favor of the establishment of a Uniformed Services University of

the Health Services under the broad concepts covered.

I urge passage of this bill.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to join in support of this conference report. It has been a long, hard pull over many years. Now, today is a day of final victory. We are doing something today which I believe in the future will be looked upon with gratitude by our fellow countrymen. Today is a red-letter day not only for the men and women in the services and their dependents but for all America.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond briefly to the gentleman from Iowa concerning his inquiry to the chairman of the committee, Mr. HÉBERT.

During the recent August recess it was my privilege to visit a large Army hospital near where I was visiting with my daughter and her family in California. It is one of the greatest Army hospitals in America, Fitzsimons General, in Denver. I can assure all of my colleagues that they were so busy at that hospital with returnees from Vietnam, that they had no time to do or perform any of the frivolous operations the gentleman from Iowa has said he has heard of in military hospitals.

Returning to the conference report, let me conclude by extending congratulations to Chairman HÉBERT for his long and determined fight. H.R. 2 will at last become law and stand as a tribute to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. PIKE).

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether this is the appropriate time to make this suggestion or not, but I would simply observe that, talking with the other members of the committee, and having watched the effort and energy and love that the chairman has put into this project over the years, I think it might be appropriate if sometime down the road when this edifice is constructed and in operation, it might be designated "The F. Edward Hébert School of Military Medicine."

Mr. HÉBERT. That, coming from my friend, the gentleman from New York, is most appreciated, but I must direct his attention to the fact that they usually name these buildings after a man who is dead—and I hope I am around a little bit longer than that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to add my commendations and compliments to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services.

I would say definitely, in addition to his erstwhile comments that this is an idea that has perhaps been too late aborning. Certainly, this is an improved bill, Mr. Speaker—in the eyes of some of us—even over that bill which passed

so overwhelmingly in the House. I say it is improved because it puts us back on a principled basis wherein appropriations will be annual and on a line-item basis of authorization; and indeed, as unusual as it may seem, the other body reduced the overall cost.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report we bring to you—unanimously—is the answer to the "zero draft effects" being sought by the Department of Defense and Selective Service which applies specifically to previous discriminatory legislation involving doctors and nurses by profession only.

It does much more than that. In addition to the five principal differences reported in the joint report of the conferees for the other body and the House, it has come up with a workable solution vesting wide powers in the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with other Cabinet branches of the Government, and leaving wide latitude for the Board of Regents to be appointed under his aegis, and for their rapid and efficient effectuation of this bill. The method of selection, the maintenance of scholarships in civilian institutions, the provision for 20 percent accretion to civilian needs from those that can be spared from the Uniform Services University of Health Sciences make it most workable.

So, Mr. Speaker we have here an idea finally being born, fathered by one of the patriarchs of the Congress on a most legitimate basis, which will provide not only the utilization of all of the vast and available medical facilities, including the National Institute of Pathology, the National Library of Medicine, the National Institutes of Health, the Armed Forces Radiation Research Institute, and the three great hospitals, the Malcolm Grow Hospital at Andrews Air Force Base, the Bethesda Naval Hospital in Bethesda, and the great Army Medical Center—just to mention a few within the 25-mile radius, which have certainly been underutilized; but we have a method of creating an esprit de corps among professionals so that we will undoubtedly take a great stride forward toward solving the problem of retention of a rare and scarce and critical category of highly trained personnel, and we will no longer lose our chiefs of the services. The ultimate objective of all this, Mr. Speaker, is to maintain quality medical care in both military and civilian life.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud signer of this conference report. I think this bill that has been engendered and brought into being by the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana, is worthy of passage.

Mr. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman from Missouri. I must say to the Members of this House the gentleman from Missouri has been one of the most valuable assistants I have had, as has the gentleman from Florida. I started the ball rolling on this proposal 25 years ago.

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

The previous question was ordered.
The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the

Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THONE. 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 310, nays 13, not voting 108, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

YEAS—310

Abbutt	Diggs	Lennon
Abernethy	Donohue	Lent
Abzug	Downing	Link
Adams	Drinan	Long, Md.
Addabbo	Dulski	McClory
Alexander	Duncan	McCollister
Anderson	du Pont	McCulloch
Calif.	Eckhardt	McDade
Anderson	Erlenborn	McFall
Tenn.	Eshleman	McKay
Andrews, Ala.	Evans, Colo.	McKinney
Andrews,	Fascell	Macdonald,
N. Dak.	Findley	Mass.
Annunzio	Fish	Madden
Archer	Fisher	Mahon
Arends	Flood	Mallory
Ashbrook	Flynt	Martin
Ashley	Foley	Mathis, Ga.
Aspin	Ford, Gerald R.	Matsunaga
Badillo	Forsythe	Mayne
Baker	Fountain	Mazzoli
Barrett	Frelinghuysen	Meeds
Begich	Frenzel	Metcalfe
Belcher	Frey	Michel
Bennett	Fulton	Mikva
Bergland	Garmatz	Miller, Ohio
Betts	Gaydos	Mills, Ark.
Bevill	Gettys	Mills, Md.
Biaggi	Gonzalez	Minish
Blester	Goodling	Minshall
Bingham	Green, Oreg.	Mitchell
Boggs	Griffin	Mizell
Boland	Griffiths	Mollohan
Bolling	Grover	Monagan
Brademas	Gubser	Montgomery
Bray	Gude	Moorehead
Brooks	Hagan	Morgan
Broomfield	Haley	Moss
Brotzman	Hall	Murphy, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Hamilton	Myers
Broyhill, N.C.	Hammer-	Natcher
Broyhill, Va.	schmidt	Nedzi
Buchanan	Hanley	Nelsen
Burke, Fla.	Hanna	Nix
Burke, Mass.	Hansen, Idaho	Obey
Burleson, Tex.	Harsha	O'Hara
Burlison, Mo.	Harvey	O'Konski
Burton	Hawkins	O'Neill
Byrne, Pa.	Hays	Passman
Byron	Hébert	Patman
Cabell	Hechler, W. Va.	Patten
Caffery	Heckler, Mass.	Perkins
Carlson	Heinz	Pettis
Carter	Helstoski	Peyser
Casey, Tex.	Henderson	Pike
Cederberg	Hicks, Mass.	Poage
Celler	Hicks, Wash.	Podeil
Chappell	Hillis	Powell
Clark	Hogan	Preyer, N.C.
Clausen,	Holifield	Price, Ill.
Don H.	Horton	Price, Tex.
Clawson, Del	Hosmer	Purcell
Clay	Howard	Quile
Cleveland	Hull	Quillen
Collier	Hungate	Rallsback
Collins, Ill.	Hunt	Randall
Collins, Tex.	Hutchinson	Rangel
Conable	Ichord	Rees
Conover	Jacobs	Reuss
Conte	Jarman	Riegle
Conyers	Johnson, Calif.	Roberts
Coughlin	Johnson, Pa.	Robinson, Va.
Culver	Jones, Ala.	Robison, N.Y.
Curlin	Jones, N.C.	Rodino
Daniel, Va.	Kastenmeier	Roe
Daniels, N.J.	Kazen	Rogers
Danielson	Kee	Roncallo
Davis, S.C.	Kemp	Rooney, Pa.
de la Garza	King	Rosenthal
Delaney	Koch	Rostenkowski
Dellenback	Kuykendall	Roush
Dellums	Kyl	Roussot
Derwinski	Kyros	Roy
Devine	Latta	Roybal
Dickinson	Leggett	Runnels

Ruth
St Germain
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Saylor
Scheuer
Sebelius
Seiberling
Shoup
Shriver
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Snyder
Spence
Staggers
Stanton
J. William
Steed

Steele
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Syrington
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Terry
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.
Thone
Tiernan
Udall
Ullman
Vigorito
Waggonner

Waldie
Wampler
Ware
Whalen
White
Whitehurst
Widnall
Williams
Winn
Wolf
Wright
Wyatt
Wyder
Wylie
Wyman
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zion

NAYS—13

Crane
Dennis
Edwards, Calif.
Fraser
Gibbons

Gross
Landgrebe
Mann
Pickle
Rarick

Schmitz
Whitten
Zwach

NOT VOTING—108

Abourezk
Anderson, Ill.
Aspinall
Baring
Bell
Blackburn
Blanton
Blatnik
Bow
Brasco
Brinkley
Brown, Mich.
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Carey, N.Y.
Carney
Chamberlain
Chisholm
Clancy
Colmer
Corman
Cotter
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
Denholm
Dent
Dingell
Dorn
Dow
Dowdy
Dwyer
Edmondson
Edwards, Ala.
Ellberg
Esch
Evins, Tenn.
Flowers
Ford
William D.

Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gallagher
Gialmo
Goldwater
Grasso
Green, Pa.
Halpern
Hansen, Wash.
Harrington
Hastings
Hathaway
Jonas
Jones, Tenn.
Karth
Keating
Keith
Kluczynski
Landrum
Lloyd
Long, La.
Lujan
McCloskey
McClure
McCormack
McDonald,
Mich.
McEwen
McKevitt
McMillan
Mailliard
Mathias, Calif.
Melcher
Miller, Calif.
Mink
Mosher
Murphy, N.Y.
Nichols

Pelly
Pepper
Pirnie
Pryor, Ark.
Pucinski
Reid
Rhodes
Rooney, N.Y.
Ruppe
Ryan
Sandman
Scherle
Schneebell
Schwengel
Scott
Shipley
Sisk
Smith, N.Y.
Springer
Stanton
James V.
Stuckey
Talcott
Thompson, N.J.
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Veysey
Whalley
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson,
Charles H.
Yates

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Camp.
Mr. Brasco with Mr. Rhodes.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Sandman.
Mr. Carney with Mr. Springer.
Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Gialmo with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mrs. Grasso with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mr. Cotter with Mr. Goldwater.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Pelly.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Ellberg with Mr. McClure.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Lujan.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Lloyd.
Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Keating.
Mr. Melcher with Mr. Keith.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.
Mrs. Mink with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Mathias of California.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Ruppe.

Mr. Pepper with Mr. Scherle.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Schneebell.
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Whalley.
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Dow with Mr. Wiggins.
Mr. Denholm with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Abourezk with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
Mr. Harrington with Mr. Brown of Michigan.
Mr. Hathaway with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Blanton with Mr. McKevitt.
Mr. Brinkley with Mr. Clancy.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Blackburn.
Mr. Flowers with Mr. Schwengel.
Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Landrum.
Mr. Galifianakis with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Reid with Mr. McCormack.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Sisk.
Mr. James V. Stanton with Mr. Stuckey.
Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. Vanik.
Mr. Yates with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY 1971 REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the National Capital Housing Authority's Fiscal Year 1971 report which summarizes the major steps taken during that period to improve the housing supply for the citizens of the District of Columbia.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 7, 1972.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON LOCATION OF NEW FEDERAL FACILITIES IN AREAS OF LOW POPULATION DENSITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting today the second annual report on the location of new Federal facilities in areas of low population density.

This report describes the second year efforts of all executive departments and agencies with respect to the location of new offices and other facilities in low population density areas as required by the Agricultural Act of 1970. This Administration is committed to both the revitalization of rural America and the maintenance of a sound balance between rural and urban America. This commitment is reflected by the data in this report showing that during the last year more than half of all newly located offices and other facilities have been placed in areas of lower population density.

The philosophy of this administration concerning the location of Federal facilities was expressed in Executive Order 11512 in February of 1970:

Consideration shall be given in the selection of sites for Federal facilities to the need for development and redevelopment of areas and the development of new communities, and the impact a selection will have on improving social and economic conditions in that area. . . .

We have since moved to carry out this philosophy through a wide variety of actions. The Agricultural Act of 1970 serves as a further stimulus in the same direction. I am confident that our choice of locations for new offices and facilities is strengthening the balance between rural and urban America.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 7, 1972.

AMTRAK APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, as every Member knows, since Congress chartered the National Railroad Passenger Corporation and Amtrak began operating the passenger trains, the service has required federal financial support. As far as the Treasury is concerned, however, there is an offset to the Amtrak appropriations that has not been widely discussed yet that should be of considerable interest.

Under the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 the railroads that had been operating intercity passenger trains were permitted on May 1 of last year, if they joined Amtrak, to turn over the responsibility of running the trains to the new corporation. Because these services had been operating at a loss under approved Interstate Commerce Commission and Internal Revenue Service accounting procedures, the net effect has been to improve the profitability of the benefiting railroads. A corresponding effect, which has not been well noted, is the impact on taxes that will result as a consequence of the shifting of the passenger-train burden to Amtrak.

The additional taxes the Treasury may anticipate receiving from the increase in taxable income stemming from the creation of Amtrak is considerable. Mr. Roger Lewis, president of Amtrak, asked the consulting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. to make an estimate of the Federal taxes that should be generated as a result of Amtrak's assumption of the passenger train deficits. Even after assuming that the railroads' losses would have remained at the same levels as in 1969, and allowing for some railroads not paying taxes because of their overall deficit position—including the Penn Central—the study showed that Federal tax revenues would be increased by approximately \$61 million annually for the first 3 years and approximately \$78 million annually thereafter.

In considering the cost of running the Amtrak trains to the taxpayers, these additional tax revenues can be properly regarded as an offset to the amounts we have appropriated. In the light of these figures it can be seen that the cost to the taxpayer for running the Amtrak trains is less than it might appear if one were to look at only the appropriations totals.

The following letter, from the Arthur Andersen firm to Mr. Lewis, provides the details of the tax study:

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & Co.,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1971.

Mr. ROGER LEWIS,
President, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. LEWIS: In your discussion with Harvey Kapnick in August, it was suggested that you may want to consider mentioning to Congress the possible tax effect of Amtrak and the related discontinuation of intercity passenger service by the twenty railroads contracting with the National Railroad

Passenger Corporation. Mr. Sydney Sterns has asked me to elaborate on the point and to summarize certain considerations in this letter to you. The concept was basically that as a result of discontinuation of service or reimbursement by NRPC for Amtrak service continued, the taxable income of some of the railroads will increase and to that extent could result in additional tax revenue flowing into the Federal Treasury that could be considered an offset to the appropriations requested by NRPC.

Because of the multiple factors involved in arriving at the tax effects of these events, any estimate of the amount of such additional Federal revenue must be derived using a number of assumptions. One such set of assumptions which would result in an estimated amount of additional tax revenues would be as follows:

1. In the absence of Amtrak, the railroads' losses on intercity passenger service would remain at the same level as 1969, and such losses are fairly measured by the losses solely related to passenger service as reported to the I.C.C. for 1969, adjusted for the estimated amounts included therein which relate to commuter service.

2. Those contracting railroads which are not paying taxes, either directly or by holding companies, are the Penn Central, Grand Trunk Western, and the Milwaukee Road. This assumption does not attempt to give consideration to changes in operations that could affect taxability or that may result from the tax bill now pending before Congress.

3. The effective tax rate on this incremental increase in taxable income would be 48%.

4. Those railroads not taking Amtrak stock in return for their entry fees would deduct the entry fee for tax purposes as paid.

5. Payments by railroads for employee protection arising pursuant to the events surrounding Amtrak start-up and losses claimed by railroads on equipment retired and not considered since they are not presently determinable.

Based on these assumptions, Federal tax revenues would be increased by approximately \$61,617,000 annually for the first three years, and \$78,135,000 annually thereafter. This has been summarized on the attached schedule illustrating the estimated effect by contracting railroad.

Although the amount of estimated additional tax revenue would vary based on the assumptions used, the concept remains that the creation and continued existence of Amtrak will generate Federal tax revenues which would not otherwise be collected and could be considered an offset to Federal funding requirements of NRPC.

If you have any questions regarding this or other matters, please contact us.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT H. PORTER.

CALCULATION OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL FEDERAL TAX REVENUES FROM RAILROADS RESULTING FROM CONTRACTS WITH THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

Taxpaying road	Operating deficits eliminated	Annual payment of deductible entry fee	Net increase in taxable income	Annual tax at 48 percent	
				1st 3 years	After 1st 3 years
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	\$26,227	\$7,018	\$19,209	\$9,220	\$12,589
Baltimore & Ohio.....	5,945	1,613	4,332	2,079	2,854
Burlington Northern.....	39,059	39,059	18,748	18,748
Central of Georgia.....	1,733	398	1,335	641	832
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	5,244	1,551	3,693	1,773	2,512
Chicago & North Western.....	2,223	42	2,181	1,047	1,067
Delaware & Hudson.....	242	108	134	64	116
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio.....	3,351	748	2,603	1,249	1,608
Illinois Central.....	8,859	2,889	5,970	2,866	4,252
Louisville & Nashville.....	\$7,756	\$1,992	\$5,764	\$2,767	\$3,723
Missouri Pacific.....	3,283	831	2,452	1,177	1,576
Norfolk & Western.....	6,891	1,942	4,949	2,376	3,308
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac.....	1,168	563	605	290	561
Seaboard Coast Line.....	16,022	5,364	10,658	5,116	7,691
Southern Pacific.....	10,301	3,079	7,204	3,458	4,944
Union Pacific.....	24,477	6,257	18,220	8,746	11,749
Total.....	162,781	34,413	128,368	61,617	78,135

Note: This schedule has been prepared using the assumptions set forth in the attached letter of Oct. 7, 1971. Amounts of operating deficits on intercity service are derived from Arthur Andersen & Co.'s report of 1969 passenger service revenue and expense data, dated April 1971.

CXVIII—1869—Part 23

TITLE TO LANDS IN OREGON IN THE UNITED STATES IN TRUST FOR THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION, OREG.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1096 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1096

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12114) to declare title to certain Federal lands in the State of Oregon to be in the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of H.R. 12114, it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2969 and to consider the said Senate bill in the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOLLING) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. Speaker, I know of absolutely no controversy on this rule and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 12114 is to grant a trust title to 60,660 acres of land in Oregon, known as the McQuinn Strip, to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

In 1855, the Warm Springs Reservation was established by treaty, but the McQuinn Strip was subsequently taken away from the tribe as the result of an erroneous survey. Both the tribe and the U.S. Government are agreed on this. However, the Government has continued to hold title to the McQuinn Strip and most of the lands are administered by the national forest system. In 1948, Congress provided that all money received from the sale of timber or leasing of land on the McQuinn Strip be given to the Confederated Tribes. These gross revenues have been averaging about \$500,000 per year. The cost of administering the land is borne by the Government.

This bill provides that the administration of the land will be taken over by the tribes, which will result in a saving to the U.S. Government of about \$50,000 per year.

The committee report contains letters from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior recommending that consideration of this bill be de-

ferred pending the outcome of an administration study of instances in which a tribe seeks land beyond the present reservations boundary.

The committee report also contains a statement by the Confederated Tribes favoring this bill.

There are no minority views in the committee report.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported the bill by a voice vote.

This bill was scheduled to be brought up under suspension of the rules on Monday, August 7, 1972, but it was not reached on that date.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the rule and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HALEY. 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. 12114) to declare title to certain Federal lands in the State of Oregon to be in the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

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. 12114, with Mr. HANNA in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HALEY) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

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

Mr. Chairman, the enactment of this bill will, as a practical matter, make a change in the law that is more a change of form than of substance. It will give to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation a trust title to 60,660 acres of land, but the tribes already receive all of the economic benefits of ownership. After the land is restored to the reservation, it will be managed by the tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, rather than by the Forest Service, but it will continue to be managed on a sustained yield basis, and the public interests will be protected.

The bill has a long history. The land was a part of the Warm Springs Reservation when it was established by treaty. A mistake was made when the boundary of the reservation was surveyed, however, and this land was excluded from the reservation as a result of the mistake. Later, another survey was made by a man named McQuinn, and the McQuinn line was determined to be the correct one by the Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims decision was made in 1941, under a jurisdictional act enacted by Congress in 1930. Although the court held that the McQuinn line was the correct one, it also held that the land in dispute had in fact been appropriated by the United States to its own use. The court determined the value of the land, but allowed setoffs that were greater than the value of the land, with the result that the Indians received neither land nor money.

In 1948, Congress recognized that this result was unfair, and a statute was enacted giving the tribes the gross revenues thereafter received from the administration of the land. All except a small acreage is administered by the Forest Service as a part of the national forest system. The revenues received from timber sales and grazing permits have in recent years been about \$500,000 per year, and these gross revenues have gone to the Tribes. The Government pays the full cost of administration.

The Indians have never been satisfied with this situation. They attach great significance to ownership of the land. Although they have all the economic benefits of ownership, without bearing any of the cost of administration, they want the land to be returned to their reservation, as the treaty originally provided.

The land can be returned to the tribes without in any way prejudicing the public interest. The bill was drafted in cooperation with the counties and local interests involved, and the bill contains a number of specific requirements that safeguard these local interests.

The Forest Service recommended that action on the bill be deferred until a general study could be made of other cases where Indian tribes may seek to obtain national forest lands. The committee disagreed with this recommendation because a return of the McQuinn Strip would in no way prejudice the administration of the national forests or prejudice the public interest in the land. The Forest Service did not question the merits of this transfer, but was merely fearful that the bill might set a precedent for other transfers. The committee felt that a delay is not necessary. Since no objections have been raised to this particular bill, it should be enacted, and other cases, if any, can be considered on their merits.

Mr. Chairman, the Government did not intend to take the McQuinn Strip away from the Indians. It did so purely by mistake, and there is no reason why the Government should not correct its mistake by returning the land to the tribes. Nothing has occurred during the intervening period which makes it necessary for the Government to retain the land in order to protect any public interest. The primary public interest involved is the continued administration of the area on the basis of sound conservation principles. That type of administration will be assured if the land is returned to the reservation and made a part of the tribal forest. Present law requires tribal forests to be administered on a sustained yield basis, which is the same requirement that applies to the national forests.

I urge enactment of the bill.

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

Mr. Chairman, some of my colleagues may be inclined to describe this bill as another one of those noncontroversial Indian bills. I want to tell you that this bill is controversial. The controversy over the lands involved in this bill has been around since 1855.

H.R. 12114 is a bill to declare title to certain Federal lands, known as the McQuinn Strip, in the State of Oregon to be in the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The bill does far more than declare title to 60,660 acres of Federal lands to be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Warm Springs Reservation.

The administration has requested that consideration of this legislation be deferred pending a study by the administration of instances in which Indian tribes are seeking lands beyond the present reservation boundaries. The administration position, once again, places me in that enviable position of being able to say "I told you so," because I predicted in the consideration of the Taos Indian Blue Lake bill that the transfer of lands to the Taos Blue Lake Indians in trust would open the door for the deluge of numerous claims by Indian tribes for a return of their lands.

If we in the Congress do not step back and take a careful and hard look at the situation we are creating, then we will find ourselves in the position of not only having paid the Indians for the lands we have taken from them pursuant to an adjudication by the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims, but that we have also spent millions of taxpayers' dollars in care and protection of Indian lands, millions of dollars in contesting for and against Indian land claims, and then returning the lands to the Indians for their use, benefit, and enjoyment and subjecting the public interest to conditional terms, agreements and rules and regulations pursuant to tribal agreement.

I do not oppose the just settlement of valid Indian claims. I wholeheartedly support such an approach. I supported the establishment and continuation of the Indian Claims Commission, and I have consistently supported numerous individual, meritorious Indian claims bills passed out of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I do not, however, support an uncoordinated approach to declaring Federal lands in trust for the Indians, after the Indians have been paid for these lands. Nor do I find any merit in the argument of those who self-servingly state that the declaration of title in trust is not significant since legal title remains in the United States. Such statements are morally wrong and contrary to the principles of acting in good faith.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in its consideration of H.R. 12114 not only refused to accede to the administration request to delay consideration of this bill pending a study, but also refused to look at the action of the Congress in 1948 in respect to these McQuinn Strip lands.

The act of July 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 1237), was an affirmative congressional resolution of this boundary dispute. The act of July 3, 1948 was passed, because the Indians were not satisfied with the decisions rendered by the Court of Claims in 1941 and 1945, and the tribe continued its claims for a return of these lands. Congress then passed the act of July 3, 1948, which provided that the McQuinn Strip would be managed as part of the national forest, and that all revenues from the lands were to be credited to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation.

Without refuting the 1948 act or the revenues received thereunder, the tribe has not been satisfied and has sought to have the lands returned as evidenced by H.R. 12114, now before the House.

I also find that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in its consideration of H.R. 12114 failed to consider or include in its report the letter from the Department of Agriculture, dated July 10, 1972, renewing its request for deferral, calling the committee's attention to technical defects in the bill, and proposing perfecting amendments to the bill. For the purpose of completing the committee report and the record on this legislation, I incorporate by reference as part of my remarks the letter from the Department of Agriculture, dated July 10, 1972, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 10, 1972.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At the recent hearing of your Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, Forest Service Chief John McGuire indicated that this Department wishes to provide some amendments to H.R. 12114 of a perfecting nature, should the Committee determine that the bill should be approved.

We continue in our recommendation that H.R. 12114 be deferred pending the outcome of a study of instances in which a tribe seeks land beyond present reservation boundaries. In addition to our concern about timing, there are a number of technical defects in the bill which we wish to bring to the Committee's attention. Our additional perfecting amendments are set forth in the enclosed supplemental statement.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary.

USDA SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT ON H.R.
12114

In addition to our basic concerns regarding enactment of H.R. 12114, we wish to point out other technical problems the bill would create. In order to aid your consideration of this legislation, the following discussion points out those changes needed to eliminate these additional problems.

Section 3 of H.R. 12114 would provide that the distributive shares of National Forest receipts of the counties involved would not be affected by the bill. In effect, the McQuinn Strip would be considered as National Forest acreage for the purposes of distributing 25% of net National Forest receipts to the respective counties under the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, 16 U.S.C. 500). Although this would not disrupt the existing approach to distribution of receipts, we question whether this is equitable to all the counties involved,

which also have National Forest acreage. Such a provision would clearly not be consistent with the purposes of the 1908 Act.

Subsection 4(c) of the bill provides that the portion of Pacific Crest Trail within the McQuinn Strip would be managed by the Tribes and open in perpetuity to public use. The National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 16 U.S.C. 1241-48) provides that the Pacific Crest Trail is to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The Trail was established so as to provide a continuous, uninterrupted trail from the Canadian to the Mexican Border. H.R. 12114 would assure continued public use of the Trail, but would confuse the status and administrative responsibility for that portion of the Trail within the McQuinn Strip. We believe the Trail right-of-way should remain under the administrative control of the Secretary of Agriculture and that, if enacted, subsection 4(c) of H.R. 12114 should be amended to read as follows:

"(c) For that portion of the Pacific Crest Trail traversing the lands in the McQuinn Strip, the United States reserves an easement 200 feet in width for continued administration of the Pacific Crest Trail in accord with the provisions of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 16 U.S.C. 1241-48)."

Subsection 4(f) of the bill would permit continued use by the Forest Service without charge of the Bear Springs Ranger Station and all fire lookout stations within the Strip. To clarify the authority of the Forest Service to administer and maintain these improvements and related appurtenances, and to better define the area involved, subsection 4(f) should be amended to read as follows:

"(f) The Secretary of Agriculture shall retain, administer, and maintain the administrative improvements and appurtenant facilities comprising the Bear Springs Ranger Station as defined herein and all fire lookout stations presently located within the McQuinn Strip, so long as he determines said facilities are needed. The use of the Tribal lands associated with said facilities shall be without charge and shall include the right of public access thereto. The Bear Springs Ranger Station shall include that portion of the following described tract lying within the McQuinn Strip and consisting of approximately 200 acres:

WILLAMETTE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 5 South, range 10 east.

Section 23, southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 22, southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Section 26, northwest quarter northwest quarter.

Section 27, east half northeast quarter."

In subsection 4(h) the term "public road" is not defined. We believe the term should be made more definite, that future maintenance responsibility should be clarified, and that use of public trails should be continued. Thus the subsection should be amended to read as follows:

"(h) All public roads and trails within the McQuinn Strip, as delineated on a map entitled "McQuinn Strip Transportation System, 1972", which is available for inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be made available for public access in perpetuity by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. Maintenance of said roads and trails shall be by the Tribes unless otherwise agreed to by a public authority."

To clearly establish fence maintenance responsibility subsection 4(i) should be amended by adding "and maintaining" after "providing" in lines 5 and 10 on page 6 of the bill.

The phrase "all valid existing water rights including" should be inserted at the beginning of line 14 in subsection (j) on page

6 of the bill to cover water rights other than those specifically mentioned.

Further, the transfer of National Forest lands which would be affected by H.R. 12114 would eliminate from the National Forest a critical source of rock used in road construction and other maintenance work on other portions of the National Forest and on other lands near by. Accordingly, a new subsection (k) should be added to section 4 of the bill as follows:

"(k) Rock needed for road construction and maintenance purposes shall continue to be made available to the Forest Service and other public bodies at a reasonable cost, subject to reasonable limitations and conditions, from the Pole Hill Quarry Site in section 31, township 5 south, range 11 east, Willamette Principal Meridian, and from other sites deemed suitable by the Secretary of the Interior."

In addition to the specific matters covered by section 4 of the bill there are a number of timber sale contracts, special uses, and other agreements between the Forest Service and other parties affecting lands within the McQuinn Strip. These should be honored and if the bill is enacted they should be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Accordingly, a new subsection (1) should be added to section 4 of the bill to read as follows:

"(1) Except as otherwise provided herein the Secretary of the Interior shall recognize and administer any lease, contract, permit, right-of-way, or easement that has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture involving lands within the McQuinn Strip until such rights, privileges or benefits, by their terms, expire, and shall deposit any monies received under said agreements to the appropriate Tribal account. Nothing in this Act shall limit the right of any such lessee, contractee, permittee, or grantee, to the complete enjoyment of all rights, privileges, and benefits heretofore granted."

Finally, consideration should be given by the Tribes to continued protection of the research natural areas and scenic areas that now exist or are being studied for designation within the McQuinn Strip. The southernmost portion of the Strip contains a portion of the Olallie Scenic Area, an important and valuable area which will continue to be administered as such within the adjacent Mt. Hood National Forest.

Mr. Chairman, when we appeared before the Rules Committee someone said we did not have this report from the Department, and that is the reason why it was not included. Is it not rather strange that we included one of the amendments, which is in their recommendations, but that we had just forgotten about all the others?

Because of this I must oppose this bill. I would hope that a motion would be made to recommit this bill to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and that it would be accepted by the House. For this reason, I would ask Members not to support this legislation.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ULLMAN).

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, today the House has an opportunity to right a wrong that has been perpetuated for more than 100 years against the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation. My bill, H.R. 12114, provides for the transfer of title to 60,660 acres of land in Oregon in trust for the Warm Springs Indians. I wish to express my deep appreciation of the efforts of my good friend and colleague JIM HALEY, the chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, and of course the distin-

guished chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, my good friend WAYNE ASPINALL, for recognizing the equities of this situation and taking such prompt action on my bill.

In 1855, a treaty was signed establishing the Warm Springs Reservation. An 1871 survey chartered a boundary line which the Indians felt did not encompass all lands covered by the treaty. In 1877, a surveyor named McQuinn was commissioned by the Government to make a new survey. McQuinn concluded that the 1871 survey was wrong and the Indians were right. In 1889, the Interior Department adopted the McQuinn line as the correct boundary. Due to public pressure from settlers north of the reservation, Congress passed a statute in 1894 adopting the 1871 survey line. In 1930, Congress, realizing the inequity of the 1894 action, passed a jurisdictional statute authorizing the Court of Claims to determine the correct boundary. In 1941, the Court of Claims determined that the McQuinn boundary was correct, and that the Federal Government had illegally appropriated the land. But once again equity was not done, because based on the offsets policy then practiced with respect to Indians, it was determined that the value of the land was owed to the Government, and the tribe therefore had nothing coming.

In 1948, Congress passed a statute providing that the tribe would receive all gross receipts from use of the McQuinn strip lands by the Federal Government. Since that time, all revenues and economic benefits from the land have gone to the tribe, but the Indians justifiably want the title. The original McQuinn strip was about 80,000 acres, but since 1855, about 17,000 acres had passed into private ownership. Because the Indians feel quite strongly about their land, they have repurchased 11,000 acres of this land at a cost of \$450,000.

This legislation represents a sincere effort by the Warm Springs Indians to deal with all interested parties. The bill allows grazing rights to continue in effect for 20 more years. The Indians have agreed that timber sales to provide companies within McQuinn strip will be unaffected for 20 years. Because counties share in revenues from National Forest land, and most of this land is within the Mount Hood National Forest, county governments expressed fear that withdrawal of this land from the National Forest would result in revenue loss. Section 3 of my bill deals with this problem by assuring that the proportional share of revenue for counties will not change. The bill also contains provisions for maintaining the Pacific Crest Trail within the strip and for maintaining other recreational areas such as the high mountain lakes. A 10 year agreement between the Oregon State Game Commission and the Warm Springs Tribe will also go into effect if the legislation is approved.

Federal lands now constituting the McQuinn Strip should be returned to the Warm Springs Tribe. The Court of Claims recognizes the actual boundaries in 1941, but failed to establish an equitable remedy. The Congress again in 1948 recognized the boundary, but politically it was evidently not then feasible to

make the transfer. So the Congress set up the revenue scheme. Now, political opposition to the transfer of McQuinn strip to the Warm Springs Tribe has virtually vanished. The Warm Springs Indians have demonstrated to everyone in Oregon their outstanding organizational ability in managing resources. The tribe has indicated its desire to establish all necessary safeguards to guarantee the protection of all persons interested in the area.

Because of this unique legislative and judicial history I have described, and the strong background of progressive development of resources by the Warm Springs Tribe itself, it is my judgment that the House should adopt this legislation as the only fair way to deal with the situation. Such action would be another step in improving relations between the tribe, the State of Oregon, the Federal Government, and all non-Indian friends and neighbors.

Mr. HALEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ULLMAN. I certainly am glad to yield.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for yielding.

I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that the study that these departments are supposed to make has not been started. No time has been set to make this study. It has been a long time since they should have been doing a little studying on it.

I also call the attention of the House to the fact that they waited until the day of the hearings in the subcommittee before they made any such decision.

So it seems to me, if they had really wanted to do the job and to be fair to these Indians, they would have taken a little time to study this matter years and years ago.

Furthermore, I might say the testimony, as I recall it, of the Forest Service was that the transfer of these lands will not interfere in any way with the administration of any national forest. I thought the committee ought to have that information.

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WYATT).

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for this courtesy.

I acknowledge the gentleman's argument and only say that I understand his position but am strongly in support of the passage of this bill introduced by my colleague from Oregon, AL ULLMAN.

I am doing so not because I am also from the State of Oregon, but because I favor doing simple equity to a very fine group of Indians whom I think are entitled under the law and under any fair concept of equity to have full title and a title that has no cloud whatsoever upon it. I do not feel that it sets any precedent which will in any way bind or be harmful to this body or to our Government.

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

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

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title to the lands, together with all improvements thereon, known as the "McQuinn Strip," is declared to be in the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and a part of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and such lands are excluded from the Mount Hood and Willamette National Forests. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer such lands in accordance with, and for the purpose of, this Act.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "McQuinn Strip" means the approximately sixty-one thousand three hundred and sixty acres of federally owned lands which are within the following described area:

An area bounded by a line beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Deschutes River, established as the initial point of the Handley Survey of 1871; thence in a direct line northwesterly to the seven-and-one-half-mile post of the McQuinn Survey of 1887; thence continuing northwesterly along the line of the McQuinn Survey to the thirty-mile post thereof at Little Dark Butte in the Cascade Mountains; thence following the McQuinn Survey southwesterly in a direct line to the summit of Mount Jefferson; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the western terminus of the northern boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation as established by the Act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. 86); thence along said northern boundary to the place of beginning,

excluding any lands which are within the exterior boundaries of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area.

SEC. 3. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the lands described in section 2 of this Act are excluded, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended, shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. The declaration of trust made by this Act shall be subject to the following provisions:

(a) Commercial timber from lands described in section 2 shall continue to be sold by public oral auction with qualifying sealed bids until January 1, 1992, such timber to be managed on a sustained yield basis, to be appraised and sold in accordance with established rules and regulations of the Secretary of Interior, and to be designated for primary manufacture in the United States. During such period until January 1, 1992, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon shall not participate in the bidding and shall not purchase or cut and remove any of the timber from the McQuinn Strip.

(b) Existing valid livestock grazing permits issued by the United States Government shall be converted to lease agreements between the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the permittees, such leases to be on the same fee schedule, terms and conditions as existing permits, except that the leases shall continue until January 1, 1992.

(c) That portion of the Pacific Crest Trail traversing the lands in the McQuinn Strip shall be managed by the Confederated Tribes and shall be open in perpetuity to public use on the same basis and under the same circumstances as adjacent segments administered by the United States Forest Service;

(d) All lakes within the boundaries of the lands transferred by this Act shall be open to public fishing, with appropriate access thereto, under rules and regulations adopted by the Confederated Tribes and approved by the Secretary of Interior;

(e) The Confederated Tribes shall enter

into a cooperative agreement with the Oregon State Game Commission for the enforcement of State regulations and laws affecting hunting and fishing on all lands, streams, and lakes in the McQuinn Strip for a period of ten years from the date of this Act. The cooperative agreement shall give the commission the option to extend the agreement for an additional ten-year period if, in the judgment of said commission, additional time is required for the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon to develop an effective program of fish and game management on such lands. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, the cooperative agreement shall provide that the area known as Sunflower Flats, and described as follows:

All of the McQuinn Strip within township 5 south and township 6 south, range 11 east of the Willamette meridian, Wasco County, Oregon, lying west of the Simnasho-Wapinitia road,

shall be managed jointly by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission until the agreement is canceled by mutual agreement, and that no hunting shall be permitted in such area without the joint agreement of both the Confederated Tribes and the Oregon State Game Commission.

(f) The United States Forest Service shall have the right to the use without charge of all fire lookout stations within the McQuinn Strip, and the improvements and the lands upon which such improvements are located at the Bear Springs Ranger Station for so long as they are needed: *Provided*, That during such use, the Forest Service shall maintain the improvements.

(g) All public campgrounds within the McQuinn Strip shall be managed and maintained by the Confederated Tribes in perpetuity for use by the public with appropriate access thereto on the same basis that other comparable campgrounds are maintained by the Forest Service.

(h) All public roads within the McQuinn Strip shall be maintained as public roads in perpetuity.

(i) The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon shall place an adequate fence for the control of livestock along the north boundary of the McQuinn Strip as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That where fee patent lands are bisected by said north line, the Confederated Tribes shall pay 50 per centum of the cost of providing an adequate livestock fence along the boundary lines of such fee patent lands located within the McQuinn Strip in the event the owner of such fee patent lands shall desire to fence the same. On all fee patent lands located within the McQuinn Strip, the Confederated Tribes shall pay 50 per centum of the cost of providing an adequate livestock fence around said fee patent lands provided the owner of such lands desires to fence the same.

(j) The lands subject to this Act shall be subject to the Water Right Agreement entered into on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1971, recorded July 8, 1971, in the records of Wasco County, Oregon, under Microfilm Numbered 711138, between the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Juniper Flat District Improvement Company, an Oregon corporation.

SEC. 5. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, with the approval of the Secretary of Interior, shall promulgate such rules and regulations, and shall enter into such contracts with the State of Oregon and with individuals, organizations, and agencies of the United States, as may be necessary or desirable to effectuate the provisions of this Act.

Mr. SAYLOR (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read,

printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments: Page 1, line 3, before "lands" insert "Federal".

Page 3, line 25 through Page 4, line 5, strike out all of subsection (c) and insert in lieu thereof:

"(c) For that portion of the Pacific Crest Trail traversing the lands in the McQuinn Strip, the Secretary of Agriculture shall retain a right-of-way of not to exceed 200 feet in width for continued administration by the Secretary as the Pacific Crest Trail in accord with the provisions of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 16 U.S.C. 1241-48)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HANNA, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee having had under consideration the bill H.R. 12114, to declare title to certain Federal lands in the State of Oregon to be in the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, pursuant to House Resolution 1096, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. SAYLOR

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SAYLOR moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 12114, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

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

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 1096,

I call up for immediate consideration the Senate bill (S. 2969) to declare title to certain Federal lands in the State of Oregon to be in the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2969

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title to the Federal lands, together with all improvements thereon, known as the McQuinn Strip, is declared to be in the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and a part of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and such lands are excluded from the Mount Hood and Willamette National Forests. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer such lands in accordance with, and for the purpose of, this Act.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "McQuinn Strip" means the approximately 61,360 acres of federally owned lands which are within the following described area:

An area bounded by a line beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Deschutes River, established as the initial point of the Handley Survey of 1871; thence in a direct line northwesterly to the seven-and-one-half-mile post of the McQuinn Survey of 1887; thence continuing northwesterly along the line of the McQuinn Survey to the thirty-mile post thereof at Little Dark Butte in the Cascade Mountains; thence following the McQuinn Survey southwesterly in a direct line to the summit of Mount Jefferson; thence northeastward in a direct line to the western terminus of the northern boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation as established by the Act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. 86); thence along said northern boundary to the place of beginning, excluding any lands which are within the exterior boundaries of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area.

SEC. 3. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the lands described in section 2 of this Act are excluded, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended, shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. The declaration of trust made by this Act shall be subject to the following provisions:

(a) Commercial timber from lands described in section 2 shall continue to be sold by public oral auction with qualifying sealed bids until January 1, 1992, such timber to be managed on a sustained yield basis, to be appraised and sold in accordance with established rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, and to be designated for primary manufacture in the United States. During such period until January 1, 1992, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon shall not participate in the bidding and shall not purchase or cut and remove any of the timber from the McQuinn Strip.

(b) Existing valid livestock grazing permits issued by the United States Government shall be converted to lease agreements between the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the permittees, such leases to be on the same fee schedule, terms, and conditions as existing permits except that the leases shall continue until January 1, 1992.

(c) For that portion of the Pacific Crest Trail traversing the lands in the McQuinn Strip, the Secretary of Agriculture shall re-

tain a right-of-way of not to exceed 200 feet in width for continued administration by the Secretary as the Pacific Crest Trail in accord with the provisions of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1241-48).

(d) All lakes within the boundaries of the lands transferred by this Act shall be open to public fishing, with appropriate access thereto, under rules and regulations adopted by the Confederated Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) The Confederated Tribes shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Oregon State Game Commission for the enforcement of State regulations and laws affecting hunting and fishing on all lands, streams, and lakes in the McQuinn Strip for a period of ten years from the date of this Act. The cooperative agreement shall give the commission the option to extend the agreement for an additional ten-year period if, in the judgment of said commission, additional time is required for the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon to develop an effective program of fish and game management on such lands. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, the cooperative agreement shall provide that the area known as Sunflower Flats, and described as follows:

All of the McQuinn Strip within township 5 south and township 6 south, range 11 east of the Willamette meridian, Wasco County, Oregon, lying west of the Simnasho-Wapinitia Road,

shall be managed jointly by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Oregon State Game Commission until the agreement is canceled by mutual agreement, and that no hunting shall be permitted in such area without the joint agreement of both the Confederated Tribes and the Oregon State Game Commission.

(f) The United States Forest Service shall have the right to the use without charge of all fire lookout stations within the McQuinn Strip, and the improvements and the lands upon which such improvements are located at the Bear Springs Ranger Station for so long as they are needed: *Provided*, That during such use, the Forest Service shall maintain the improvements.

(g) All public campgrounds within the McQuinn Strip shall be managed and maintained by the Confederated Tribes in perpetuity for use by the public with appropriate access thereto on the same basis that other comparable campgrounds are maintained by the Forest Service.

(h) All public roads within the McQuinn Strip shall be maintained as public roads in perpetuity.

(i) The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon shall place an adequate fence for the control of livestock along the north boundary of the McQuinn Strip as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That where fee patent lands are bisected by said north line, the Confederated Tribes shall pay 50 per centum of the cost of providing an adequate livestock fence along the boundary lines of such fee patent lands located within the McQuinn Strip in the event the owner of such fee patent lands shall desire to fence the same. On all fee patent lands located within the McQuinn Strip, the Confederated Tribes shall pay 50 per centum of the cost of providing an adequate livestock fence around said fee patent lands provided the owner of such lands desires to fence the same.

(j) The lands subject to this Act shall be subject to the Water Right Agreement entered into on the 29th day of June 1971, recorded July 8, 1971, in the records of Wasco County, Oregon, under microfilm numbered 711138, between the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Juniper Flat District Improvement Company, an Oregon corporation.

SEC. 5. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall promulgate such rules and regulations, and shall enter into such contracts with the State of Oregon and with individuals, organizations, and agencies of the United States, as may be necessary or desirable to effectuate the provisions of this Act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 12114) was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 11

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished majority leader the program for the rest of this week, if any, and the schedule for next week.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, in response to the first question asked by the gentleman from Michigan, we have completed the program for this week, and I will ask that we go over until Monday.

The program for the next is as follows: Monday is District Day, and there is one bill, H.R. 15550, Alexandria, Va., waterfront bill.

Tuesday, H.R. 16188, the Immigration and Nationality Act amendments, with an open rule and 1 hour of debate.

Wednesday, H.R. 15003, the consumer product safety bill, subject to a rule being granted.

For Thursday and the balance of the week, the Defense appropriations bill for fiscal 1973, subject to a rule being granted.

And, of course, conference reports may be brought up at any time, and any further program will be announced later.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it has just been called to my attention that the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission legislation is unfinished business. Is there any plan or program to take that up and to include it in next week's program?

Mr. BOGGS. In reply to the gentleman from Michigan, the answer is no, there is no plan to include that next week.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

REQUEST TO POSTPONE VOTES ON
TUESDAY NEXT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that there are five primaries scheduled on Tuesday next, I ask unanimous consent that any votes on final passage of bills that may occur on Tuesday be postponed until Wednesday.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it would appear to me that we have walked up this hill many times and we have now again reversed ourselves and are walking down again.

Before, we have had five primaries, and we have not let the Nation's business suffer as a result thereof, in spite of similar requests. We are trying desperately to adjourn sine die in order that those who are running to be the people's Representatives again for the next Congress should have a chance to "mend their fences," and meet their people and seek information on which to exercise mature future judgment. I see no reason why we should reverse ourselves again and let the Nation's business as a whole be deferred or affected. I, therefore, object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

1473—NICOLAUS COPERNICUS—1973

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

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, students of history recognize that Poland has never ceased to produce great people whose influence has been felt far beyond the frontiers of their native land.

From the soil of Poland have sprung such famous persons as John Sobieski, the warrior-king who led the coalition that turned back the Turkish invaders at the gates of Vienna and saved Western European civilization, Marie Sklodowska Curie, the physicist, famous musicians such as Frederic Chopin and Ignace Paderewski, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the builder of the U.S. Military Academy, and Casimir Pulaski, the founder of the U.S. cavalry.

Great as these people were, their greatness is overshadowed by that of Nicolaus Copernicus, the versatile genius who, while achieving universal and undying fame as an astronomer, also made a reputation as a physician, an economist, an ecclesiastic, a statesman, and a soldier. Next year, 1973, will be the 500th anniversary of the birth of this extraordinary man. It will be appropriately celebrated, not only in his native Poland,

but throughout Western Europe and in the United States and Canada.

While we frequently have annual observances and occasionally celebrate silver and golden anniversaries, centennials, and sesquicentennials, and bicentennials, seldom do we have the opportunity to participate in a quinqucentenary celebration. The observance of the 500th anniversary of the nativity of Copernicus ought therefore to be more than a mere one-day affair. We ought now to begin preparing for a yearlong period of tribute to this great man.

Those of my colleagues who desire background information that would be of great help when they write speeches for Copernican observances would derive benefit from a scholarly work that has just been issued. This book, from the talented pen of Wanda M. Stachiewicz, is entitled "Copernicus and His World."

The author's choice of title is very fitting, for the world as seen through the eyes of Copernicus is radically different from that envisioned by the followers of Ptolemy. Her work, which is the product of extensive research, should interest those who are unacquainted with the remarkable career of Copernicus, as well as those who are familiar with this great man but would nonetheless welcome further knowledge.

Publication of Wanda Stachiewicz' contribution to the literature of Poland's greatest son was made possible by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. Active not only in the distribution of her scholarly book, but in laying the groundwork for next year's observance, is the Copernicus Quinqucentennial Observance and Committee, an arm of the Polish American Congress. My dear friend Dr. Edward C. Rozanski, who is general chairman of the Congress' Illinois Division, is doing everything in his power to acquaint his fellow Americans with the remarkable career of Copernicus, the worldwide influence he exerted, and the lasting effects of his work.

THE PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN JEWS

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

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, on August 15 it was reported that the Soviet Union had put a price on the head of every educated Russian who wants to emigrate to Israel.

In addition to the now "normal" \$1,000 fee for emigration permits and other "necessary" forms, the Russian Government is demanding a ransom of from \$5,000 to \$25,000 for each Jewish person with a higher education who wants to go to Israel.

This action is the same as Hitler's barbarism of trading Jews for trucks and Fidel Castro's demands of ransom for the prisoners captured at the Bay of Pigs. It will create a class of 20th-century slaves, who are forced to work in a country which despises them and which they want to leave, but cannot because they do not have the fortune to pay their own ransom.

The Russian Government has shown itself to be brutal and unfeeling in its treatment of its Jewish citizens. At a

time when the Russians claim to be the "world leaders" in so many areas they still look to the czars and Stalin for guidance in their official policy toward Jews who are unfortunate enough to live in that country.

For years the leaders of the Soviet Union have been trying to stamp out the Jewish religion by forbidding the printing of religious books and the manufacture of religious articles. Synagogues have been closed and Jewish publications and the Jewish theater have been abolished.

At the same time Jews have been faced with bigotry and discrimination in factories and in universities. Jewish men have been drafted into the army as punishment for speaking out against this type of harassment and Jews have been charged with every possible crime and given unreasonably harsh sentences after secret trials.

All of this would lead a person to think that the Russians would be happy to have Jews leave the country, but the reverse is obviously true.

They have made it almost impossible for a Jew to leave the country unless they forfeit just about everything they own but the clothes on their back. Now they have asked for even more. The Russian leaders are demanding a ransom for each educated Jew who wants to leave which is beyond the means of practically every Russian citizen.

The response to all of this by the Russian Jews is more and more requests for permission to leave the country and louder and louder protests against the government's policies.

The Russian reaction has been more threats and harassment and more jailings, inductions into the army, and cutting off of telephones so there can be no contact with the outside world.

In the past we have been able to help these people by focusing the weight of world opinion upon the Russians because of their policies toward this oppressed minority.

This criticism and condemnation is the only hope of the Russian Jews. If these people are forgotten the harassment and discrimination will only continue and increase, but if the actions and policies of the Russians are continually exposed to the people of the world and officially criticized by leaders of government the Russians will be forced to let them emigrate to Israel and freedom.

In two days the Jewish people will be celebrating Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish New Year. This is the beginning of the holiest period in our religion.

It is a time of prayer and reflection over the happenings of the past year and one of hope for the coming year, including hope for all Russian Jews.

For the Jews of Russia there will be no For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I offer hope unless we act to force their leaders to let them be free.

H. CON. RES. —

A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should be condemned for its policy of demanding a ransom from educated Jews who want to emigrate to Israel

Whereas, the Soviet Union has refused to permit Jewish citizens to emigrate from a land where they are forced to live with

bigotry and repression to Israel, which is offering them a home;

Whereas, the Soviet Union has been confiscating almost all of the possessions of those Jews who are permitted to go to Israel; and

Whereas, the Soviet Union has begun demanding a ransom of up to \$25,000 for Jews who have an advanced education:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the government and leaders of the Soviet Union should be condemned for creating a class of slaves in the 20th Century by forcing thousands of people to live and work in a country which they want to leave, because they do not have money to ransom themselves into freedom.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Congressman EILBERG, for taking the lead in introducing legislation with reference to emigration of the Soviet Jews.

A few weeks ago the Soviet Union put a price on the head of every educated Russian Jew who wants to emigrate to Israel. According to Soviet authorities, a schedule of fees for the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union, ranging from \$5,000 to \$37,000 depending on the prospective emigrant's level of education went into effect on August 14.

The old general fee was about \$1,000 per emigrant, and the drastically increased fees, which were recently announced, make emigration nearly impossible for an entire category of Soviet Jews.

The Soviet action in raising exit fees is deplorable and can only be regarded as extortion. As the Washington-Post commented editorially on August 22:

It is bad enough that the Soviet Union makes emigration so difficult for those of its citizens who choose to leave. It is doubly reprehensible that the nation professing to be an enlightened great power could engage in the sordid practice of selling human beings.

Mr. Speaker, I am today joining Congressman EILBERG and many of my other colleagues in introducing a "sense of the Congress" resolution condemning the Russian Government and leaders for this new policy. On the eve of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, and one of the holiest days of the Jewish religion, it is fitting that the international community express its sympathy and that world opinion be brought to bear in behalf of the unfortunate Soviet Jews who have been victimized by this most recent Soviet injustice.

The text of the "sense of Congress" resolution follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should be condemned for its policy of demanding a ransom from educated Jews who want to emigrate to Israel.

Whereas, the Soviet Union has refused to permit Jewish citizens to emigrate from a land where they are forced to live with bigotry and repression to Israel, which is offering them a home;

Whereas, the Soviet Union has been confiscating almost all of the possessions of those Jews who are permitted to go to Israel; and

Whereas, the Soviet Union has begun demanding a ransom of up to \$25,000 for Jews who have an advanced education:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the government and leaders of the Soviet Union should be condemned for creating a class of slaves in the 20th Century by forcing thousands of people to live and work in a country which they want to leave, because they do not have the money to ransom themselves into freedom.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include therein extraneous matter on the special order given today by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. EILBERG) on emigration of Soviet Jews.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

HIGH HOLY DAYS 5733

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Jewish High Holy Days begin this year on September 8 and 9 with Rosh Hashanah and conclude on September 18 with Yom Kippur. Rosh Hashanah marks the beginning of the Jewish religious New Year 5733 and is a period of personal spiritual reexamination for the Jewish people all over the world.

The High Holy Days are significant for their rich symbolism of the paradox of the human experience. They are intensely personal and emphasize the individual alone with himself and his God and, at the same time, emphasize the oneness of humanity. It is a time of repentance and remembrance of errors past. Yet, it is also a time of cheer and optimism as the New Year begins—a time of quiet reflection but also one of joyful human interaction.

On Rosh Hashanah, religious services are conducted in synagogues throughout the world where Jews pray for forgiveness and for a year of peace and happiness for themselves and the world. "Unite all of us in the bond of brotherhood" is the beginning of one of the ancient and beautiful prayers associated with this holy day. It is also a time spent with family and friends discussing the events of the past year. The high point of Rosh Hashanah is the blowing of the shofar, or ram's horn, which symbolizes the beginning of the High Holy Days, and its shattering sound is meant to awaken man's conscience to renew his faith and return to his God.

September 18, the Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur, is the climax of 10 days of penitence and is the holiest of all the Jewish holidays. The entire day is spent in prayer, fasting, and worship. On the Day of Atonement, the Jewish people seek to be in harmony with the world by expressing a true feeling of repentance through prayer. It is a holiday during which years gone by are recalled and loved ones who have passed away are remembered in prayer.

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur evoke in the Jewish people a sense of awe, high seriousness, and especially obedience to God's law. The meaningful practice of the Jewish faith, I believe, has influenced Jewish moral law far beyond the confines of practicing Judaism. The historic Jewish concepts of social justice and individual human dignity have done much to guide the course of western democracy and, in particular, to shape the philosophical system of government created by the American Founding Fathers.

The message of the Jewish New Year is a universal one which all men should heed. As in all human affairs, however, the picture is mixed. Emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel has increased. Israel remains strong and is perhaps more secure because of the withdrawal of Soviet personnel from Egypt.

On the other hand, the Soviets have increased restrictions on emigration for many educated Jews, and cultural and religious persecution continue unabated. Horror such as that witnessed by the world this week in Munich at the Olympic games attests to the fact that various types of subtle and not so subtle pressure will continue for the Israelis.

It is a time for untiring vigilance and humane concern. I feel it is our responsibility, as the world's greatest democracy, to make every possible effort to focus international attention and opinion on the problem of Soviet anti-Semitism and guerrilla atrocities. By so doing, the full force of our official position in the interest of human justice and decency will be brought to bear.

It is for these reasons that I have introduced legislation in the Congress urging the President to pressure the Soviet Union regarding emigration and the religious and cultural rights of Jews in that country. I have also introduced legislation to insure that the Mideast military balance be maintained by the sale of armaments so desperately needed by Israel.

We must never relax our efforts to rally the international community to unite in condemnation against guerrilla atrocities such as those at Lod Airport in Tel Aviv and at the Munich Olympics. Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel, in referring to these attacks, said:

One of the factors which has encouraged the activities of murder organizations such as Fatah is international apathy and indulgence.

In an uncertain world, we must remain ever alert and use our influence to encourage hopeful signs of peace and friendship, while being courageous enough to firmly stand against murder, outrage, and even the most subtle of oppression.

I should like, on this occasion, to extend my greetings and best wishes for the holiday season to my constituents and my many friends of the Jewish faith. In the coming year, may the Jewish people know freedom from persecution, from which they have particularly suffered, and may they experience peace, well-being, prosperity, and spiritual enlightenment.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the water pollution control bill still languishes in conference. As each day passes, the situation becomes more critical in Erie County, N.Y., and I am sure, throughout the Nation.

I introduced my version of the Senate bill in the House and at the time, pointed out the need to transcend political considerations, especially in this election year, on such a critical legislative proposal. As you can see from the enclosed letter from EPA's Region II Administrator, Gerald Hansler to the Erie County Executive, Ned Regan, the passage of a water pollution control bill is paramount in the day-to-day planning of all environmental programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
New York, N.Y., September 6, 1972.

Mr. EDWARD V. REGAN

County Executive, Erie County, Erie County
Edward A. Rath Office Building, Buffalo,
N.Y.

DEAR MR. REGAN: This is in further response to your letter of July 14, 1972 in which you requested that the Environmental Protection Agency notify the Corps of Engineers to waive the 25% local contribution for the dredge disposal site facilities. As stated in our letter of August 16, 1972, this waiver can be recommended only if:

1. domestic and industrial sources of pollution in the geographic area involved are meeting Federally-approved State water quality standards implementation plans; and

2. a water quality management plan for the basin has been submitted by the State and approved by EPA under 40 CFR 35.150.

I regret to inform you that the 25% local share cannot be waived at this time because many point source dischargers in the area are out of compliance with the Federally-approved implementation schedules under the New York State water quality standards. Also, the water quality management basin plan submitted by the State of New York needs modification before it can be approved.

None of the thirteen municipal dischargers in the Erie-Niagara Drainage Basin are meeting the Federally-approved State implementation plans under the water quality standards requirements. Also only five of the thirteen industrial point sources are in compliance with their abatement schedules as approved by the Federal Government in 1967.

Regrettably, much of the delay in meeting previous Federally-approved abatement schedules can be traced to Congressional inaction to amend the construction grants section of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and to reimburse New York State for pre-financing Federal shares. Also, it is recognized that industry is in a difficult position in determining whether to provide pretreatment and discharge into a municipal system, or provide complete treatment and discharge directly into a waterway. The latter indecision on the part of industry is because they are unaware of cost sharing formulas which may be included in new water pollution control laws.

The 25% local share could be waived if revised and updated abatement schedules for point source dischargers in the Erie-Niagara area were consummated. There are three methods by which Federally-approved revised schedules can be completed. They are:

1. The State of New York could propose new schedules, give public notice and hold public hearings on the new schedules, adopt such schedules, and submit them to the EPA Regional Administrator for approval;

2. The Administrator of EPA could call a water quality standards revisions conference, at the request of the Governor, and arrive at a new set of implementation plans for point source dischargers; or

3. I could issue 180-day notices against each and every point source discharger in the area and if each discharger submitted an acceptable abatement schedule and met that schedule, then the dischargers in the area would be in compliance with Federally-approved water quality standards implementation plans.

Also, to obtain the 25% waiver, the State of New York must submit in final form an acceptable water quality management plan for the drainage basin.

These matters have been discussed with Mr. Henry L. Diamond, Commissioner, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation since December 16, 1971. Since the State has primary responsibility for enforcing water pollution control laws, it is hoped that they will revise the present outdated implementation plan for the Erie-Niagara area through the public notice/public hearing process. But again, uncertainty exists as to revised procedural requirements included in the pending "water" legislation.

Your interest in cleaning up pollution of Lake Erie and the Niagara River is very much appreciated. It is hoped that you will move forward now with the Corps of Engineers in the construction of upland disposal facilities.

Sincerely yours,

GERALD M. HANSLER, P.E.,
Regional Administrator.

Mr. Speaker, there are indications that some of the conferees would be willing to report legislation with the clear intention of forcing the President to veto the measure. As I mentioned, I supported the Senate concept which I felt to be realistic and also voted for the House version.

I urge the conferees to accept in the spirit of compromise the responsibility of meeting the immediate demands of this Nation. If they do, I can say that I would not vote to sustain a veto.

MASSACRE IN MUNICH

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

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, like countless others, I join in expressing my profound sympathy to the families and countrymen of the slain Israeli athletes who were the innocent victims of this senseless act of terrorism.

The massacre in Munich is just one more horrible example of the constant threats and violence that plague a people who wish to be free. The only reason that these victims were denied life was because they were nationals of a tiny country who has fought valiantly in the past 25 years for their political freedom.

Upon learning of this dastardly act I immediately cabled Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, and urged a temporary suspension of the games and requested that additional security precautions be taken to protect other athletes during the remaining days of the Olympic competition. I also hail the unanimous action of the House yesterday when it passed the resolution expressing sympathy to the families of these brave young men and resoundingly condemned this despicable act by a group of cowardly assassins.

The real tragedy, Mr. Speaker, is that these senseless acts have been perpetuated against innocent people who

came to Munich with peace in their hearts and a desire for friendly competition. This vicious attack by this terrorist group was not only a crime against Israel, but a crime against the entire world community.

What is especially frustrating is the apparent inability to establish a system or an agreement between world nations which would prevent this type of barbaric act from happening again. There is nothing but condemnation that the world could feel for this wild act and yet we are unable to rest assured that this will not happen again.

The nations of the world cannot permit those responsible for this massacre in Munich, the atrocity at Lod Airport earlier this summer, and the day-to-day terrorist activities to go unpunished. Until they are made accountable for their actions men of good will can not rest with a clear conscience.

While the people of Israel and the entire world grieve for their immeasurable loss I can only hope and pray that the spirit of men everywhere firmly resolve that this type of terrorism shall not take place again.

No one can undo the tragic events of this week, but hopefully, this massacre in Munich will help us to find new ways of ending hatred and bloodshed between men and point the way for finding international peace.

TROPICAL STORM "AGNES" FLOODS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during the month of June, massive flooding occurred in South Dakota and several of the mid-Atlantic States. These conditions were the result of heavy rains in the Black Hills of South Dakota and Tropical Storm "Agnes" which brought monsoon-like rains to areas extending from Florida to New York. Flooding along streams and waterways created major crises for cities and great numbers of people—crises of such magnitude that local authorities were unable to cope with the multitude of problems generated by disasters of this nature and scope.

Major areas affected by these floods were:

SOUTH DAKOTA

A four-county area—Lawrence, Pennington, Meade, and Custer—in the southwestern part of the State along the numerous creeks that feed the Cheyenne River. Tropical Storm "Agnes" struck the States of Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania. Although flooding occurred in many other areas, it was in these heavily populated/built-up areas that the assistance of the National Guard was required. The major problems identified with the disaster were: transportation, shelter, food and medicines, communications, sanitation and potable water, search, rescue, and body recovery, security and traffic control, clean-up and restoration.

Each of the aforementioned problems required immediate attention; however,

maximum effort was required to reopen highways, reestablish communications, remove sources of disease and pollution, implement a traffic control plan, locate suitable land fills for debris disposal, body recovery, and a myriad of other tasks associated with clean-up operations.

Although these floods occurred in two separate parts of the country within the same month with devastation and problems being the same, the suddenness in which they occurred classified them in two separate and distinct categories. In Rapid City, we had flash flooding with little or no warning, with tremendous destruction and loss of life in a matter of a few hours. The flooding from Hurricane Agnes began in Florida and proceeded up the coastal States where it struck with monsoonlike rains. Some degree of advance planning was possible.

The story of the South Dakota National Guard participation in the Rapid City and the surrounding four-county flood area is truly one of the shining hours in the proud history of this State's National Guard.

On that fateful Friday night of June 9, during the early hours of the evening, no one could have possibly dreamed of a deluge of up to 14 inches of rain. Falling over an area primarily of mountains, hills, and canyons, these waters were soon funneled into Rapid, Box Elder, and Battle Creeks in depths exceeding 23 feet. A drop in elevation of 1,786 feet from Pactola Dam, the beginning of Rapid Creek, to Rapid City, some 20 miles through the canyons, caused devastating, swift-moving water.

Guard participation began at 1845 hours on a call from the Lawrence County sheriff to M. G. Corning, the adjutant general, requesting Guard assistance in the Boulder Canyon area. Commanders in Camp Rapid, as well as key staff members of HQ detachment, were immediately called to the emergency operations center at Camp Rapid. It should be noted here that most guardsmen were on pass for the weekend. Only 665 guardsmen were at Camp Rapid for annual training. Another 1,015 artillerymen and support units were holding annual training in the Badlands some 50 miles east of Rapid City; 237 engineers were at Roubaix, 35 miles west of Rapid City. Family day for guardsmen in the Badlands finished in the afternoon, and they were free to enjoy the weekend in the Black Hills.

As the progression of events and calls for assistance multiplied, the call was put out over radio and TV for all guardsmen to report to Camp Rapid. With the guardsmen scattered to the four winds, it was impossible to utilize unit alert rosters for notification. Guardsmen reported in as soon as they received notification. The best estimate of Guard strength on Friday night was in the neighborhood of 600. This figure increased to about 1,100 by Saturday noon.

In a flash flood disaster of this nature, requests for assistance pour in continuously. The job must be done, and maintaining unit integrity was impossible. Rescue and reaction teams were dispatched with engineers, artillerymen,

transportation, medics, or anyone available to make up a team. Electrical power failed in the flooded area. The rains were coming down in torrents, and the creek kept rising. Soon there were houses, trailers, cars, trees, and debris of every description moving in the flooded area.

The decision to mobilize the other Guard units of the State not at annual training was made at 0100 hours Saturday morning, June 10. These units, an engineer combat battalion, water supply company, float bridge company, and a platoon of the medical company were from 250 to 350 miles east of Rapid City. These units alerted their men, loaded equipment, and began the motor march arriving in Rapid City late that afternoon. Our panel bridge company was at annual training with the North Dakota Guard at Camp Grafton, N. Dak. This unit was called on Saturday morning. They arrived at Camp Rapid on Monday—a move of 650 miles. This brought the total guardsmen on site to 3,028, the highest total utilized.

A complete power failure in the city occurred at 2347 hours on Friday night. The loss of power increased the number of requests for Guard assistance as emergency generators were needed at hospitals and refugee centers. Working under the most adverse conditions—pitch dark, torrential rains, bridge washouts, and unknown hazards—guardsmen risked their own lives attempting to save others. The number of acts of individual heroism may never be known; however, three guardsmen did lose their lives in rescue operations. Mayor Barnett and other governing officials credit guardsmen rescue teams of saving over 1,000 people.

Saturday morning, with fog and light rain hanging over the city, the first view of the unbelievable happenings of the previous night were seen. Death and destruction in the devastated area gave the appearance of war at its worst.

Every available guardsman and all equipment was being utilized as the waters were receding with search and rescue being the main effort on Saturday. The arrival of the additional Guard units on Saturday afternoon allowed for the systematic planning for the grim task of body search and recovery, and laying out security plans with law enforcement.

Hurried erection of three bridges over Rapid Creek by the engineer bridge companies gave access to many isolated areas.

The 12 helicopters from the Guard aviation section, augmented by two medivac choppers from Fort Carson and seven from Ellsworth Air Force Base did yeoman work during the entire operation flying every conceivable mission from emergency evacuation, delivery of food and water, body recovery to aerial observation of destruction in mountainous terrain without accident or incident. 506 hours were flown on 390 missions.

Damage to the city water treatment plant and water mains put exceedingly heavy demands for potable water. The engineer water supply company soon had six erdalators producing potable water at various locations in the city and at Keystone.

The medical company moved into various locations in the four-county area attending to sick and injured as well as giving over 12,000 shots for typhoid and tetanus.

On Sunday, June 11, the search for bodies began. Every demolished house, trailer, automobile, and debris pile had to be gone through in search for the dead.

Security of a disaster area normally exceeds the capacity of local law enforcement agencies during the seven nights that the curfew was in effect, looting was held to a minimum.

As the first week of recovery operations progressed, a systematic plan of Guard withdrawal was formulated by the adjutant general with the concurrence of the Governor, mayor, county commissioners, and State civil defense. The phase-down period started on Friday, June 16. Guard tasks were rapidly returned to civil agencies having the responsibility. Units were returning to home stations, sometimes to the dismay of the guardsmen as they felt they should remain and assist.

A provisional battalion of 250 guardsmen remained during the period of June 17 to 23.

Mr. Robert Finch, counsellor to the President, who viewed the disaster for the President, stated:

It was an act of God that the National Guard was on duty at the time.

The performance of the South Dakota National Guard during the Rapid City disaster can best be summarized by this headline of the Rapid City Journal of June 17, "Guard Leaving City, But Not Hearts of People." From the Rapid City story of flash flooding which occurred without warning and preparation, we now move to the east coast, and what happened during the tropical storm "Agnes," and the ensuing monsoon-like rains. It is my pleasure to introduce LTC Frank Jones of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Colonel Jones.

The first time anyone heard about "Agnes," she was just a squall in the northwest Caribbean Sea. By Friday, June 16, the official word went out—"Agnes" had become a tropical storm. She was gaining strength just north of the Yucatan Peninsula.

She was the first tropical storm of the 1972 season and on June 18, she began to make headlines. That day she officially became a hurricane.

On a northerly course, she doubled her speed and struck inland near Panama City and the Florida panhandle and began to decrease in intensity. Sometime on Monday, June 19, the National Weather Service downgraded her to a tropical depression—not much more than a squall again.

By June 20, the former hurricane was pushing up through the Carolinas with heavy rains that brought the first real threat of flooding.

Since flood damage, varying from slight to moderate, to severe, generally is quite similar no matter where it occurs, and since Pennsylvania suffered the most severe damage, I will concentrate my remarks on that State. The requirements for men, equipment, and the numbers of days involved in each State will provide

a good basis for comparison. In almost every instance, the initial call for guardsmen was directed to units best suited to the task; that is, transportation units for evacuation, medical units to work in refugee centers and hospitals, and engineers to work on dikes, provide potable water, and reinforce, protect, or construct bridges.

The first real property damage occurred in Virginia—the damage centered around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, and Roanoke, and required that some 1,200 guardsmen be called to duty to assist in recovery operations for approximately 5 days. Over 1,000 persons were evacuated and 292 sheltered in armories. Some 250 helicopter missions were flown in the Richmond area alone.

West Virginia, along the fringes of the storm, suffered water damage in and around Wheeling, Moundsville, and Benwood—151 guardsmen from five units were called to State duty to assist in evacuating families from 1,163 homes and moving almost 100 house trailers or mobile homes to safer areas.

Maryland was lashed by heavy rains and flooding occurred in the vicinity of Ellicott City and along the Patapsco River to the west. Here 14 units were called to duty for 2 to 15 days for a total of 6,337 man-days.

"Agnes" then moved into central Pennsylvania and New York State, heavily flooding the Chemung and Susquehanna River Valleys and their tributaries. New York Guardsmen used 21,472 man-days in their operations covering 13 counties in which they evacuated personnel, and performed traffic control and security duties.

At this point, "Agnes" met a huge mass of cold air and became stalled over central Pennsylvania—she stayed put—instead of moving, as is the usual thing.

During the night of June 21–22, many National Guard commanders assembled volunteer forces to assist local communities, and to evacuate their own vehicles and equipment to other armories located outside the expected high water area. Throughout the night, Guardsmen and civilians worked hand-in-hand in numerous communities in the Wyoming Valley reinforcing dikes, bracing store windows, and evacuating the elderly and infirm in anticipation of high water.

By 0700 hours, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania was receiving requests for assistance from civil defense coordinators, hospitals, police officials, and numerous other agencies. The operations center at the Department of Military Affairs opened at 0730, calling units in response to missions received through the civil defense operations center in Harrisburg. In Lykens, three mountain reservoirs gave way to the pressure of rising water, sending torrents of water through the streets. In Danville, two diesel engines pulling a Penn Central freight train plunged into a creek when a bridge collapsed. In Herndon, three homes were flattened by a mud slide, and all along the Swatara Creek, residents were climbing trees to escape the rising waters.

From the Chesapeake Bay to the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton area, to Lock Haven on the West Branch, the story was the same.

By Friday morning, June 23, the only way to reach Harrisburg's two airports was by boat, and emergency passengers were taken through waters 7 feet deep to the few bare spots on the inundated runways suitable for helicopters. A 1930 to 0700 curfew was in effect in Harrisburg, 2 feet of water and mud covered the main floor of the State's \$2.5 million executive mansion, and some 3,182 guardsmen from 66 units were working in 52 communities. It was only Friday morning, and the river had not yet crested.

In the midst of the flood waters, fire was becoming a major problem. As gas lines broke, fuel and oil poured from overturned cars, heating oil gurgled up from ruptured storage tanks, and the already polluted waters were becoming filled with everything that was foul and flammable. Adjacent to the Governor's Mansion on North Second Street in Harrisburg, 16 homes were consumed by flames as members of the 104th Armored Cavalry vainly tried to move fire fighting equipment and firemen to the scene in armored personnel carriers.

While guardsmen and civilian volunteers still struggled to reinforce the dike in the Wilkes-Barre area, the civil defense and fire sirens, a warning that the dike had been topped, began to wail. Uptown, downtown, across the river in Forty Fort, Edwardsville, and Kingston, the raging waters knew no bounds. Some 145,000 people had been successfully evacuated by the time the waters broke over the dike. The guardsmen of the 1st Battalion, 109th Field Artillery, most of whom live in Wilkes-Barre and its suburbs, retreated slowly in the face of rising waters—still rescuing the reluctant and securing the area against looters. Boats of every description were manned by civil defense personnel, police, and guardsmen of the 2d Bn., 190th Infantry equipped with radios to patrol inundated areas. Almost 75 percent of these men lost their homes or suffered immeasurable property damage. The water rose to 18 feet on the drill floor of the Kingston Armory.

The Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport at Avoca looked like a military base camp. The hilltop runway was immune from the swirling muddy waters, but in the valley below, the city had been ravaged.

On Saturday, with 4,130 guardsmen now on duty in some 73 communities, the Susquehanna River crested at an all-time high of 32.57 feet in Harrisburg, 15 feet above flood stage; and 40.6 feet in Wilkes-Barre, 18 feet above flood stage. The dubious distinction of being the hardest hit area in the State now shifted from Harrisburg to Wilkes-Barre. The airport was the only operational facility for miles. Food, clothing, medical supplies, and fresh water were being delivered by military and civilian aircraft at the rate of one aircraft per minute. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 228th Supply and Transport Battalion, moved by air and overland from Indian-town Gap Military Reservation to the airport to assume responsibility for storage and distribution of supplies.

Meanwhile, in the residential area, dozens of homes were burning themselves out only after the fire reached the waterline. Downriver from Wilkes-Barre,

huge mudslides blocked roads not already closed by flood waters. All up and down the valley, debris-laden bridges were being ripped from their foundations further isolating many small communities.

Sunday morning found still more guardsmen being called to duty, and the total now approached 5,000. During the day, the water slowly began to recede. This was the first positive sign in days, but it also revealed the severity of the damage. Washed out and sunken roads, roadbeds of railroads completely washed out, automobiles perched precariously against trees, buildings, and atop other vehicles, and buildings moved completely off their foundations. Uprooted trees and piles of debris, now barely recognizable as furniture and building materials blocked streets and littered the countryside.

In many areas, people began returning to their homes to face the agonizing task of trying to salvage enough to start again. In most instances, it was easier to discard everything, furniture, clothing, appliances, and mementos spanning a lifetime.

This was the grueling task, faced by the thousands of residents and over 6,000 guardsmen alike. The Guard, of necessity, had to get involved in debris removal because virtually every street in the Wyoming Valley was impassable. Bridges still intact and usable were a rarity, the lack of electricity and water was commonplace. Decayed foodstuffs and dead animals added to the stench of the drying mud, and pervaded the entire area.

No sooner did the guardsmen and civilian contractors report that a street had been cleared of rubble and debris, than more discarded belongings of the flood victims would be slowing down or stopping traffic again. Some streets had to be cleared one or more times each day in order to keep traffic flowing. Telephone poles, uprooted trees, and sections of houses and mobile homes littered the streets and required that special power equipment, cutting torches, and front-end loaders be available. Narrow city streets precluded the efficient use of most of the available civilian 15 and 20-ton trailer dumps. Although it required double handling, the 111th Infantry established temporary land fills near the city limits where the Guard's 2½-ton and 5-ton trucks dumped debris which was reloaded onto the trailer dumps for the long haul to a permanent land fill.

During their 15-day annual training—AT—period, in Wilkes-Barre, the 103d Engineer Battalion from Philadelphia used their own 70-odd trucks, plus those available from civilian contractors, to move 27,869 loads totaling 144,919 tons of debris. Additionally, they operated the permanent and temporary landfills, provided potable water, and cleared an untold number of debris clogged streets and shopping centers. One very ticklish assignment involved the removal of several leaking drums of naphtha found precariously balanced on overhead steam, water, and power lines in a flood-damaged warehouse.

The Pennsylvania Air Guard launched into disaster recovery operations on June

22 when they began evacuating families from nearby Highspire. Over the next 3 weeks, they moved 76,000 pounds of food from Pittsburgh to Wilkes-Barre, transported helicopter parts from Connecticut, picked up electronic gear in Ohio for the FCC tower at Harrisburg International Airport, and provided the 201st Civil Engineering Flight and its heavy equipment to aid in cleanup operations in Wilkes-Barre. All of this was accomplished despite the fact that their operational facilities at Harrisburg were completely wiped out by 10 feet of water.

Almost from the very start, Army guardsmen were performing security missions in many small isolated communities, and, in the two major disaster areas, they augmented the police forces to preserve order and prevent the looting that so often follows on the heels of any disaster. The few police available in many small communities simply could not cope with the demands for police assistance.

As the less severely damaged communities recovered from the initial shock of the flood and were able to cope with their own problems, the guardsmen were withdrawn for other assignments or released from duty. Although the total number of guardsmen on duty never went above 6,102 at any given time, over 10,000 men from 136 units performed from 1 to 15 days duty between June 22 and August 5.

The contribution of Army aircraft in an operation of this magnitude is almost impossible to put into words. From the very beginning, many areas were inaccessible except by air. Army Guard aircraft logged almost 1,000 hours of flight time while flying over 1,500 missions. These figures do not include those missions flown by the Ohio Army Guard, Air Force Reserve, and the active services. Tasks performed by guardsmen during the period included emergency medical care, transportation, communications, rescue operations, providing emergency power to hospitals, security, transporting food, clothing, medical supplies, debris removal, operating and securing evacuation centers, and feeding evacuees, water purification, traffic control, and graves registration.

CONDEMNATION OF MURDER OF MEMBERS OF ISRAELI OLYMPIC TEAM

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

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise to condemn the dastardly murder of 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team.

What the Palestinian terrorists apparently seem incapable of getting through their thick skulls is that their acts of horror, like those of other terrorist groups in the world, are working against their cause instead of for it.

Even had the Palestinians succeeded in securing the release of 200 terrorists held prisoners in Israeli jails, the random, despicable nature of their act would have reflected discredit upon them and upon their cause, while generating sympathy for their victims and the cause of their victims.

Arabic nations which permit terrorists organizations such as "Black September" to operate from their territories only invite military reprisals from the Israelis. But more than this, they deserve the scorn of civilized peoples of all nations, for it was men of their blood who defiled the very fabric of the human spirit in what they did at Munich.

While the decision to continue the games was no doubt a difficult one, I believe it was the correct thing to do. This band of marauders should not be allowed to completely shut down the Olympic games and the spirit of international brotherhood which is so much a part of this athletic event.

I call on all nations not to allow this tragedy to destroy this spirit of brotherhood, and I call on all nations to exercise restraint in this difficult time. No doubt one of the motives of this outlaw group was to fan the flames of war in the Middle East. For without an active war, these guerrilla groups are even more of a nonentity than they already are, if that is possible.

HEARINGS SET ON NEWSMEN'S PRIVILEGE AND RELATED MEASURES

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

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary, under my chairmanship, has scheduled 3 days of public hearings on pending legislation to enact a Newsmen's Privilege Act or a Free Flow of Information Act. These measures would protect newsmen against the compulsory disclosure of information and the source of information acquired by them in the course of news gathering.

The hearings will be held at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, September 20 and 21, and Wednesday, September 27, in room 2226, Rayburn House Office Building. Our first witnesses will be Members of the House who are authors of pending legislation. At present there are pending in the subcommittee 21 measures of five varieties introduced by 11 Members of the House. Cosponsors of legislation of this character aggregate 48 additional Members of the House. The subcommittee is advised that 18 States have enacted some sort of newsmen's privilege.

This very important issue reflects a kind of conflict and confrontation between two principles that are vital to our democratic institutions. The first is the well-established rule that a government is entitled to, and must be able to, secure the testimony of its citizens. The other is the equally urgent proposition that information shall be fully available to the people and that the members of the press whose activities serve to disseminate the news shall not be cut off from their sources. It is argued that this will happen if newsmen can be forced to reveal information given them in confidence.

The problem is highlighted by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Branzburg* against

Hayes and others in *re Pappas*, and *United States against Caldwell*. The Court held that the first amendment of our Federal Constitution does not relieve a newspaper reporter of the obligation that all citizens have to respond to a grand jury subpoena and answer questions relevant to a criminal investigation. In the view of the five-man majority of the Court, therefore, the amendment does not afford him a constitutional testimonial privilege for an agreement he makes to conceal the criminal conduct of his source or evidence thereof.

At the hearings the subcommittee will initiate its search for the best and most acceptable resolution of the apparent conflict of values highlighted by the *Branzburg*, *Pappas*, and *Caldwell* cases.

In addition to hearing congressional authors of pending bills, the subcommittee will invite a representative of the Department of Justice, whose 1970 guidelines for the issuance of subpoenas to the news media are still in effect, and, to the extent time allows, will also receive testimony from interested members of the public. The approach and the interest of the subcommittee are not limited to the precise narrow compass of pending legislation, but extend to broader related questions affecting a free press and freedom of speech.

WATER SUPPLY STUDY

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the water supply study for Northeastern United States of the Army Corps of Engineers has recently been the subject of intemperate and ill founded discussion in Connecticut. I certainly favor the greatest possible discussion of this study, but I believe that it should be based upon fact and I regret that political motives have misrepresented and distorted the issues. The whole subject of water supply for our section of the country is too important to be kicked around for partisan advantage in a campaign and any consideration should be kept on the high level befitting such a vital issue.

With the purpose of placing the whole matter in proper perspective, I should like to set forth a few facts.

The Northeastern United States Water Supply Study had its genesis in the continuous drought which afflicted this area of the Nation for a 5-year period ending in 1967. Because of the widespread distress caused and the calamity which might eventually result from continued neglect and the growth of the northeastern megalopolis, the Congress decided in the aftermath of that distress to request the Corps of Engineers to make a study of the problem of water supply and distribution as its related to the Northeastern United States.

This study was undertaken and has been a matter of public record for more than a year. It has been in the hands of the Governors and State officials of the affected States. Twenty-three initial public meetings, including one in Hartford, have been held in coordination with

various Governors and over 30,000 notices were mailed out to publicize these meetings. In addition to these officials, the New England River Basin Commission has been consulted in connection with the matters set out in the study.

In order to obtain the fullest information, I have discussed the whole question with Lt. Gen. F. J. Clarke, Chief of Engineers of the Department of the Army. He has also given me in writing a summary of the scope of the study. He emphasizes that the study "is an engineering assessment of over 100 possible projects and is more in the nature of a working paper, which together with the results of social, environmental, economic and institutional studies now underway, will provide a sound basis for final plan formulation and selection. A fully coordinated report with appropriate recommendations on a final plan will be prepared for the Corps for submission to the Congress for consideration."

General Clarke further states:

The report contains no recommendation for authorization or appropriations, and is no more than a catalog of possible water supply developments for meeting future water needs for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Western Connecticut Metropolitan Area.

The general stated:

To label the feasibility report as "the announcement of plans to raid Connecticut's fresh water resources for the benefit of out-of-state areas" is simply a misrepresentation of the report's intent.

He further points out that the study is a compilation of every major water supply area from the St. Lawrence River to Virginia considered for the year 2020. To single out western Connecticut is to give an inaccurate picture of the whole. And stating that an area such as the Housatonic Valley will be flooded fails to express the tentative nature of the report and provides an undue basis for alarm.

It is essential to bear in mind that the study is only preliminary and clearly no action could be pending until the executive branch has come to a conclusion and made a recommendation. The final report is not scheduled until 1974. Even if such recommendation were made it would, of course, not be binding and any plans would have to be recommended to the Congress and approved. In addition, the necessary appropriation bills would have to be passed. Certainly the Congress will give any proposals arising from this study the minutest and most careful scrutiny.

The study in question is therefore a long-range examination of a difficult problem which affects the health and safety of millions of people in our Northeastern States. Clearly, the problem called for national investigation since its scope exceeded State boundaries. The Corps of Engineers has prepared the results of the preliminary investigation and has promptly placed them in the public domain and continues to stimulate study and discussion of these results. Some of the proposals will be discarded out of hand and others may be accepted. There are possible detriments involved but there are also possible benefits for the State of

Connecticut as well as other metropolitan areas.

In view of the importance of the subject, the consequences for millions of Americans, and the need for quiet and earnest consideration, I believe that the Corps of Engineers should be permitted to carry on as they have been doing to encourage discussions of all aspects of the factors which have been presented, so that a fair and workable proposal may be achieved for the final report in 1974.

After the report has been filed, it will be the function of the President and the Congress to consider its proposals. If they are not worthy of acceptance, they will be discarded. If some, or all, are worthy of acceptance then they will be implemented and the country will thereby take the steps necessary to provide its concentration of population with the volume of acceptable water which is required in the activities of a modern community. At the present time, this whole subject belongs in the realm of the office and the laboratory rather than the political platform of rhetoric and double-talk.

General Clarke's letter to me of August 23, 1972, is appended herewith:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., August 23, 1972.

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MONAGAN: Reference is made to your recent letter and to our discussion of last Thursday concerning the Corps' Northeastern U.S. Water Supply (NEWS) Study. Hopefully, issues raised by the news clips attached to your letter were clarified by our discussion of the NEWS Study and the feasibility report furnished to you at that time.

To label the feasibility report as the "announcement of plans to raid Connecticut's fresh water resources for the benefit of out-of-state areas" is simply a misrepresentation of the report's intent. The report contains no recommendations for authorization or appropriations, and is no more than a catalog of possible water supply developments for meeting future water needs of the New York City-Northern New Jersey-Western Connecticut Metropolitan Area. It is an engineering assessment of over 100 possible projects and is more in the nature of a working paper, which together with the results of social, environmental, economic and institutional studies now underway, will provide a sound basis for final plan formulation and selection. A fully coordinated report with appropriate recommendations on a final plan will be prepared by the Corps for submission to the Congress for consideration.

In addition to the coordination being maintained with the Federal, State, and other governmental agencies, public participation is being encouraged through the use of periodic public meetings. Twenty-three initial public meetings were held throughout the study area by our North Atlantic Division Engineer, and other meetings were held by our New England Division Engineer in the eastern Massachusetts-Rhode Island area relative to initial planning for that area. Additional public meetings will be held as the study progresses.

Public awareness of the meetings is maintained through the release of public notices which are mailed to all persons who have indicated an interest in the study. Approximately 30,000 notices were mailed in connection with the initial public meetings. Mailing lists used for this purpose are retained in our North Atlantic Division Office where the

lists are periodically up-dated as new interest is indicated in the study. You will continue to be informed in advance by the Division Engineer on future public meetings and on significant study accomplishments.

I trust that this and our previous discussion of the NEWS study will meet your needs. If I can be of further assistance, please call upon me at any time.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. CLARKE,
Lieutenant General, USA,
Chief of Engineers.

DEBTS: A LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

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

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, our economy has often been described as a "credit economy," a label used by those who decry the fact of rapidly increasing public and private debt. Debt management is a vitally important skill in both the public and private sector. While the public debt gets most of the attention of the media and the politicians, private debt is much larger, faster growing, and of far greater importance to the national economy. When we look at the private debt picture, we find that by far the largest segment of private debts is in mortgages on homes and businesses. It is to this type of debt and its meaning for the economy as a whole that I address myself here today.

Mortgage loans amounted to \$451.1 billion in 1970. This was one-third of the total private debt and almost one-fourth of the total public and private debt combined. Of this total, \$150 billion was held by savings and loan associations, \$74.3 billion by life insurance companies, \$73.2 billion by commercial banks, \$57.9 billion by mutual savings banks, and \$94 billion by other types of mortgage lenders. Of the total \$451.1 billion, \$321.3 billion—over one-half of the total individual private debt—was in home mortgages.

It is worth noting that this type of credit picture has some very admirable and highly desirable qualities. First of all, the debts created by this activity are all secured. Second, the credit has encouraged the creation of solid, long lasting new wealth in the form of domestic, commercial and industrial structures. Finally, the application of capital to this type of endeavor has added bonuses for the economy as a whole. The dollar turnover resulting from construction is one of the highest of all economic activities, having a factor of 9 to 11 depending on the input-output ratio one uses.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it would be wise for all of us to keep in mind that debt represents more than liabilities; it also represents the accumulation of national wealth.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CORMAN, for Thursday, September 7, 1972, on account of official business.

Mr. GOLDWATER (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. McKEVITT (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for September 7, on account of official business.

Mr. TALCOTT (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. KEMP, for 15 minutes today.

Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KASTENMEIER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, for 30 minutes, September 11.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MONAGAN to extend his remarks during debate on the wheat bill.

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

Mr. WHALEN.

Mr. KING in five instances.

Mr. KUYKENDALL.

Mr. McCLOSKEY.

Mr. HUNT.

Mr. CARTER.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. HOSMER.

Mr. CLEVELAND.

Mr. SCHMITZ in 10 instances.

Mr. HALPERN in five instances.

Mr. NELSEN.

Mr. VEYSEY in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of New York.

Mr. BRAY in three instances.

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

Mr. ABOUREZK in five instances.

Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. BURTON.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO.

Mr. O'NEILL in two instances.

Mr. GAYDOS in five instances.

Mrs. GRASSO in 10 instances.

Mr. CLARK.

Mr. HUNGATE in three instances.

Mr. DULSKI in six instances.

Mr. ICHORD.

Mr. FRASER in five instances.

Mr. BEVILL.

Mr. BRASCO.

Mr. TIERNAN.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution proposing the erection of a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia, or its environs, in honor and commemoration of the Seabees of the U.S. Navy.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3323. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to enlarge the authority of the National Heart and Lung Institute in order to advance the national attack against diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the lungs, and blood, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 11, 1972, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2310. A letter from the Commissioner of Social Security, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a copy of proposed regulations on the disclosure of certain reports and records relating to administration of the medicare program, published in the Federal Register on September 2, 1972; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

2311. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report that the Department of Housing and Urban Development could realize benefits by revising its policies and practices for acquiring existing structures for low-rent public housing; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. EILBERG: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1536. A bill to amend section 319 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 92-1385). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 8273. A bill to amend section 301(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 92-1386). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ASPINALL (for himself, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. STEED, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, and Mr. DENHOLM):

H.R. 16554. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain potential water resource developments; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 16555. A bill to provide payments to States for public elementary and secondary education and to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 16556. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey any interest held by the United States in certain property in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEPHENS:

H.R. 16557. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey any interest held by the United States in certain property in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 16558. A bill to promote and protect the free flow of interstate commerce without impairment to the environment; to assure that activities which affect interstate commerce will not impair environmental rights; to provide a right of action for relief for protection of the environment from impairment by activities which affect interstate commerce; and to establish the right of all citizens to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of the environment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLIS (for himself, Mr. DEINAN, Mr. FRASER, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. ESCH, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. HUNGATE, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 16559. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to liberalize the provisions relating to payment of disability and death pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 16560. A bill to designate the San Joaquin Wilderness, Sierra National Forest, and Inyo National Forest in the States of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 16561. A bill to retrocede a portion of the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 16562. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MEEDS (for himself, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. ESCH, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. QUIE, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BURTON, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. BIAGGI, Mrs. GRASSO, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. MAZZOLI, and Mr. BADILLO):

H.R. 16563. A bill to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program, to authorize assistance for similar State programs, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REID:

H.R. 16564. A bill to strengthen and improve the protections and interests of participants and beneficiaries of employee pen-

sion and welfare benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CELLER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FISH, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SIKES, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. FORSYTHE, and Mr. PODELL):

H.R. 16565. A bill to prevent aircraft piracy by requiring the use of metal detection devices to inspect all passengers and baggage boarding commercial aircraft in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. GUDE):

H.R. 16566. A bill to prevent aircraft piracy by requiring the use of metal detection devices to inspect all passengers and baggage boarding commercial aircraft in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARING, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 16567. A bill to insure international cooperation in the prosecution or extradition to the United States of persons alleged to have committed aircraft piracy against the laws of the United States or international law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 16568. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to require that all officers of national labor organizations be elected by secret ballot of the members; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 16569. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water research development proposals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 16570. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide additional assistance to small employers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DENHOLM:

H.J. Res. 1295. Joint resolution relative to the attendance of Senators and Representatives during sessions of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H. Res. 1111. Resolution expressing the sense of the House on the tragic killings of Israeli Olympic team members at the XX Olympiad at Munich; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE—Thursday, September 7, 1972

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

PRAYER

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

O Lord of all life, whose Word asks "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul," help us to guard carefully and share wisely the great wealth of the soul. May the treasury of experience and wisdom and truth be opened that all may gain from the spiritual heritage entrusted to our keeping. Help us, in sharing material resources, to share also the resources of the mind and heart. Give us the higher grace to distribute not only the coinage of the realm but also the coinage of the spirit, those hidden values which make for strength of character and purposeful living. Hasten the day when all peoples shall seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, knowing that when we have done that all else will be added. As we have paused to pray here, so may we continue to pray by doing our duty according to Thy will. In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 7, 1972.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

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

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, September 6, 1972, be dispensed with.

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

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; the Subcommittee on General Legislation of the Committee on Armed Services; the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; a special subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary; the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary; the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works; the Committee on Commerce; the Committee on Finance; the Committee on Foreign Relations; and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the executive calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the National Science Board.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would inquire whether the distinguished acting Republican leader desires recognition at this time.

Mr. SAXBE. No, Mr. President.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this time, in accordance with the previous order, there will be a period not to exceed 30 minutes for the transaction of routine morning business, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

WHERE IS THE MONEY COMING FROM?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, from almost every capital city and from almost every head of government in the world, have come statements denouncing the outrageous conduct by Arab terrorists in Munich yesterday.

No amount of denunciation or condemnation of those dastardly acts will bring back the persons who were murdered, or will bring solace to their families. No words will be enough to bring an