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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, September 18, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I turn my face to the Lord God, seeking Him by prayer and supplications with fasting.—Daniel 9: 3.

Eternal God, our rock of refuge in every age and our strength for the present hour, we come before Thee realizing that we have mishandled the life Thou hast entrusted to us. We have done those things we ought not to have done and have left undone those things we ought to have done. As we survey our past, we are filled with shame that we have fallen so short of Thy high purposes for our lives and we have failed to use wisely the gifts Thou has so abundantly bestowed upon us. Humbly we make our confession to Thee.

Now with prayer and fasting we ask that Thou wilt create in us clean hearts and renew a right spirit within us. Strengthen us in our resolve to mend our ways, to serve our country more faithfully, and to trust Thee more fully. Thus may we become more worthy of Thy love.

We pray for the family of WILLIAM FITTS RYAN who has entered the larger life with Thee. Comfort them with Thy presence and strengthen them for this hour and for the days that lie ahead. May the memory of this good man, our colleague, linger long in our hearts.

In Thy holy name we pray. 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 PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 15577. An act to give the consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the
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Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 10243. An act to establish an Office of Technology Assessment for the Congress as an aid in the identification and consideration of existing and probable impacts of technological application; to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950; and for other purposes;

H.R. 11948. An act to amend the joint resolution authorizing appropriations for participation by the United States in the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law;

H.J. Res. 984. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution providing for U.S. participation in the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property;

H.J. Res. 1211. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission;

H.J. Res. 1227. Joint resolution approval and authorization for the President of the United States to accept an Interim Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms; and

H.J. Res. 1257. Joint resolution to authorize an appropriation for the annual contributions by the United States for the support of the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15495) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1973 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to authorize construction at certain installations in connection with the Safeguard antiballistic missile system, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the resolution (H.J. Res. 1227) entitled "A joint resolution for approval and authorization for the President of the United States to accept an Interim Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms," requests a conference with the House on the dis-

agreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. CASE, and Mr. COOPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 141) entitled "An act to establish the Fossil Butte National Monument in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. HANSEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

S. 353. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the O'Neill unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Nebraska, and for other purposes;

S. 2350. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the North Loup division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Nebraska, and for other purposes;

S. 3140. An act to improve the financial management of Federal assistance programs to facilitate the consolidation of such programs; to provide authority to expedite the processing of project applications drawing upon more than one Federal assistance program; to strengthen further congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid; and to extend and amend the law relating to intergovernmental cooperation;

S. 3531. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to disburse funds appropriated by Congress for the planning, design, and construction of recreational facilities in connection with the 1976 Winter Olympic Games; and

S. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearing before the Subcommittee on Children and Youth relating to the sudden infant death syndrome.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED FIELDS—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 Education and Labor:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit herewith the
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annual report of Federal activities in juvenile delinquency, youth development, and related fields, as required by section 408 of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-445).

The report covers the period from July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971 and evaluates activities of the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It also includes a description of the activities of other Federal Agencies and Departments in the field of juvenile delinquency.

I commend this report to your careful attention.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 18, 1972.

CHANGE IN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Consent Calendar under clause 4, rule XIII, be postponed until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 19.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it the intent of the majority leader to simply defer the Consent Calendar as is listed today and make the call other than on the third Monday, in accordance with the rules and notwithstanding that rule, and is it further understood that there would be no rule of suspension invoked on any one that was put over or objected to, and that this involves no other business except the Consent Calendar as now printed?

Mr. BOGGS. The request involves the very simple process of taking up the Consent Calendar scheduled for today on tomorrow.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the loss of our colleague, one could not in good heart object to this request.

I, therefore, withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE REPORT ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS, 1973

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report on the foreign assistance and related programs appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973.

Mr. SHRIVER reserved all points of order on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the House of Representatives will note with pleasure the fact that September 18, 1972, is the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force. This great fighting force has given 25 years of outstanding service to our Nation. Its motto "Pride in the past—faith in the future," symbolizes the spirit and enterprise which have distinguished the personnel of this great organization and its contributions to the security of America in the free world.

The Department of the Air Force was officially established on September 18, 1947, when the Chief Justice of the United States administered the oath of office to the first Secretary of the Air Force, W. Stuart Symington.

The U.S. Air Force was established within the Department of the Air Force on September 26, when Gen. Carl A. Spaatz was sworn in as the first Chief of Staff. The National Security Act of 1947, as amended, provides the legal foundation and mission of the Air Force as separate and equal to the other U.S. military services, under civilian policy control and leadership.

Thus began a new era in which air power became firmly established as the nation's first line of defense, chief deterrent to war, and a vital national resource.

The 1947 Air Force was comprised of about 300,000 people and was equipped predominantly with World War II propeller-driven aircraft. Now, almost a million and a half airmen and civilians fly, maintain, and support complex jet aircraft, missiles, communications, electronic, and other technical facilities around the world and around the clock.

During this quarter century, the Air Force has responded to changing U.S. defense requirements and policy. Following the Korean conflict, which confirmed the tactical air warfare lessons of World War II and demonstrated that strategic airpower could confine the hostilities to one area, the Air Force entered the era of the 1950's. The retaliatory strategic deterrent bomber force was expanded and modernized, and later reduced as the ballistic missile force was increased in the 1960's. Strategic defense forces were expanded, in cooperation with Canada.

While maintaining its strategic deterrent forces in the 1960's, the Air Force responded to the tactical warfare challenge of insurgency and limited war. In Vietnam the Air Force adapted to meet the demands for close air support of mobile ground forces, interdiction of jungle supply lines, and nighttime and bad weather operations.

Although the Air Force is a fighting force, it is also world-renowned for its humanitarian and civic actions toward man in his struggle against famine and natural disasters. During the 1948-49 Berlin blockade, the young Air Force airlifted some 2.3 million tons of food, fuel and supplies, staving off starvation for the beleaguered Berliners. Since then, the Air Force has been in Spain during the 1962 floods; in the Congo with life-supporting paratroops; assisting earthquake victims in Chile, Peru, California, and

Alaska; in east Pakistan struck by a disastrous tidal wave; and in Mississippi after Hurricane Camille left her path of death and destruction.

Every day, in many ways, Air Force men and women use their skills, training and dedication to peacefully benefit the people of the world. That is why, this year, Air Force people look to the past with pride and to the future with faith that they will continue this heritage.

FEDERAL SHARE INSURANCE SAVES FLOOD CLOSED CREDIT UNION

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, had Congress not enacted Federal share insurance for credit unions during the last Congress, some 700 people in Kingston, Pa., would have lost more than \$500,000 due to the closing of their credit union.

But, because there was such insurance on the statute books, the members of the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union will receive every cent that they have in their savings account even though their credit union has gone into liquidation.

The story surrounding the closing of this credit union is tragic but unique. Not only was the credit union hard hit because of the floods resulting from Hurricane Agnes, but the credit union sponsor announced that it would not reopen its plant following the floods.

When this happened, the National Credit Union Administration placed the credit union in involuntary liquidation because without jobs the borrowers from the credit union could not repay their loans. The board of the credit union concurred in the action and the payout of savings account holders began almost immediately with much of the paperwork and redtape being bypassed.

Mr. Speaker, when the legislation was passed, those of us who sponsored it knew there would be a variety of reasons why credit unions would be closed; but certainly we did not foresee that a disaster such as the magnitude of Agnes would provide such a major test for the insurance. The disaster does point up, however, the effectiveness of the insurance and speed with which claims can be paid.

In summary, I can only wonder what might have happened had the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union not had such insurance. The August 13 edition of the Times-Leader, Evening News, Record of Wilkes-Barre carried an outstanding story describing the closing of the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union and the payout from the National Credit Union Administration insurance fund. After reading the article, it can clearly be seen that the Federal share insurance legislation has truly been a noteworthy act of the Congress.

The article follows:

MEMBERS OF "A VERY GOOD CREDIT UNION" SUNK BY "AGNES" RECOVER FULLY

The National Credit Union Association, an agency of the Federal government, is expected to expend approximately \$188,000 from its insurance fund to satisfy claims from members of the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union who were hit both by the

flood and by Interstate Brands Corporation's decision to close its Kingston plant.

Joseph Bellenghi, Harrisburg-based director for the NCUA's five-state region which includes the Wyoming Valley area, said the estimated \$188,000 payout from the agency's insurance fund will be over and above the liquid assets of the now insolvent Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union.

The credit union became insolvent, he reported, because members hard-hit by the flood and now out of work because of the plant's closing are unable to pay their loans. Before the flood hit and the plant closed, Bellenghi stated, the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union was solvent and "a very good credit union."

Statistical information shows that the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union had a total of \$506,902 in 720 savings accounts, including 544 regular savings accounts and 176 Christmas accounts. Average savings per member were \$932 or well above the national average which, according to NCUA officials, is "just under \$600."

The credit union had a total of 292 loans amounting to \$355,196. Total assets of the credit union were listed as \$536,632.

INVOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

Bellenghi said the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union was placed into involuntary liquidation by NCUA Administrator Herman Nickerson, Jr., on August 4 when Interstate Brands Corporation announced the closing of the Kingston plant. The credit union's board of directors concurred with the NCUA administrator's action.

Notices of liquidation were prepared by the NCUA local staff, working out of the agency's offices at 361 Wyoming Avenue, Kingston, and claim forms were mailed to approximately 95 percent of the credit union's members by Monday. However, since some of the members had been displaced by the flood and forced to relocate, the NCUA staffers decided to "hand carry" some of the claim forms to the members.

In addition, to expedite payment of claims to members of the credit union—some of whom are in need of ready cash because of the circumstances—the local NCUA representatives have also made provision for immediate handling of the completed claim forms in Washington, D.C., where checks will be processed through the U.S. Treasury Department. These checks which, in some instances represent all or most of the savings accrued by individuals over the years, will then be "hand carried" to the individual savings account holders.

The first four checks were delivered Friday morning to credit union members who had completed their claim forms on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Bellenghi said the claims forms had been "walked through" the various processing steps at the direction of Administrator Nickerson. All of the claims from Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union members will receive this same "walk through" service, he reported, and it is expected all checks will be delivered to the credit union members in about a week. Bellenghi said the Treasury was giving its full cooperation to the project and noted, too, that the checks are being hand-carried to the Wyoming Valley area just as soon as they are issued.

Recipients of the first four checks are:

Edward Wilk, 23 E. Hoyt St., Kingston, who is currently residing in a HUD mobile home set up in the back yard of his brother's residence at 942 W. Main St., Plymouth Twp. Mr. Wilk, who had completed 35 years of service with Blue Ribbon on June 3, said he and his wife had lost "everything" from their Kingston home and that they were not planning to return there. The money savings in the credit union, Mr. Wilk said, was accumulated at a rate of \$2 per week and represented the bulk of the couple's savings.

Mrs. Helen Plesko, 73 N. Gates Ave., Kingston, who has been employed as a finisher-packer at the Blue Ribbon plant and who had been a member of the credit union for about 20 years. Both she and her husband, Paul, are out of work as a result of the flood and plant closing. Mr. Pesko had been employed by Marvel Kitchens, Inc., Wyoming. The couple estimated flood damage to their dwelling at upwards of \$30,000.

Mrs. Mary Louise Broody, 104 Barney St., Wilkes-Barre, who had completed almost four years with Blue Ribbon and was employed as a carton packer. She, too, said that most of the family's savings were represented by the money in the credit union. She and her husband, Paul, along with two sons, Michael and John, Jr., are residing in a camper-type unit pending repair of the family home which was inundated almost to the second floor by flood water.

Miss Elizabeth Ducey, 50, N. Gates Ave., Kingston, who was employed as a wrapping machine operator at Blue Ribbon before the flood hit. Miss Ducey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ducey, is to be wed next month to a former co-worker, Jerry Rozanski of 109 Center St., Kingston. The couple has had to schedule their wedding for St. Therese's Church, Shavertown, since their own churches in Kingston were devastated by the flood.

ACCOUNTS INSURED

It was pointed out that members' accounts in the credit union are insured by the administrator up to a maximum of \$20,000. While none of those in the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union were in this maximum insured amount, it was stated that there were some savings accounts in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Members not personally contacted by the NCUA representatives were instructed to mail their completed claim forms to the National Credit Union Administration, Washington, D.C. 20456, for immediate processing.

Regarding the loans still outstanding, NCUA officials said these would be handled in various ways, dependent on the circumstances. In some cases, it was noted, the loans may be written off. Other cases may involve sale of the outstanding loans to other credit unions.

Bellenghi said the flooding caused by Tropical Storm Agnes was the worst single disaster ever to hit credit unions. Although the Blue Ribbon Federal Credit Union was the only one to close down, there were 21 credit unions in the Wyoming Valley hit by the flooding.

The job of reconstructing these credit unions, the NCUA regional director reported, was complicated by the fact that in many cases the flood not only "wiped out" the credit union itself, but also the plants which employed the credit union members and the members themselves.

Pennsylvania leads all other States in the nation in numbers of credit unions, Bellenghi declared. He noted that Wyoming Valley area was hardest-hit by the disaster. Richmond, Va., where five credit unions were "under water" was the second hardest-hit area in Bellenghi's five-state region.

The first contacts in this area with flood-affected credit unions were made on the Tuesday after the flood, it was stated. In many cases, local NCUA representatives, including Francis Muto, the agency's examiner in the Wyoming Valley area, assisted in pulling credit unions records from flood-affected offices. A short time later, with an assist from the office of Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, the NCUA established a temporary office at the Mackin School, city, to assist in reconstruction of the affected credit unions.

Foster Bryan of the NCUA's Washington, D.C., office has been named by the agency's

administration to serve as agent for the liquidating of the Blue Ribbon Cake Federal Credit Union.

WALTER BASSANO AND BILL THOMPSON, JOURNALISTS WHO MADE HISTORY—IN WORD AND DEED

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, for a considerable period of time the well-being, progress, and development of a large part of northeast Texas have been closely related to the parallel growth, circulation, and influence of a great daily and Sunday newspaper, the *Paris News*. This was accomplished under the forceful and inspiring leadership of its publisher, the Honorable Walter W. Bassano, ably assisted by his editor, Bill Thompson, and an outstanding staff of professional craftsmen and all those experts and knowledgeable people who have a hand in turning out a real good newspaper—7 days a week.

Now that Walter Bassano has come to the age of retirement, and Bill Thompson has finally yielded to the inducement of a prestigious position in the Dallas office of one of Texas' largest firms, it is high time to recognize that a glowing chapter of American history has been written and recorded by these two great journalists—Walter Bassano, imaginative, innovative, far-seeing, and creative, and Bill Thompson, consummate artisan of the printed word, student of human nature in all its phases, and always an efficient spokesman for good causes. Such massive journalistic coverage could possibly be considered a conflict of interest, but a conflict of interest that is worthy of the highest commendation, because much of the community improvement and community aspirations about which they wrote were of their own doing—a great merger of talents from which everyone benefited.

The *Paris News* will, of course, continue to prosper as a splendid paper—because of the constant generation-long input of these gentlemen, and because they built their paper so remarkably well.

It is, of course, only to be expected that Walter Bassano will now devote all of his energies without any time out—since there is no vacation in retirement—to his ever-expanding vision of a perfect environment, like the Pat Mayse Reservoir, whose creation over the past 20 years has been one of his most notable achievements. And it can come as no surprise to anyone if Bill Thompson from his vantage point in Dallas is found to be still working to enhance even further the amenities of daily living in the city of Paris and Lamar County—where I suspect he too will choose to retire, when the time comes, in the heart of the Great Gulf Southwest.

It is often noticed that men of superior achievement are blessed with wonderful families. Certainly Mrs. Walter Bassano and her good friend, Mrs. Bill Thompson—known as Georgia B and Jo Ann—are among the most distinguished, charming and gracious of our great

Southern ladies. In the world of today, where newspapers often carry nerve-jarring stories, it is indeed a welcome task to salute these two Texas gentlemen, their wives, and families, and to honor their constructive accomplishments; they have done more than their share to bring about those objectives set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution: to "insure domestic Tranquility * * * (and) promote the general Welfare."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 10243, TO ESTABLISH AN OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10243) to establish an Office of Technology Assessment for the Congress as an aid in the identification and consideration of existing and probable impacts of technological application; to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950; and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MILLER of California, DAVIS of Georgia, CABELL, MOSHER, and ESCH.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4383, FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE STANDARDS ACT

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill H.R. 4383, the Federal Advisory Committee Standards Act, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 92-1403)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4383) to authorize the establishment of a system governing the creation and operation of advisory committees in the executive branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Advisory Committee Act".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that there are numerous committees, boards, commissions, councils, and similar groups which have been established to advise officers and agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government and that they are frequently a useful and beneficial means of furnishing expert advice, ideas, and diverse opinions to the Federal Government.

(b) The Congress further finds and declares that—

(1) the need for many existing advisory committees has not been adequately reviewed;

(2) new advisory committees should be established only when they are determined to be essential and their number should be kept to the minimum necessary;

(3) advisory committees should be terminated when they are no longer carrying out the purposes for which they were established;

(4) standards and uniform procedures should govern the establishment, operation, administration, and duration of advisory committees;

(5) the Congress and the public should be kept informed with respect to the number, purpose, membership, activities, and cost of advisory committees; and

(6) the function of advisory committees should be advisory only, and that all matters under their consideration should be determined, in accordance with law, by the official, agency, or officer involved.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) The term "advisory committee" means any committee, board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, or other similar group, or any subcommittee or other subgroup thereof (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as "committee"), which is—

(A) established by statute or reorganization plan, or

(B) established or utilized by the President, or

(C) established or utilized by one or more agencies, in the interest of obtaining advice or recommendations for the President or one or more agencies or officers of the Federal Government, except that such term excludes (i) the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, (ii) the Commission on Government Procurement, and (iii) any committee which is composed wholly of full-time officers or employees of the Federal Government.

(3) The term "agency" has the same meaning as in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(4) The term "Presidential advisory committee" means an advisory committee which advises the President.

APPLICABILITY

SEC. 4. (a) The provisions of this Act or of any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under this Act shall apply to each advisory committee except to the extent that any Act of Congress establishing any such advisory committee specifically provides otherwise.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any advisory committee established or utilized by—

(1) the Central Intelligence Agency; or

(2) the Federal Reserve System.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any local civic group whose primary function is that of rendering a public service with respect to a Federal program, or any State or local committee, council, board, commission, or similar group established to advise or make recommendations to State or local officials or agencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 5. (a) In the exercise of its legislative review function, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall make a continuing review of the activities of each advisory committee under its jurisdiction to determine whether such advisory committee should be abolished or merged with any other advisory committee, whether the responsibilities of such advisory committee should be revised, and whether

such advisory committee performs a necessary function not already being performed. Each such standing committee shall take appropriate action to obtain the enactment of legislation necessary to carry out the purpose of this subsection.

(b) In considering legislation establishing, or authorizing the establishment of any advisory committee, each standing committee of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall determine, and report such determination to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, as the case may be, whether the functions of the proposed advisory committee are being or could be performed by one or more agencies or by an advisory committee already in existence, or by enlarging the mandate of an existing advisory committee. Any such legislation shall—

(1) contain a clearly defined purpose for the advisory committee;

(2) require the membership of the advisory committee to be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the advisory committee;

(3) contain appropriate provisions to assure that the advice and recommendations of the advisory committee will not be inappropriately influenced by the appointing authority or by any special interest, but will instead be the result of the advisory committee's independent judgment;

(4) contain provisions dealing with authorization of appropriations, the date for submission of reports (if any), the duration of the advisory committee, and the publication of reports and other materials, to the extent that the standing committee determines the provisions of section 10 of this Act to be inadequate; and

(5) contain provisions which will assure that the advisory committee will have adequate staff (either supplied by an agency or employed by it), will be provided adequate quarters, and will have funds available to meet its other necessary expenses.

(c) To the extent they are applicable, the guidelines set out in subsection (b) of this section shall be followed by the President, agency heads, or other Federal officials in creating an advisory committee.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT

SEC. 6. (a) The President may delegate responsibility for evaluating and taking action, where appropriate, with respect to all public recommendations made to him by Presidential advisory committees.

(b) Within one year after a Presidential advisory committee has submitted a public report to the President, the President or his delegate shall make a report to the Congress stating either his proposals for action or his reasons for inaction, with respect to the recommendations contained in the public report.

(c) The President shall, not later than March 31 of each calendar year (after the year in which this Act is enacted), make an annual report to the Congress on the activities, status, and changes in the composition of advisory committees in existence during the preceding calendar year. The report shall contain the name of every advisory committee, the date of and authority for its creation, its termination date or the date it is to make a report, its functions, a reference to the reports it has submitted, a statement of whether it is an ad hoc or continuing body, the dates of its meetings, the names and occupations of its current members, and the total estimated annual cost to the United States to fund, service, supply, and maintain such committee. Such report shall include a list of those advisory committees abolished by the President, and in the case of advisory committees established by statute, a list of those advisory committees which the President recommends be abolished together with his reasons therefor. The President shall exclude from this

report any information which, in his judgment, should be withheld for reasons of national security, and he shall include in such report a statement that such information is excluded.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SEC. 7. (a) The Director shall establish and maintain within the Office of Management and Budget a Committee Management Secretariat, which shall be responsible for all matters relating to advisory committees.

(b) The Director shall, immediately after the enactment of this Act, institute a comprehensive review of the activities and responsibilities of each advisory committee to determine—

(1) whether such committee is carrying out its purpose;

(2) whether, consistent with the provisions of applicable statutes, the responsibilities assigned to it should be revised;

(3) whether it should be merged with other advisory committees; or

(4) whether it should be abolished.

The Director may from time to time request such information as he deems necessary to carry out his functions under this subsection. Upon the completion of the Director's review he shall make recommendations to the President and to either the agency head or the Congress with respect to action he believes should be taken. Thereafter, the Director shall carry out a similar review annually. Agency heads shall cooperate with the Director in making the reviews required by this subsection.

(c) The Director shall prescribe administrative guidelines and management controls applicable to advisory committees, and, to the maximum extent feasible, provide advice, assistance, and guidance to advisory committees to improve their performance. In carrying out his functions under this subsection, the Director shall consider the recommendations of each agency head with respect to means of improving the performance of advisory committees whose duties are related to such agency.

(d) (1) The Director, after study and consultation with the Civil Service Commission, shall establish guidelines with respect to uniform fair rates of pay for comparable services of members, staffs, and consultants of advisory committees in a manner which gives appropriate recognition to the responsibilities and qualifications required and other relevant factors. Such regulations shall provide that—

(A) no member of any advisory committee or of the staff of any advisory committee shall receive compensation at a rate in excess of the rate specified for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) such members, while engaged in the performance of their duties away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall prevent—

(A) an individual who (without regard to his service with an advisory committee) is a full-time employee of the United States, or

(B) an individual who immediately before his service with any advisory committee was such an employee,

from receiving compensation at the rate at which he otherwise would be compensated (or was compensated) as a full-time employee of the United States.

(e) The Director shall include in budget recommendations a summary of the amounts he deems necessary for the expenses of advisory committees, including the expenses for publication of reports where appropriate.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCY HEADS

SEC. 8. (a) Each agency head shall establish uniform administrative guidelines and management controls for advisory committees established by that agency, which shall be consistent with directives of the Director under section 7 and section 10. Each agency shall maintain systematic information on the nature, functions, and operations of each advisory committee within its jurisdiction.

(b) The head of each agency which has an advisory committee shall designate an Advisory Committee Management Officer who shall—

(1) exercise control and supervision over the establishment, procedures, and accomplishments of advisory committees established by that agency;

(2) assemble and maintain the reports, records, and other papers of any such committee during its existence; and

(3) carry out, on behalf of that agency, the provisions of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to such reports, records, and other papers.

ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

SEC. 9. (a) No advisory committee shall be established unless such establishment is—

(1) specifically authorized by statute or by the President; or

(2) determined as a matter of formal record, by the head of the agency involved after consultation with the Director, with timely notice published in the Federal Register, to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on that agency by law.

(b) Unless otherwise specifically provided by statute or Presidential directive, advisory committees shall be utilized solely for advisory functions. Determinations of action to be taken and policy to be expressed with respect to matters upon which an advisory committee reports or makes recommendations shall be made solely by the President or an officer of the Federal Government.

(c) No advisory committee shall meet or take any action until an advisory committee charter has been filed with (1) the Director in the case of Presidential advisory committees, or (2) with the head of the agency to whom any advisory committee reports and with the standing committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives having legislative jurisdiction of such agency. Such charter shall contain the following information:

(A) the committee's official designation;

(B) the committee's objectives and the scope of its activity;

(C) the period of time necessary for the committee to carry out its purposes;

(D) the agency or official to whom the committee reports;

(E) the agency responsible for providing the necessary support for the committee;

(F) a description of the duties for which the committee is responsible, and, if such duties are not solely advisory, a specification of the authority for such functions;

(G) the estimated annual operating costs in dollars and man-years for such committee;

(H) the estimated number and frequency of committee meetings;

(I) the committee's termination date, if less than two years from the date of the committee's establishment; and

(J) the date the charter is filed.

A copy of any such charter shall also be furnished to the Library of Congress.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

SEC. 10. (a) (1) Each advisory committee meeting shall be open to the public.

(2) Except when the President determines otherwise for reasons of national security, timely notice of each such meeting shall be published in the Federal Register, and the

Director shall prescribe regulations to provide for other types of public notice to insure that all interested persons are notified of such meeting prior thereto.

(3) Interested persons shall be permitted to attend, appear before, or file statements with any advisory committee, subject to such reasonable rules or regulations as the Director may prescribe.

(b) Subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the records, reports, transcripts, minutes, appendixes, working papers, drafts, studies, agenda, or other documents which were made available to or prepared for or by each advisory committee shall be available for public inspection and copying at a single location in the offices of the advisory committee or the agency to which the advisory committee reports until the advisory committee ceases to exist.

(c) Detailed minutes of each meeting of each advisory committee shall be kept and shall contain a record of the persons present, a complete and accurate description of matters discussed and conclusions reached, and copies of all reports received, issued, or approved by the advisory committee. The accuracy of all minutes shall be certified to by the chairman of the advisory committee.

(d) Subsections (a) (1) and (a) (3) of this section shall not apply to any advisory committee meeting which the President, or the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports, determines is concerned with matters listed in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code. Any such determination shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons for such determination. If such a determination is made, the advisory committee shall issue a report at least annually setting forth a summary of its activities and such related matters as would be informative to the public consistent with the policy of section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(e) There shall be designated an officer or employee of the Federal Government to chair or attend each meeting of each advisory committee. The officer or employee so designated is authorized, whenever he determines it to be in the public interest, to adjourn any such meeting. No advisory committee shall conduct any meeting in the absence of that officer or employee.

(f) Advisory committees shall not hold any meetings except at the call of, or with the advance approval of, a designated officer or employee of the Federal Government and in the case of advisory committees (other than Presidential advisory committees), with an agenda approved by such officer or employee.

AVAILABILITY OF TRANSCRIPTS

SEC. 11. (a) Except where prohibited by contractual agreements entered into prior to the effective date of this Act, agencies and advisory committees shall make available to any person, at actual cost of duplication, copies of transcripts of agency proceedings or advisory committee meetings.

(b) As used in this section "agency proceeding" means any proceeding as defined in section 551(12) of title 5, United States Code.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 12. (a) Each agency shall keep records as will fully disclose the disposition of any funds which may be at the disposal of its advisory committees and the nature and extent of their activities. The General Services Administration, or such other agency as the President may designate, shall maintain financial records with respect to Presidential advisory committees. The Comptroller General of the United States, or any of his authorized representatives, shall have access, for the purposes of audit and examination, to any such records.

(b) Each agency shall be responsible for providing support services for each advisory committee established by or reporting to it unless the establishing authority provides

otherwise. Where any such advisory committee reports to more than one agency, only one agency shall be responsible for support services at any one time. In the case of Presidential advisory committees, such services may be provided by the General Services Administration.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SEC. 13. Subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the Director shall provide for the filing with the Library of Congress of at least eight copies of each report made by every advisory committee and, where appropriate, background papers prepared by consultants. The Librarian of Congress shall establish a depository for such reports and papers where they shall be available to public inspection and use.

TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

SEC. 14. (a) (1) Each advisory committee which is in existence on the effective date of this Act shall terminate not later than the expiration of the two-year period following such effective date unless—

(A) in the case of an advisory committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such advisory committee is renewed by the President or that officer by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such two-year period; or

(B) in the case of an advisory committee established by an Act of Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law.

(2) Each advisory committee established after such effective date shall terminate not later than the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date of its establishment unless—

(A) in the case of an advisory committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government such advisory committee is renewed by the President or such officer by appropriate action prior to the end of such period; or

(B) in the case of an advisory committee established by an Act of Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law.

(b) (1) Upon the renewal of any advisory committee, such advisory committee shall file a charter in accordance with section 9(c).

(2) Any advisory committee established by an Act of Congress shall file a charter in accordance with such section upon the expiration of each successive two-year period following the date of enactment of the Act establishing such advisory committee.

(3) No advisory committee required under this subsection to file a charter shall take any action (other than preparation and filing of such charter) prior to the date on which such charter is filed.

(c) Any advisory committee which is renewed by the President or any officer of the Federal Government may be continued only for successive two-year periods by appropriate action taken by the President or such officer prior to the date on which such advisory committee would otherwise terminate.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 15. Except as provided in section 7(b), this Act shall become effective upon the expiration of ninety days following the date of enactment.

And the Senate agree to the same.

CHET HOLIFIELD,
JOHN S. MONAGAN,
DANTE B. FASCELL,
SAM STEIGER,
GARRY BROWN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EDMUND S. MUSKIE,
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
LAWTON CHILES,
LEE METCALF,
CHARLES PERCY,
W. V. ROTH, JR.,
BILL BROCK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4383) to authorize the establishment of a system governing the creation and operation of advisory committees in the executive branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

1. SHORT TITLE

The Senate amendment changed the short title of the House bill to the "Federal Advisory Committee Act". The conference substitute conforms to the Senate amendment.

2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

The Senate amendment contained a more lengthy statement of findings and purposes than did the House bill, but did not differ substantially from the House bill. The conference substitute adopts a compromise between the two provisions.

3. DEFINITIONS

The Senate amendment contained definitions of "agency advisory committee", "Presidential advisory committee", and "advisory committee", while the House bill contained definitions of "advisory committee" and "Presidential advisory committee".

The conference substitute adopts the House definition of "Presidential advisory committee" without any change and adopts the House definition of "advisory committee" with modification.

The conference substitute definition of "advisory committee" includes committees which are established or utilized by the President or by one or more agencies or officers of the Federal Government. The conference substitute excludes from the definition of "advisory committee" the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Commission on Government Procurement, and any committee which is composed wholly of full-time officers or employees of the Federal Government.

The conference substitute deletes the Senate amendment definitions of "officer" and "employee".

4. APPLICABILITY OF THE PROVISION OF THE ACT

The Senate amendment contained a provision setting forth the applicability of provisions of the Act, while the House bill contained no comparable provision. The conference substitute adopts the language of the Senate amendment with modifications. The conference substitute specifically exempts from the applicability of the provisions of the Act any advisory committee established or utilized by the Central Intelligence Agency or by the Federal Reserve System.

The Act does not apply to persons or organizations which have contractual relationships with Federal agencies nor to advisory committees not directly established by or for such agencies.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The Senate amendment and the House bill contained minor differences regarding the legislative review functions of the standing committees of Congress. The conference substitute adopts the language of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment and the House bill differed regarding the duties of the standing committees of Congress when considering legislation establishing advisory committees. The conference substitute adopts the House bill with minor modifications.

The House bill provides that when the President, any agency head, or any other Federal official establishes an advisory committee, he shall follow the guidelines which are set forth in the House bill for standing committees of the Congress when they are considering legislation establishing advisory committees. The Senate amendment contained no comparable provision. The conference substitute adopts the House bill.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT

The Senate amendment and the House bill differed with respect to the responsibilities of the President. The conference substitute adopts a compromise provision which provides that the President may delegate responsibility for evaluating and taking action with respect to the public recommendations of Presidential advisory committees. The conference substitute further provides that the President or his delegate shall submit a report to Congress stating his proposals for action or his reasons for inaction with respect to such public recommendations.

The House bill required the President to make an annual report to Congress regarding advisory committees. The Senate amendment required the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to make a similar annual report. The conference substitute adopts the House bill with modifications. The modifications include the adoption of a provision similar to a provision contained in the Senate amendment excluding from such annual report information which should be withheld for reasons of national security.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The Senate amendment contained several differences from the House bill with respect to the responsibilities of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

As noted above, the Senate amendment required the Director to make an annual report to Congress on advisory committees. The conference substitute provides that the President shall make such annual reports, as did the House bill.

With respect to the other duties of the Director, the conference substitute adopts the language of the Senate amendment with slight modification.

The conference substitute requires the Director to include in budget recommendations a summary of amounts necessary for the expenses of advisory committees.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCY HEADS

The Senate amendment differed from the House bill in that it provided that each agency head should designate an Advisory Committee Management Officer with specified duties, and the House bill contained no comparable provision. The conference substitute adopts the Senate amendment with slight modifications.

9. ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Senate amendment set forth a procedure to be followed when advisory committees are established and provided that advisory committees be utilized solely for advisory functions. The House bill had no comparable provision. The conference substitute adopts the Senate amendment with modifications.

10. ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

With regard to the availability of the records and other papers of advisory committees and public access to their meetings, the Senate amendment differed from the House bill.

The conference substitute provides for publication in the Federal Register of timely notice of advisory committee meetings, except where the President determines otherwise for reasons of national security. The conference substitute further provides for

public access to advisory committee meetings subject to restrictions which may be imposed by the President or the head of any agency to which an advisory committee reports. Such restrictions may be imposed after it is determined that an advisory committee meeting is concerned with matters listed in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code. The conference substitute also provides that subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the records and other papers of advisory committees shall be available for public inspection and copying.

The conference substitute requires that each advisory committee keep detailed minutes of its meetings.

The conference substitute requires that a designated officer or employee of the Government attend each advisory committee meeting. No such meeting may be conducted in his absence or without his approval. Except in the case of Presidential advisory committees the agenda of such meeting must be approved by him.

11. AVAILABILITY OF TRANSCRIPTS

The Senate amendment provided that agencies and advisory committees should make any transcripts of their proceedings or meetings available to the public at actual cost of duplication. The House bill contained no comparable provision. The conference substitute adopts the Senate amendment with modification.

12. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

The Senate amendment contained a provision relating to procedures followed by the Office of Management and Budget in carrying out its duties under the Federal Reports Act. The House bill contained no such provision.

The conference substitute contains no provision on this subject.

13. FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Senate amendment and the House bill differ slightly regarding the requirement that records be kept concerning the disposition of funds and the nature and extent of activities of advisory committees. The conference substitute provides that each agency shall keep financial and other records regarding the advisory committees under its jurisdiction and that either the General Services Administration or such agency as the President may designate shall maintain financial records of Presidential advisory committees.

The conference substitute adopts the provision of the Senate amendment concerning support services for advisory committees.

14. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Senate amendment and the House bill differed with respect to the responsibilities of the Library of Congress as a depository of the reports and other materials of advisory committees. The conference substitute adopts the House bill with modifications.

15. TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Senate amendment differed from the House bill in that it provided for the termination of advisory committees created by Act of Congress before the effective date of the bill and further differed in that it provided for the termination of all advisory committees not later than December 31, 1973. The House bill provided for the termination of all advisory committees, other than those created by Act of Congress before the date of enactment of the bill, within two years after the effective date of the bill.

The conference substitute adopts the Senate amendment with modifications. An important modification to the Senate amendment is the substitution of a termination date which occurs two years after the effective date of the bill.

16. EFFECTIVE DATE

The Senate amendment and the House bill differed slightly with respect to effective date.

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The conference substitute adopts the Senate amendment with modifications.

CHET HOLIFIELD,
JOHN S. MONAGAN,
DANTE B. FASCELL,
SAM STEIGER,
GARRY BROWN,

Managers on the part of the House.

EDMUND S. MUSKIE,
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
LAWTON CHILES,
LEE METCALF,
CHARLES PERCY,
W. V. ROTH, JR.,
BILL BROCK,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin in two instances.

Mr. GUBSER.

Mr. SCHWENGEL.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

Mr. MINSHALL in two instances.

Mr. SPRINGER in four instances.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. ERLÉNBOERN.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona.

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

Mr. VAN DEERLIN.

Mr. PEPPER.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS.

Mr. STOKES in two instances.

Mr. DENT in two instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. TAYLOR in two instances.

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey.

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in two instances.

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 353. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the O'Neill unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2350. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the North Loup division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3140. An act to improve the financial management of Federal assistance programs to facilitate the consolidation of such programs; to provide authority to expedite the processing of project applications drawing upon more than one Federal assistance program; to strengthen further congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid; and to extend and amend the law relating to intergovernmental cooperation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 3531. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to disburse funds appropriated by Congress for the planning, design, and construction of recreational facilities in connection with the 1976 Winter Olympic Games; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearing before the Subcommittee on Children and Youth relating to the sudden infant death syndrome; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7701. An act to amend the act of August 9, 1955, to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands located outside the boundaries of Indian reservations in New Mexico;

H.R. 10702. An act to declare that certain federally owned land is held by the United States in trust for the Fort Belknap Indian Community;

H.R. 13025. An act to amend the act of May 19, 1948, with respect to the use of real property for wildlife conservation purposes;

H.R. 15495. An act to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1973 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to authorize construction at certain installations in connection with the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile system, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15577. An act to give the consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges, and for other purposes.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM F. RYAN

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the sad task of advising the Members of the House that our distinguished colleague from New York, the Honorable WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, passed away last night at 8 o'clock in the New York City Memorial Hospital.

I think all of us recognize that BILL RYAN was in many respects one of the most courageous and conscientious Members of this body. We can all recall in early August his appearance in this Chamber, in spite of the illness that subsequently was to take his life, in order to be able to vote on the vital end-the-war amendment that appeared in the foreign aid bill pending just before the recess.

This was typical of BILL RYAN because whatever he set his heart to, whatever he felt was important, he pursued that end and objective regardless of the effort or the involvement that might be incurred. In fact, one of the remarkable things about BILL RYAN was that, even during the rather bitter primary contest that he was involved in earlier this year in June, he maintained that remarkable

attendance record of his in this body even during that time.

In fact, all of us who knew BILL RYAN recognized that during the past few years, as his illness did take its gradual toll on his health and his great capabilities, he demonstrated remarkable courage, with never a single concern for himself or for his own feelings. In spite of the limitations that his illness gradually placed upon him and the special efforts that were required for his participation in debate, he nevertheless was constantly on the job, constantly following through on the measures in which he believed, in spite of the demands of his illness, and the pain that he must have been suffering.

Congressman BILL RYAN was a New York City man. In fact, he was at one time the reform candidate for mayor for the city of New York—and yet his first home was in my part of the State, from upstate New York. His father was presiding judge for many years of the New York State Court of Claims. His birthplace was in Albion, N.Y., where he was born in 1922—in Orleans County, a county where my own home was located for many years.

BILL RYAN was the first of the "reformers" from New York City to come to this body. In fact, he was a successful exponent of the "new politics" long before anybody used that phrase, or even before people knew just what the "new politics" really meant.

I remember first meeting BILL RYAN in 1958 at the Democratic State Convention in Buffalo when there was then, as so often marked our party conventions in New York in subsequent years, a rather bitter controversy in connection with the nomination for U.S. Senate that in some sense shaped the future of our party in New York for many years to come.

BILL RYAN was leading the so-called "reform" delegation from New York City on the floor of that convention that year in what proved to be a rather historic battle. I remember it well, for I had just been nominated for Congress myself following a rather difficult primary battle against the established party organization in the State and in my own five-county district. We met at that time and found we shared a good many common interests. BILL told me then that he intended to run for Congress, and 2 years later, of course, in 1960 he was successful in being elected to Congress as the first member of the so-called reform movement from New York City, more exactly called the New York State Committee for Democratic Voters. That committee began its effort to take over the representation in Congress from New York State in 1960—and we are well aware that today, 12 years later, it has succeeded in winning an impressive majority of those New York City congressional seats. It was BILL RYAN who set the pattern and led the way.

BILL RYAN came to this Chamber, as we are all aware, as what might be regarded as an antiboss, anti-Establishment Congressman, and a strong supporter of the full liberal philosophy in the Democratic Party. In this House he

was one of the leaders of the Democratic Study Group, and a strong believer and strong exponent of its philosophy.

He was also one of the most tireless workers in Congress. I do not know anyone in the years I have been here who has worked harder and who spoke out more frequently in support of the things in which he believed. And he was one Member who certainly did his homework. I am sure you recall seeing him, as I do, sitting in the forward sections of the Chamber even late into the afternoon during the special order period writing out his remarks by hand or correcting his RECORD copy, to make certain that his views on the issues in which he believed were properly recorded in the RECORD. He was certainly not hesitant about standing up and speaking out for the things in which he believed.

There is no question about the fact for example, that he was one of the first to speak out in opposition to the Vietnam war. I know that because I debated him on that subject on more than one occasion. He was one who we remember also took his "lumps" in this Chamber for opposing the established organization. For many years he remained on a committee which was not his first choice. Even though he watched Members who were senior to him achieve membership on committees on which he wanted to be a member, he remained on that committee and eventually had to appeal to the Democratic caucus to receive from his fellow Democrats the committee assignment to which he believed he was entitled.

Yet it is also true, and we remember this especially today, I am sure, that BILL RYAN was a really "sweet" guy, a person whose views might often be different from ours and yet one who always was friendly, cordial, pleasant, never nasty, never bitter in debate, never belligerent, a person with whom one could disagree and yet invariably, day in and day out, would never find disagreeable.

He came to the Congress in 1961 as in a sense a political outsider: The idea that anyone could take on the powerful Democratic organization in New York City and upset it and come to Congress was something really new. Yet in the 12 years that BILL RYAN served here we can truly say he won the respect, admiration, and affection of every single Member of this body.

We all knew last August, when BILL RYAN made that very difficult and courageous journey down here from New York City to be able to vote on the resolution about which he felt so strongly, that except for a miracle he would not be coming back to this Chamber. Yet I know we all hoped that miracle would somehow occur. Today we realize that miracle did not in fact occur. And so in sorrow and yet in pride we salute our fallen colleague and friend, who can be truly said to have died in the service of his country, gallant and courageous to the end.

As Franklin D. Roosevelt once said of another great Democrat in New York State, Al Smith, I believe we can also say of BILL RYAN:

This was the happy warrior; this was he whom every man in arms would wish to be.

Mr. Speaker, to his parents and to his lovely wife Priscilla and to his four wonderful children I extend on behalf of my wife, Joan, and myself our deepest sympathy in this very dark hour of their loss.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. BOGGS. There is very little one can add to the beautiful statement the gentleman from New York has made about our late beloved colleague. The words that he has used are words I think everyone of us would subscribe to. BILL RYAN was indeed conscientious, he was indeed courageous, he was indeed dedicated, he was indeed probably the hardest working Member of this body. It is true too that BILL RYAN was vitally interested in the affairs of the city of New York and the State of New York, and he was also equally interested in the affairs of the Nation.

BILL RYAN was a remarkable man in many ways. I like best the gentleman's description of BILL RYAN's ability to disagree quite passionately and yet never be disagreeable. All of us will miss him here. He made an enormous contribution to this body. As the gentleman from New York said, BILL RYAN did his home work and when he engaged in debate he knew about the subject he was discussing.

He died as I presume we would wish to die—although none of us want to die—serving his country. I am happy that his colleagues and his constituency, many of whom must have known his life would not be prolonged, gave him the great distinction of returning him to this body despite that knowledge. I join with the gentleman from New York and other Members of the distinguished New York delegation in extending to BILL RYAN's family and to all of those who knew and loved him our deepest sympathy and regret.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, there was no one in the House of Representatives for whom I had greater respect or more affection than WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. No one who has sat in this body during the past few years could have failed to observe the fact that BILL was deteriorating physically, nor could anyone have failed to marvel at his unflagging spirit, courage, and good humor.

BILL and I went to the same college at the same time, and we went to the same law school at the same time, but I never really got to know him until we came to Congress together in January 1961. We fought over many things and we frequently laughed together that two people with the same educational background, in the same political party, from the same State, could have held such widely divergent views and philosophies. BILL was a crusading liberal and I was not. But I learned many things from him. First of all, I learned to respect him as a fighter. BILL would stand up for the underdog, for the oppressed, for the poor, for the minorities, for the deprived

and condemned on this earth, for justice for all mankind, even if he had to stand alone. Fearsome odds never deterred him, and he was without doubt a man ahead of his time, for he espoused causes which were unpopular, and by the time they became popular he was already espousing new causes. Again, ahead of his time.

Despite his failing health, BILL maintained one of the best voting and attendance records in the entire Congress of the United States, right up until the time of his final illness. But it was not only his presence here that counted; it was the things he was doing and saying.

His mind was such that he made all of us think more deeply, and his manner was such that even when we disagreed with him wholly, we liked him and respected him. He served as a conscience for this Congress, and he did it without ever putting any other Member of this House down, or downgrading them in any way.

He probably lost far more battles here than he ever won, because he was, as I said, ahead of his time. Yet, even as he was losing those battles, he was changing the thinking of a nation. Now he has lost one more battle and his voice will be heard no more in this chamber.

Those of us who knew and loved the man, however, will always remember that voice. When it was younger and stronger it spoke out loud and clear against the brutality of war and of poverty and of hunger and of disease, and as it became huskier, it continued to speak out against man's injustice to man, and for the rights of the downtrodden. And finally, when it could only whisper, it whispered things that all of us should be shouting. It whispered that war was bad and peace was good, and that hunger and disease and poverty were unnecessary and immoral.

To his wife, Priscilla, and to his children we can only express our sorrow, and be grateful for the fact that we and they have had the privilege to know and live with and work with a gentleman, a gentle man, but above all, a man.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, when BILL FITTS RYAN came to Congress his office was right across from mine. In all the years that I have been here, I have never known any other Member who had the admiration, the affection, and the respect of his staff that BILL FITTS RYAN had. There was no amount of work that was too much. They were there from the earliest hour of the morning until the latest hour at night. They would do anything for him that he asked, and they loved him.

In my opinion, one of the real marks of a fine human being in this world is that the people who know him well love and trust and respect him. The people who worked for him loved him. In this, in my judgment, BILL RYAN stood above any other person who has ever entered this body.

To his family and to all of those who

loved him, and to his district that gave him his highest tribute, I extend my sincerest sympathy.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. CAREY).

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

On behalf of the members of the New York City delegation, of which BILL RYAN was such a valued member, may I inform my colleagues that there are a number of our Members who cannot be here today because they are observing the religious holiday of Yom Kippur. I am informed that the dean of the House, Mr. EMANUEL CELLER, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, on which BILL served so valiantly and so well, will be reserving a special order later in the week so that all Members who wish to do so may join in tribute to his memory.

I believe it is important and significant that we here today, shocked as we are at the news of his passing and our loss, express ourselves at this time about WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

Seeking words which I believe would best befit his character, his ability, his courage and his compassion, I would choose these. WILLIAM FITTS RYAN was a foremost American, a foremost man. When he had to stand alone, he stood alone. When his voice was crying out and giving from the heart, to speak to the principles in which he believed—principles of peace, of justice, of dignity—it did not matter to BILL RYAN that his was the only voice that spoke; it mattered that the message was sincere and that the issue had to be raised.

BILL RYAN came to this Congress as well prepared as any man who ever entered this Chamber. My colleague from New York (Mr. PIKE) has related to his career of academic distinction.

In the law, as he learned to love the law, BILL RYAN had served with great promise in what some have called the finest law office for justice in our country, the District Attorney's Office of New York County under District Attorney Frank Hogan. In that office I have learned from many of his colleagues who served with him that he was outstanding, that his knowledge and ability were surpassing.

Hence he came here prepared to know the law, to write the law, and to improve the law for all people.

I do not believe it needs to be stated over and over again that he was a foremost man, because before most of us—in fact, before any of us—he began with one voice to try to teach the people of this country what he believed to be the error of our ways. Whether it be in the organization of our political system, so that more could benefit from that system, he was before most of us. Whether it be on the need for peace—true generation of peace, if you will, a lasting peace—he saw that nonviolence was the road we had to travel. He was, foremost, before most of us.

We worked together in many cam-

paigns in New York City, in New York State, and for this country, and BILL was always on the winning side, no matter how the votes were counted.

I believe we all know now his support of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy—and he was an early supporter of both—proves he was on the winning side, no matter what was the result of the vote as it was counted.

He was on the winning side, the side that must and will win, on the great issues of our times—on the need for more equality in housing, the need for decent standards in employment, and the application of nondiscrimination to government policies. That became the winning side. It is the law today.

BILL was among the first to raise that issue, before most of us—before any of us, in terms of the amendment he sponsored.

He was unflagging in his determination to seek justice, to see justice triumph through the halls of Congress.

It is quite correct that he had to labor hard to get to a place where he could be effective, but in the Judiciary Committee it is well known that he earned his place in that committee and contributed greatly to the great record of that committee in these latter years.

There may be a memorial which we can raise to BILL RYAN. He dedicated his years lately to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where I served with him, to the hopes that the people of his great city; in fact, the people of our great country who live around the eastern seacoast could participate in great recreational opportunities through the Gateway National Seashore. That is the Ryan bill, and I hope we can expedite consideration of that bill. I recall that on a previous occasion when we lost Representative Clem Miller of California, we provided that when the Point Reyes National Seashore was created, we made appropriate recommendations that it would in some way serve as a memorial to Representative Miller of California. I would hope that in the same way with Gateway that we could do something about it in memory of BILL RYAN. But, no memorial, monument, nothing that we could create here is really going to carry to the children of BILL and Priscilla RYAN—in fact, to all of the children, young people, the elderly, the people of America, the people of New York City, the people of all worlds, the true measure of BILL RYAN. That remains yet to be written. It will be written when all of our people know peace, know justice, eliminate discrimination and fully participate in the dream of America.

BILL died in pursuit of that dream; he did not lose it. BILL RYAN in a real way did not lose his life; he won his most recent battles. The record will show he has won most of his battles for justice even when he was a lonely voice raised in its behalf. I say, he did not lose his life; he gave it away. He gave it to the people of the United States of America. It is ours to honor, to cherish and to remember for the love of God and His peace and His justice and His mercy.

To the RYAN family, BILL's parents, Priscilla and the children, Helen and I

and our family extend our admiration and our sympathy.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman from New York.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the gentleman from New York (Mr. STRATTON) and others who have spoken so beautifully about our colleague, BILL RYAN, who has left us.

Even though BILL and I were poles apart philosophically and politically, I always considered him my friend. I knew BILL when he was an assistant district attorney in the city of New York. As has been said by Mr. CAREY, that was the greatest school of justice in this country. I was at that time district attorney in my own county of Saratoga. BILL and I came to Washington in 1961 and were sworn in the same day as Members of Congress.

Since that time, he has been the leader, as has been indicated by Mr. STRATTON and others, in reform and in peace, justice, aid to the downtrodden, and so forth. None of us have disagreed with most of his aims, but we disagreed to a large extent in the manner in which he sought to have them accomplished.

BILL was a good lawyer; there is no question about that. He was eminently qualified to serve on the Judiciary Committee. He was a good father, and as I have indicated, a good friend. I mourn his loss, and I know that those of us who came to Congress with BILL, and those who have become friends with him afterwards, feel the same way.

I would like along with Mr. STRATTON and others to extend my sympathy to his good wife, Priscilla, and to the rest of his family at the time their great personal grief.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

I would like to congratulate my colleague (Mr. STRATTON) as well as my other colleagues, for their very moving statements and sentiments today. I join with them in extending my deep feelings to BILL RYAN's wife, Priscilla, and to his four wonderful children as well as to his parents and friends in their hour of great loss.

BILL RYAN, of course, was an outstanding student as my colleagues have pointed out. We might well also take note that in the global conflict of World War II BILL RYAN served as an officer in the field artillery throughout the campaigns in the Philippines and Okinawa. He was an outstanding soldier. When his country needed him, he was there.

We was also in the front ranks of the fight against crime before it became such a glowing legislative issue in Washington.

He was in the forefront as prosecutor and a man of renown who was well remembered in the office of the New York City district attorney. In fact, he was frequently mentioned as a successor to the district attorney of New York County.

He was a fighter, as we have said, in the area of social reform, housing, education and civil rights. We will remember his stirring campaigns on these issues.

My colleague from New York (Mr. STRATTON) pointed out a significant fact. BILL RYAN's leadership broke the ground in the early days. For every prophet there are certain times when ideas are not too popular, and this is particularly true in the very beginning when new concepts are in their germination stage. But in BILL RYAN's case this early leadership prevented him from serving on some committees in which he was interested. But I think the wisdom of this Congress works in the long run for the public good. BILL RYAN stayed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

As a consequence, today his Gateway legislation will probably be his lasting memory. New York and the Congress credits him for this splendid Gateway concept. A Gateway National Parks bill will bring to millions of New York and New Jersey residents open water and clean air. Those people—BILL RYAN's constituents and many others as well—because of history and the confluence of our society, do not enjoy these natural benefits as do so many people in our south or west. I think we can try to correct some inequities of the past changing Gateway's name and by establishing the William Pitts Ryan Gateway National Park as a lasting edifice.

This Congress, I believe, can make the change in the next week or two. I think the William Pitts Ryan National Park would be a fitting memorial to him. The courage of BILL's convictions can well be an example to us all.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his excellent suggestion, the same as was made by our colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CAREY).

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS), the chairman of the Committee on House Administration.

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

Mr. Speaker, it was with a very deep shock that I learned only about 45 minutes ago of the death of BILL RYAN. BILL and I voted together many times, and we disagreed many times, but I will say that never at any time, when we were on the opposite sides of a debate, when it was over was he anything but cordial and heart-warming, and friendly. I think this is one of the attributes that I will always remember about him.

As has been pointed out, he was on the losing side in many a battle here, but it never made him bitter, never made him mad, and he never displayed rancor. He was always cheerful and friendly. I think that actually the longer he stayed here the more friends he won, and even those who disagreed with him philosophically respected him, liked him and admired him because he had tenacity, he had durability, and he had the ability to stay

with an idea and take a licking on it and then come back again and again until finally he was able in some instances to prevail.

I admired him very greatly for these qualities, although, as I say, philosophically we had some disagreements. It was a privilege for me to contribute to his last campaign financially, to wish him well, to hope for him the great victory his people gave him. I think that his death is a tremendous loss not only to his family, to whom I extend my sympathy, but to the city of New York, the State of New York, and the United States of America.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say there is some special sorrow in my district at the passing of BILL RYAN. BILL was born in Albion, N.Y. He was the son of an eminent jurist who was the chief judge of the court of claims of the State of New York.

BILL grew up in our area and later moved to New York where he so ably represented a constituency very different from the constituency from which he had come.

I have known BILL since I came here to the House of Representatives 8 years ago. I knew him as a man of courage and absolute dedication to the principles that he espoused. He was also a worker of great diligence and uncompromising in the matters of heart that he brought here to the floor so often.

We have many people here who perform their function as an intellectual exercise or as a political exercise. BILL always was a Congressman who could be characterized primarily by the heart and soul that he put into his work.

We all extend sympathy to his immediate family and the family he has left behind in Albion, N.Y., also has our sympathy at this time.

I know the Congress will be a different place without BILL RYAN. I know there will be others who will try to take up the various causes that he espoused, but I doubt that they will do it with the enthusiasm, the courage, the hard work, and the heart that BILL RYAN showed.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for taking this time so that those of us who knew and loved BILL RYAN could have this opportunity to express our feelings.

I think history will record the contributions that Congressman RYAN made to this body and, indeed, to the Nation. There is no question that BILL possessed the courage to fight for unpopular causes—to be there to speak out against the war in Southeast Asia—to work to provide medical services for the poor and

for our senior citizens—to combat lead paint poisoning which really strikes down youngsters from minority races—to fight for low- and middle-income housing. Certainly the record is very clear that BILL RYAN stands head and shoulders above so many of his colleagues. Here was a man who dedicated his life to make the words "equal justice under law" a reality for all New Yorkers, for all Americans.

It was BILL RYAN who pioneered the struggle in Congress for peace in Southeast Asia. And it was BILL RYAN whose voice was the first to be raised in this Chamber to condemn the immorality of the war in Indochina.

It was BILL RYAN who authored and fought successfully for the first legislation to wipe out lead paint poisoning which kills and maims thousands of children each year. And it was BILL RYAN who led the fight to require the administration to provide free preventative health care for millions of poor children.

We have lost a spokesman for peace. We have lost a spokesman for the future of our children.

But I think that a discussion of the years I knew of BILL RYAN before coming to the Congress is perhaps where I can make a contribution here. In the so-called melting pot in the city of New York, none of us could afford the luxury of simply putting a label on BILL RYAN as being a "reformer," or being a "regular," because on the question of morality or what was right, BILL RYAN was always out front deserving, and, in fact, receiving the respect of all those who ran with or against him in our country, in our city, and in our State.

I think one of the highest tributes that can be paid to BILL is to study the ethnic composition of his district. While we read that BILL RYAN's forefathers came from Ireland, when you look at his district you see both economic wealth and poverty. The blacks, the whites, the Jews, the gentiles, the Protestants, and the Catholics—nobody but nobody would think of BILL just as a fighting Irishman but as one who truly represented all of the people in that district. I know this so well, having lived in central Harlem all of my life which bordered on BILL RYAN's congressional district since he came down here. There was absolutely no hesitation on my part to think, notwithstanding the fact that I had an elected Congressman, that I could call upon BILL RYAN either as a citizen or as an elected official from the State of New York. And in joining him here in the Congress, his hand was always out to help me.

I think BILL really raised the standards of those elected from the city of New York to this august body. Never have we fully understood how BILL RYAN was able to keep that outstanding congressional attendance record which he held so sacred, and at the same time not only make the community meetings in his district, but in other districts as well.

He has made it very difficult indeed for anyone to follow him. But I do believe, as my colleagues have pointed out, if we are in fact to leave some type of memorial for BILL RYAN, our major con-

tribution would have to be flexible enough—if we did in fact disagree—to leave something in the area of legislation and say, "We did this. The Congress did this for the Nation and for the memory of BILL RYAN."

The Gateway National Recreation Area was something that was very close to him and was very close to the poor people in New Jersey and New York. I can think of no more solemn contribution we could make than to say that BILL RYAN deserves to have this legislation follow him.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, I yield at this time to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, it is always difficult to say goodbye and especially farewell and goodbye to a friend. That is our task today and a painful one it is. We pay our last words of tribute to our colleague, who recently was again chosen to represent his party in the November election; certainly he would have won his seat in the 93d Congress.

If I could find language to characterize BILL RYAN I think two qualities would be overriding. The first is "conviction." I have never seen a man whose convictions governed his political acts more than BILL RYAN's. Second, I think I would use the word "decency." I have never known a man who was more decent, who was more tolerant, who although he frequently stood alone, particularly in his early days here, always showed respect and good will toward those who disagreed with him.

I think if BILL were here today he would say that he and I were personal friends from the day he first took his seat. I urged him to be a little patient about getting on the Committee on the Judiciary where by reason of background and interest he belonged and where he wanted to serve, and he ultimately won a place on the committee of his choice. I helped him as much as I could in that effort.

BILL was a highly individualistic Member of the House; he was not just another Member of a large body. I think most Members of Congress have some personal qualities that give them some measure of distinction, and I do not know of one in all of my time, particularly one who served only about one decade, who stamped his character so firmly on the House of Representatives as BILL RYAN. He was good. He was conscientious. He was decent. He was kind. He was one of the best examples I have ever known of a man who took care of his myriad duties in Washington and never forgot his constituents. He meshed these two roles with great success and with steady devotion to both. BILL did his whole job as a Congressman.

His departure is a great loss to this House, whether or not we agree with any of his political points of view. The grief and loss suffered by BILL's family and his close friend, is also shared by the House of Representatives and the Nation. We shall miss our able colleague; we shall miss our dear friend. We ex-

tend our deepest sympathy to all his loved ones.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished Speaker for his eloquent remarks.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the statements that have been made. BILL RYAN was a gentleman. BILL RYAN was a friend of mine, and I shall miss him. He served with ability and distinction on the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, of which I am proud to be chairman. He fought hard as legislative matters were being considered, but he was fair and he was always pleasant.

BILL RYAN had a philosophy of government and he was true to that philosophy. I often disagreed with his conclusions, but I recognized that he thought and spoke with conviction and courage. He stood firm even though he stood alone. He loved people, and he spoke for the downtrodden and the neglected.

BILL RYAN was the first Member of this body to introduce legislation creating the Gateway National Seashore or Gateway National Recreation Area in New York Harbor. On June 25, 1969, he introduced H.R. 12436 to establish the New York Harbor National Seashore in the States of New York and New Jersey, and again in the 92d Congress on January 22, 1971, he introduced H.R. 1121 to establish the Gateway National Seashore in the States of New York and New Jersey. He was the first person to discuss this legislation with me and he mentioned it often. Many Congressmen, some here today, had an important part in determining and guiding the Gateway recreation legislation. This legislation has passed the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and it should be considered on the House floor soon. However, no person contributed more in promoting this legislation and in securing a sound bill than did BILL RYAN. This legislation should be a fitting memorial to BILL RYAN's efforts in Congress.

Our personal sadness at BILL's passing cannot be diminished, but it is somewhat offset by the knowledge that his contribution to life and to the well-being of his fellow men will endure.

Mrs. Taylor joins with me in extending sincere sympathy and best wishes to BILL's wife and children.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me at this time.

I want to associate myself fully with all of the remarks that he has made.

I have served on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, chaired by the gentleman who just preceded me, Mr. TAYLOR, of North Carolina.

As such, I had the privilege of working closely with BILL RYAN on the legislation to create the Gateway National

Urban Recreation Area in New York which is also known as Gateway East.

As the Statue of Liberty stands as a symbol to the immigrants who have come to this great Nation to make it the Nation that it is, I believe that Gateway East will stand equally as a symbol to the great dedication of our lost colleague, BILL RYAN, who, in my judgment, contributed the most in the way of recommendations to that very important project that I hope the Congress will pass with dispatch. He, in fact, was the architect of Gateway East, and we on the committee followed his leadership and his recommendations, as our chairman has stated.

I am going to miss BILL very much, as I am sure all of the Members of the House will miss him. But, more importantly, here is a man of dedication, courage, and conviction, and I say this with all of the sincerity at my command.

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

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HANLEY).

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss I rise to mourn my colleague and friend, BILL FITTS RYAN. In 1964, immediately after my election to Congress, the first Member who I heard from was BILL RYAN, expressing his congratulations and his willingness to help me. That initial communication was the beginning of a warm friendship which we both enjoyed through the years. He was truly one of the most remarkable human beings I have ever met.

BILL was a man of conviction and courage, a man of many ideals and no illusions. He was a fighter, first, last, and always. He fought against overwhelming odds all his life, and he fought the terrible scourge of cancer bravely.

BILL was a man of deep principle, and his firm adherence to his beliefs despite their political unpopularity won him the respect and admiration of even his most ardent foes. BILL was not only in the forefront of a great reform movement, but was the man who gave that movement its leadership and its spark. It was this same leadership ability and intense work that marked his activities in this Chamber.

The respect and friendship of so many Members of varied philosophies was best exemplified perhaps on the occasion of the recent New York primary, when so many expressed their keen interest in his success. Perhaps this was because BILL RYAN's spirit transcended politics. He embodied qualities that could be admired by all men, regardless of their persuasion. Of the many men I have met, he is most entitled to the phrase "courage of his convictions."

Someone once said, "Most of us are broken in some way by the world, but those who are too good and will not be broken, the world kills." BILL RYAN was too good, and we are all the less at his passing.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MITCHELL).

Mr. MITCHELL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We stand here today eulogizing a good and decent man, and that is precisely what BILL RYAN was. His very heartbeat, his every breath, was in terms of that which is good and that which is decent.

When I came to this Congress BILL contacted me to say,

I want to help you in any way I can.

And he meant it. There were times he would call me and say,

Parren, I see you are interested in this particular fight or this particular bill, and here is some advice I want to give you.

He would give it unsolicitedly because he believed in being good and decent.

This man was so unusual. He could not hide his love for humanity. He just loved people. There was no way he could mask it. There was no way he could hide it. I do not believe he tried to do it. But even if he had tried, that tremendous surging love for humanity would have demonstrated itself at all times in all places.

I have seen BILL almost weep over a photograph in a paper of a poor, dejected, hurt individual. He did not know the person, but he simply would say,

This should never happen to any person in our country.

I am grateful for this opportunity to say a few words about him. It seems to me that almost 2,000 years ago a kind of message was delivered which became the credo by which BILL RYAN lived. That message was, "What does the Lord require of me? To love justice, to show mercy, and to walk humbly before Thy God."

That is what BILL RYAN did. He loved justice with a passion. He showed mercy with compassion. In doing both of them he walked humbly before his God.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. HANNA).

Mr. HANNA. I think the gentleman for yielding.

I believe all of the Members of this body agree with me that one of the most impressive periods of service in this House is one's first term.

When I became a Member of this body I took up an office on the third floor of the Longworth Building, and across the hall from my office was the office of WILLIAM FITTS RYAN of New York. Being as impressionable as any who first come here to this great body, the thing which impressed me was the work that was being done in that office. It seemed that no matter how late I left my office, the work of BILL RYAN's office was still going on full force. I simply could not get over the fact that here was a place where it seemed the work was never done.

The second thing that impressed me was there were so many young people there. I learned that a good many of them were volunteers who had come down from New York City on their own, at their own expense, just to be with the man who had made such an impact on their young lives that they wanted to be by his side and serving in his cause.

I was so impressed I decided I should

find out what that work was all about, and I learned one of the lessons I believe every Congressman should learn; that is, that being a Congressman is being a teacher.

Much of the work that was going on in BILL RYAN's office consisted of messages to his people to try to educate them to the issues and to the need that they be aware of and alert to the things that were being done in this Congress for their good. While he is gone, he has left that lasting impression with me that I gained in my first weeks here as a colleague across the hall from BILL RYAN.

There is one other memory that will be long in my mind, and that is of the figure of Bill Ryan; somewhat bent; always burdened with papers under one arm; intent on where he was going with a cause in his mind, with a concern on his heart that indicated that he should spend time in that day to do something about it.

So, he is not gone. His memory, his impressions are in other minds as they are in mine. That is one of the things that gives some assurance of a positive immortality—if you can make an impression that stays beyond your years on those who will live after you. I know that those young people who were with BILL RYAN carry an ever greater imprint than is in my mind and in my memory. I say that it is good that there comes to the Congress this kind of man who can make this kind of contribution, a little bit of which stays with each of us, that we might carry it on.

My wife and I join with others who have expressed their sympathy to BILL RYAN's family. I count it an honor that I was here in the years that BILL RYAN served.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I was profoundly saddened to learn of the passing of WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. Mr. RYAN was one of the inspirations that helped to bring me to this Congress. I met him many years ago and, of course, held him in the highest admiration, because he was the very first Member of this House to speak out against the war in Vietnam. He did that in 1963 when the thought was unthinkable. I know from personal experience the agony and anguish he had over that war.

Way back in 1965 he spoke out once again an unthinkable thought calling for a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war. In May of 1972, his conviction led him to a very bold and brave expression of his conviction in which, independently of any political consequences, he called for the impeachment of the President. He made that statement after the President's decision was announced to mine the harbor of Haiphong.

He was brave in a number of other things. As early as 1961, BILL RYAN called for the recognition of Communist China. One of his first acts in coming to the Congress was to join a group of four Members to initiate action to cut off

funds for the House Un-American Activities Committee, now the House Internal Security Committee. BILL RYAN did this because, as he put it more than 10 years ago:

This Committee is using public money to humiliate scores of loyal American citizens.

BILL RYAN leaves as his legacy more than a hundred people in this House who now share that view.

Trying to sum up all that he has done is impossible. He recommended legislation to alleviate the lead poisoning that afflicts children in the ghetto. Another of his endeavours was his devotion to Soviet Jews. I went with BILL RYAN to the State Department and the Voice of America to carry out his determination to have broadcasts by the U.S. Information Service transmitted to the Soviet Jews in the Yiddish language.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most lasting memories that I shall have of BILL RYAN was the evening at midnight when I went with him to the detention centers where the May Day demonstrators were incarcerated in May 1971. BILL RYAN gave me courage that night. He stayed with these young people for 2 hours, and as we drove back he expressed his outrage at the way that these youths had been treated. Afterward I learned that he had spent from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. on the phone with the parents of his constituents.

He was a brave and a good man, I and all of us weep for his dear wife Priscilla, and for his children, Priscilla, Virginia, Catherine, and William Jr.

The memory of WILLIAM FITTS RYAN will be held in benediction by everyone who knew him.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT).

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I also wish to thank the gentleman for making this opportunity available.

Mr. Speaker, there was a happy occasion nearly a year ago on the 10th anniversary dinner for BILL RYAN, and some of us sent some notes in at that time, and, uncharacteristically, things were said during his life fully as complementary to his devotion and service as are now being said in this eulogy. At that time I said that the standards that he followed could best be described in the very great statement of Edmund Burke as to the standards which should govern parliamentary service, and almost everything said here proves that to be so. Burke said:

Certainly, gentlemen, it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents.

And that is what has been said here today, and no language could more appropriately described the service of BILL RYAN.

He then said that:

Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinions high respect; their business unremitted attention.

These long hours that have been described here that that office of his was

open, and his great attendance record, that deep service to his constituents proves up that point of his meeting that ideal of a Representative.

And then Burke said:

It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasure, his satisfactions, to theirs—and above all, ever, and in all cases to prefer their interest to his own.

He worked hard and long hours throughout his tenure in office and even came to the floor to cast a vote which he felt of too great importance to miss even within weeks of his death.

But then the most pertinent portion of the quotation is:

But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure—no, nor from the law and the Constitution. They are a trust from Providence for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable.

And this above all was that which characterized BILL RYAN. He had a conscience which he had no choice but to follow; he had no wish but to follow.

The single word that describes him best is "courage." He had absolute courage of his convictions.

I remember a few lines from Hilaire Belloc. They are about a man of whom Belloc says: "He kept his word," in the sense that he kept his word to his conscience, to himself. He hewed to his convictions. That is what BILL RYAN did. He kept his commitment to what he felt was right.

Often he stood in the well, lonesome and unassisted by many of us who felt his cause was right but too unlikely to prosper to justify risking our "parliamentary reputations for effectiveness."

But BILL RYAN believed that to leave unspoken a deeply held conviction was "not to keep his word." He felt that, to express one's deep conviction, even when "the hour is late" and the House restive and unsympathetic, was an attribute of character not to be forfeited, and that one's word, kept and preserved intact throughout one's whole life—

... [makes] God smile when it [is] shown Unforfeited before the throne.

Therefore, over and beyond that measuring up to the Burian ideal which I have described, there is also this to be said about BILL RYAN:

He kept his word as none but he Could keep it, and as did not we.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and join in this observance in tribute to our great colleague, BILL RYAN.

I must confess I cried when I heard that Bill died. I will not be able to do that for all of you, I am afraid, as distinguished as our gathering is.

BILL RYAN had read the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and he believed the promise that is there—he believed them to be living documents. He set an

example that few, if any of us, follow, and that all of us should follow.

It has been mentioned earlier about the assistance BILL had given to some Members. I, too, had the benefit of his help. I once had a most difficult problem as to which I had no experience at all. I happened to be talking to BILL and he knew exactly what the situation was and what was to be done and he gave unstintingly of his time and advice and assistance—and all of us know that because we know the sort of man BILL RYAN was.

BILL believed the old saying that one man with God is a majority. He saw many things where he stood alone, and virtually alone, but he lived to see the day that that position did become a majority position.

Unlike some of us who study the problems and test the wind and trim our sails and soften our criticism—BILL saw what should be done and what the dream of this country is and he knew nothing to do but to go straight ahead and speak his mind. All the people of this country had a champion in BILL RYAN and when he spoke, you knew that he spoke for his conscience and for the conscience of America. He had seen the light of truth and justice and through him it burned brightly.

My wife and I join the other families of Congress in expressing to BILL's widow and his children our sorrow in their bereavement at this time and in saying to them that we loved him and that we can only hope in sharing their grief that we can somehow lessen it.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks eulogizing our friend, BILL RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it was with a profound sense of shock that I learned of the passing of my colleague from New York, the Honorable BILL RYAN. Since coming to the Congress, BILL has been known as a man totally committed to the concerns of his constituents. He was as devoted to the people of New York's 20th Congressional District as any man would be to his family. In a sense, I am sure, he considered the 20th District of New York to be a very real part of his family, and it was with a great deal of pride and personal involvement that he labored day after day here on the Hill in their behalf. Though the political philosophy of BILL RYAN differed greatly with that to which I adhere, he was always most gracious on the floor of the House of Representatives and was always willing to entertain another's point of view. In many ways, I found his conduct befitting the definition of democracy itself, in that he was always willing to defend another person's right to express their opinion—regardless of its nature.

The Congress has oftentimes been described as a melting pot of ideas and diverse philosophies. Few can argue that those who congregate here are as differ-

ent as the thousands whose interests we represent. If we were to all agree on every point without debate or a difference of views, the legislative process would probably become very sterile. Fortunately, we have had the chance to consider the opinions of dedicated public servants such as BILL RYAN, and I am convinced that this Nation is all the better as a result.

It has been my privilege to know BILL RYAN—both personally and politically. I wish to express my deepest sympathy to his family, for we too share in their great loss.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues with reference to my close friend, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, one of our own who up until the end continued to work day and night for the constituents of his district and countless other millions across the Nation. There was not one of us in this House who could have been unaware that for some time our colleague was in great physical pain and yet that did not in any way seem to give him pause. Whatever he knew about his suffering our late colleague chose to put it to one side and work up until the end on other people's problems. The whole life of this man was a tribute to what hard work can do. While not a headline grabber in the familiar sense of the word, our colleague knew how to use the press to great advantage and found in it a great ally in many of his most worthwhile projects. Unlike many who waged their campaigns in the press our colleague knew that hard work behind the scenes had to work with it and that one in the end had to win needed allies if one is to succeed. Perhaps the greatest tribute one could pay to the memory of WILLIAM F. RYAN is to point out that the era of reform which this great New Yorker ushered in and pursued so long, so valiantly is in no danger of passing with the man himself, but rather like his memory will endure and be around to influence the deliberations of this body for some time to come. This man was a man of courage, an outspoken critic of popular policies which he questioned long before it became fashionable to do so, and the policies themselves became unpopular. Courage such as this is always admired, probably more in retrospect than at the moment, but that is why I want to mention it during these moments of reflection. I only hope BILL RYAN's life will continue to serve as a model for those who are interested in just how far a man can go in public life even today on such simple virtues as honesty, integrity, commitment, and perseverance. It is also a chilling example of the price in personal terms the burdens of political life can extract for the man who gives it his all.

BILL RYAN to me was a great Congressman. He was a man who could disagree with you without being disagreeable. He backed up his views and his philosophy by taking a stand right out in the open. He never ducked, dodged or hid on any

of the vital issues that affect the people of his district and of all of the Nation.

My colleague from Texas quoted Edmund Burke, and I also feel this way—Edmund Burke said:

You should always place your Nation above the interests of your district.

WILLIAM FITTS RYAN was that type of man.

His record indicates that he covered the span from the old-style elected officials and the new-style of elected officials. Yet he always showed great concern about the people in his own district—and his staff showed that concern—working late hours and long hours into the night.

It was not unusual to go by WILLIAM FITTS RYAN's office at 9 o'clock at night and see the people on his staff working to get out answers to the constituents for the requests they had made. He loved people in the true sense of the word. One had to love him, because of his way and his consistency in fighting for the causes he believed in.

WILLIAM FITTS RYAN is going to be missed around here. We need men like WILLIAM FITTS RYAN to stand up in the Congress every once in awhile and bring to our attention things we might not be paying sufficient attention to. He was in the vanguard of the fight on many issues which today are being generally recognized. We find some people who opposed his views at that time are now agreeing. In other words, he was patient and he took his time to get his story across. He was a great legislator and a great man.

To his widow and his children and the other members of his family I know we send our condolences and our best wishes and we ask God's blessing for them.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

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

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, BILL RYAN was my good friend. I recall a few weeks ago in this Chamber when out of a deep sense of commitment, a commitment which characterized his life, he appeared here on this floor obviously at that point a man with but a brief period of days remaining. The sense of loss this morning was very real. There was no shock because that shock I think occurred in recent months as one could see the slow and inexorable ravages of one of the great killers of mankind and the considerable effort that BILL RYAN was devoting to the kinds of programs which at some future time might make the premature loss of persons from such diseases less likely to occur.

It was my privilege to give him that measure of support of which I am capable in his last effort at reelection. I was so pleased when his district again showed their commitment to him and their confidence in him, because no man more richly deserved that kind of confidence than BILL FITTS RYAN. We will not see too many of his caliber in this or any other legislative body. We have many distinguished colleagues but few truly unique, courageous, totally committed in-

dividuals. While I am confident that there was great affection for BILL RYAN from all of us and from all who came in contact with him, that affection could not match his affection for all living beings.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for his very eloquent remarks.

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

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am glad I could be here to take part in this eulogy to praise the good things in the life of our departed colleague, BILL RYAN.

In my judgment the outstanding characters of BILL RYAN was his courage. I say that because I think I knew him well. It was our privilege to serve with him on the Space Committee in the golden days of space, when the first sub-orbital flight was made, by Alan Shepard, Jr.; then the first orbit flight of John Glenn was made, followed by Gordon Cooper and others. BILL confided in me that he was not happy on the Space Committee. He wanted to be on the Judiciary Committee. It took a measure of courage to confront the leadership of the House and to insist upon a change of committees. We all remember his comments that were made in caucus and the fight he made to get a committee he wanted. It was a courageous fight. He was successful. He attained his objective.

It was our good fortune upon several occasions to have conversations with BILL when we would have dinner together up on Pennsylvania Avenue east of the Library. I shall never forget one of the comments he made which revealed his personal philosophy—let me interject a word to say we were in sharp disagreement on many issues. BILL was very liberal. I was more conservative. But he said to me, "BILL, you know I am more concerned about representing my people as I think they believe and want to be represented than whether or not I am popular among my colleagues." He said, "I am not involved in a popularity contest down here." He went on to say, "I hope I am acceptable to the district that I try to represent." He said he was proud of his membership in this House. As he put it this is the people's body. "This is the body that really represents the people of this country."

One evening he said to me, "You know, you can become a Governor by appointment, or you can become a Senator by appointment, but you can never, never become a Member of this body unless you are elected by the people." He said, "For such a reason I am obligated to serve my people—but I am grateful to my people. I will always do my best to represent my people as I understand their preferences, irrespective of how unpopular I may be or become among my colleagues."

I thought that sort of attitude displayed some personal characteristics that many of us would do well to emulate. We are going to miss "old BILL." He was a great guy. A good man.

I thought so much of him that I said to him at the time, "I do not know whether it will help you or hurt you, but

I want to help you in your campaign. I will go to New York and speak either for you or against you—whichever you may think will do the most good." He did not call me to help but I am sure most of us were glad to see that BILL survived the challenge that resulted from redistricting. We extend our sympathy to his survivors. He will be sorely missed. He was an able man, a distinguished Member of Congress, and a great American.

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

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to join the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary later in the week in talking more about the loss of our dear friend and colleague, BILL RYAN. As one of his close personal friends, even though coming from a State 3,000 miles west of the great State of New York, I could not let the day pass without joining with my colleagues and with the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. STRATTON) in saying to his family, Priscilla, and their four children, his father and mother, all of his many friends and constituents—and indeed it is a constituency throughout the United States and an international constituency that BILL enjoyed—that it is a terrible loss we have all suffered.

We will be comforted by memories we will retain forever—knowing BILL, watching him work, being his friends, being comforted by him on a day-to-day basis. It is a great loss, Mr. Speaker. We will not easily recover from what happened yesterday.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman for his very eloquent remarks.

Mr. Speaker, as has already been indicated, the distinguished dean of our delegation, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) is necessarily absent today because of the Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELANEY) has just suffered the passing of his wife. The gentleman from New York (Mr. ROONEY) is engaged, of course, in a primary contest, and, therefore, the responsibility for informing the House today fell to me. Because of that fact Mr. CELLER will request a special order later in the week so that other Members who wish to do so may participate in paying further tributes to our late colleague.

Final funeral arrangements for our beloved colleague are not entirely complete at this time. It is anticipated that the funeral service itself will be held at the Corpus Christi Church, 529 West 121st Street in New York City, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The burial will take place in the afternoon in Upper Marlboro, Md. It is anticipated that the official funeral committee will fly up for the service in New York City, and that the committee and any other Members who may wish to do so will then meet the casket when it returns to the Washington area and accompany it to the burial service.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the untimely death of the Honorable WILLIAM F. RYAN is a tragedy for the Nation be-

cause this was a man whose courage was as mighty as his convictions; it is a tragedy for his constituents because he was a generous and efficient worker in their behalf; it is a tragedy for his colleagues here in the House because we have looked to him to express the highest aspirations of the Congress; it is a great tragedy for his beloved family with whom he shared his nobility and greatness of character. And beyond this, the passing of WILLIAM RYAN has deprived the world of what it needs most, an antidote for hate; he had wisdom to understand, imagination to create, and energy to bring about a world of justice, peace, honor, and mercy. This is the world in which he himself lived and sought to bestow upon mankind. May he rest in the knowledge that his days on earth have brought all people closer to the radiance of his ideals.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today we were saddened by the news that our colleague, WILLIAM F. RYAN, who represented the 20th District of New York, had passed away.

Since the 87th Congress BILL RYAN has ably represented his district, the State of New York, and the Nation, and his services will be missed by those who were privileged to know and work with him.

During his service on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs I can well remember the interest he took in the preservation of our natural resources, especially as it related to the Redwoods National Park, the Point Reyes National Seashore, and the Golden Gate Urban Recreation Area, in the State of California. In addition, he introduced the Gateway National Urban Recreation Area for the State of New York, and played a major role in steering these important bills through the committee.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending deepest sympathy to his lovely wife, Priscilla, and their children.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our late colleague, the Honorable WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, of New York.

His untimely death leaves a special void here in the House of Representatives, as his voice, championing the cause of the underprivileged, will be missed.

Congressman RYAN's diligent efforts, which were ahead of the times, often paved the way for future actions.

During his first term in Congress, in 1961, he fought to end school segregation.

Also in 1961, he spoke out for U.N. recognition of Red China.

In 1963, he spoke out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, this Hall will surely miss BILL RYAN. The people of New York will miss him, and the underprivileged of our Nation will, indeed, miss his able leadership and ability.

Mrs. Anderson joins me in sending our heartfelt condolences to his wife Priscilla and their four children.

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this has been a sad weekend for me as the Grim Reaper struck hard. This weekend, my longtime District Representative John F. Griffin passed away

and only this morning I found that our distinguished colleague, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, passed away at the untimely age of 50.

Mr. Speaker, there was no Member of this House more high minded and devoted to his duty than BILL RYAN. I can think of no one in this House or out who served the people with a more uncompromising sense of duty than BILL RYAN. A battler for peace abroad and the equality of man at home, he was in many ways the conscience of this House, a conscience who will be sorely missed by all Members of the House.

Mrs. Daniels joins me in extending our sincerest sympathy to his widow, the former Priscilla Marbury, of Upper Marlboro, Md., their four children, William, Jr., Priscilla, Virginia, and Catherine, his father, retired Judge Bernard Ryan, of the New York Court of Claims, his mother, the former Harriet Fitts, and his three brothers, Bernard, Hewitt, and Leonard Ryan. May Almighty God let perpetual light shine upon him.

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I join with our colleagues, and countless others throughout the country, to mourn the passing of one of our most able and dedicated colleagues, and a close, personal friend, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

Long a champion of human rights and civil liberties, BILL RYAN actively and effectively followed the dictates of his conscience, which often required him to take positions which were not popular. In the early 1960's for example, he had the courage to vote against the appropriations for HUAC and, in 1961, he was one of only two Congressmen to urge United Nations recognition of Communist China. BILL early recognized the serious distortions of our national priorities and the senselessness and illegality of continuing our military misadventure in Southeast Asia. Almost 10 years ago he became the first member of this body to have the fortitude to speak out against our involvement in Vietnam. Since that time he was in the very forefront of efforts—both within and outside of Congress—to end the war.

BILL RYAN was an activist in the finest sense of that word and he continually fought to protect the rights of those—particularly the economically disadvantaged and minorities—who had no effective spokesman or whose pleas for aid and understanding went unheeded. His efforts on behalf of his Spanish-speaking constituents and other members of the Spanish-speaking community in New York City are particularly noteworthy and he long struggled to insure that Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and other Latin peoples received their full and just share of Federal assistance and were not denied access to our public institutions and programs. He was an especially forceful advocate for increasing and expanding bilingual education programs to assist New York's Spanish-speaking community.

Aside from his dedication to ending the Vietnam war BILL RYAN had also long spoken out in favor of extending medical coverage to poor children, to ending the use of chemical additives in foods, and to terminating the use of lead paint

which has taken so many young lives in the crowded tenements of urban America. He also led several successful efforts to achieve meaningful and needed reforms in our immigration laws.

I have been privileged to know and work closely with BILL on countless projects for over 10 years. I will deeply miss his counsel, insight, understanding, and guidance. We are all better for having known BILL RYAN and his mark has been left indelibly on the Congress. The record he established during his six terms represents one of the most progressive and productive of anyone to serve in the House and is one to which we would all do well to aspire.

Mrs. Badillo joins me in extending our deepest sympathies to his wife, Priscilla, his parents, and his four children. I am hopeful that our words here this afternoon will bring them some sense of comfort and will help sustain them during this time of great personal loss.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, BILL RYAN was a man of courage and sincerity. He represented his constituency diligently, conscientiously, and honestly. BILL and I did not always vote alike, but I respected him, and had to admire his determination. This Congress is diminished in spirit by his death. While we did not have the opportunities to become close friends, I sincerely say I grieve his passing, and offer my condolences to his family and close friends, and to the thousands of people in his district who relied on him.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, with the death last evening of our colleague, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, of New York, this Chamber has lost one of its fiercest and most constant battlers against injustice.

Much has been said and written about the many stands Congressman RYAN took over the years against actions and policies he viewed as misguided or immoral—his early rise to prominence in New York as the spearhead of a growing reform movement; his longstanding opposition to the Vietnam war; his constant concern over the downtrodden.

There is one area, however, where Congressman RYAN never received the credit that was his due. As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare, I had an opportunity to become very involved in the move to ban lead-based paint.

As we all now know, lead paint has been responsible for the poisoning of many children who live in the slums of America. When legislation authorizing programs for its detection, treatment, and elimination was finally adopted, credit for the action was claimed by many. But it was Congressman RYAN who was almost solely responsible for its success.

He brought to that issue the same fervor we have seen him exhibit in a variety of causes. From my vantage point on the committee charged with funding that legislation, I know that it was WILLIAM FITTS RYAN's concern and determination which was ultimately responsible for the protection that is now afforded by this ban on lead paint.

However often we, as individuals, may have agreed or disagreed with him, Con-

gressman RYAN had the respect of this body as a man who represented his constituents well while never wavering from the positions he held to be vital to the continued greatness of this country.

Mr. Speaker, not only this Congress but this country is diminished by his passing. I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife, his children, and all his family.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I am immeasurably saddened today by the death of WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. I wish to convey to his wife, Priscilla, and to their four children, William Fitts, Jr., Priscilla, Virginia, and Catherine, my profound sense of sorrow.

The death of WILLIAM FITTS RYAN will be felt by many, for his passing represents a great loss for the Congress, for the people of his district whom he so ably represented, for all men everywhere who truly care about decency and integrity in government. Death is never easy to accept, how much more difficult when it strikes down a BILL RYAN.

He will be missed, Mr. Speaker, for he came to symbolize what is best in this body. The good people of his district will elect someone to succeed him—they cannot replace him.

I think John Masefield's words fitting:

Man with burning soul
Has but an hour of breath
To build a ship of truth
On which his soul may sail—
Sail on the sea of death,
For death takes toll
Of beauty, courage, youth,
Of all but truth.

BILL RYAN built his own "ship of truth" and now death has taken its toll of his "beauty, courage, youth," but where truth is concerned death's victory must go unclaimed. He chose to sail upon that "ship of truth"—how well, how very well, he sailed.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to join with BILL RYAN's many friends and admirers in the House to express our sense of loss at his untimely death. BILL RYAN will be sorely missed—not only in the congressional district he represented so well, but here in Washington. His likes will not be seen again soon.

I had the privilege of knowing BILL many years ago when we were both active in the reorganized New York Young Democratic Club, which was a kind of forerunner of the broader reform movement which followed in the 1950's.

BILL was an inspiration to all of us who were interested in democratizing and modernizing the Democratic Party in New York as he took on one seemingly impossible challenge after another and won them all.

After my own primary victory in 1964, the Representative whose advice I naturally first sought was BILL RYAN. In the years that followed I developed enormous admiration for his great courage, his remarkable determination, and his willingness to hold to whatever position he felt was right no matter how lonely. BILL never believed in the addage about Congress: "to get along, go along." Indeed, in an almost unique way he represented the total rejection of that position.

In my years in the House, I have known no Member who was more conscientious than BILL. He would burn the midnight oil again and again, not only preparing for the next day's action on the many fronts he was particularly interested in, but also studying seemingly innocuous bills for some hidden provision that might prove harmful.

An illustration of his readiness to stand alone, even in opposition to Members he admired, was his lone dissent from the rest of the Judiciary Committee in 1970 on a bill concerning immunity for witnesses before Federal grand juries, which was later included in the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. In his minority views, BILL vigorously criticized the provision which made it easier for prosecutors to force reluctant witnesses to testify by giving them immunity from prosecution. BILL insisted that the provision was "a misguided diminution of fifth amendment rights" and was open to abuse. His opposition to it has been fully justified by recent cases, such as that involving the so-called Fort Worth Five in which witnesses have been locked up under cruel circumstances for indefinite periods for refusing to testify when they felt the assurance of immunity was not adequate.

There is no need for me to rehearse once again at this time the many instances in which BILL RYAN was out in front in an important crusade—such as for peace in Vietnam and for civil rights. And others will, I am sure, recite his notable achievements—such as his long and effective battle for the concept of the Gateway National Park. The point I would like to make in conclusion is that to a remarkable degree he served as a conscience for many of us in the House.

My wife and I extend our deepest sympathy to BILL's wife, Priscilla, and their children for their great loss. In spite of their grief, they can be very proud of the record he made.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of BILL RYAN, this House lost one of its most sincere, dedicated, and conscientious Members. BILL RYAN was a man of his word, and in his associations with his colleagues he was dependable, honest, and absolutely forthright. He was a dedicated liberal, and he championed the liberal cause as ably as any leader of our time.

BILL RYAN was always fair and respectful in debate. I recall, upon one occasion, debating him before a group of interns here for the summer. BILL was representing the liberal and I the conservative philosophy. It was an inspiration for me to have the privilege of debating one who held such an opposite point of view and yet, at the same time, who was so respectful of another opinion.

Mr. Speaker, BILL RYAN served his country with great honor and distinction in the battlefields of the Pacific during World War II. He came from a distinguished New York family that was dedicated to our laws and system of justice, and he ably continued in that tradition. Reform to BILL RYAN meant progress, equal rights, justice, and opportunity for all—even the most disadvantaged and

underprivileged. He exemplified courage and integrity always.

BILL RYAN was an inspiration to us all, fighting back after debilitating attacks of illness. I feel that I am a better man for having known him. I feel that this is a better Congress and a better country because of his devoted service. Mrs. Dorn joins in my most heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Ryan and her wonderful family.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of our colleague, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

Having known BILL RYAN's father for many years when he served as the presiding judge of the New York State Court of Claims, I came to Congress knowing that BILL RYAN was a good man and I will cherish the warm friendship that we built during the past 10 years.

BILL RYAN could always be counted upon to speak with candor. There was never a moment's doubt about where he stood on a particular issue. Though you might have disagreed with him at times, you could never quarrel with his consistency or frankness. These attributes made BILL RYAN a strong force behind the causes he championed. I saw firsthand the tremendous leadership he provided in the battle against lead poisoning, one of many areas where BILL RYAN had a profound and lasting impact.

We have lost a man whose strength and compassion were unequalled in this Chamber. To his wife, Priscilla, and their four children, I extend my deepest sympathy.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal sorrow that I rise today to eulogize the memory of our colleague, WILLIAM F. RYAN. Last night I lost a dear friend, the Congress lost an inspiring colleague, and his constituents lost a noble and conscientious public servant.

For years BILL RYAN provided a unique form of leadership in this House. He was the first Member to speak out against the war in Vietnam; as early as 1961 he urged Red China's admission to the United Nations; and he always was in the forefront of the fight for civil rights and civil liberties. Usually, he was ahead of the times, but his spirit was indomitable, and through patience and hard work he ultimately found the Congress following the paths he had pioneered.

BILL RYAN also made a lasting imprint on New York politics. He was an initial member of the reform movement. It was during this time, the early 1960's, that I first had the privilege of working with BILL.

At a moment like this, however, while one's memory recounts his accomplishments, one's feelings and thoughts center on the man. BILL was such a dedicated and charitable person. His generosity in giving of himself to the betterment of the world and welfare of mankind was endless. But, perhaps most important was his deeply carried personal concern and consideration for the feelings and aspirations of others. No matter a Member's political differences, none could deny BILL his friendship.

At this moment, too, our thoughts must turn to his family and the loss they bear. My heart and sympathy go to his wife, Priscilla, who made it possi-

ble for BILL to give so much to this country and to his children who often had to share their father with his constituents. We can only be grateful to them as we are to BILL for his service and friendship.

A fitting memorial to this man would be the naming of the Gateway National Park, the William Fitts Ryan National Park.

Mr. RODINO. It is with a deep sense of shock and sadness that I learned this morning of our colleague, BILL FITTS RYAN's sudden death. He had encountered and overcome many difficult obstacles with a great degree of personal courage and determination. He was a good, courageous man whose loss will be felt deeply by all who labor for peace and social reform.

I knew BILL well for he served on my committee and my Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee. During those years I learned to appreciate and to admire his unwavering concern for the people he represented, and for his single-minded dedication in pursuing causes of compassion and humanity that he thought were right and just for all men. Earlier in this session BILL RYAN and I worked closely together on immigration legislation to eliminate inequities and facilitate immigration to the United States from Ireland and other European countries.

Perhaps the most fitting memorial we could undertake on his behalf here in the House, however, would be to enact his bill to establish the Gateway National Recreation Area, a project that he worked for tirelessly and one that will bring an enormous amount of good to the people of New York and New Jersey.

Our committee, the Congress and the country has lost an articulate spokesman of the people. BILL RYAN was never a man to duck an issue. He could always be counted on to stand up and work for what he thought was right regardless of the controversial nature of the issues. He carried on his duties with a great amount of zeal and oftentimes while enduring pain.

BILL RYAN was still a young man at his death. He had already become a seasoned legislator and would have been an outstanding leader in the years ahead had he not been tragically struck down.

My deepest sympathy goes to his wife and family.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, Congressman BILL RYAN of New York served the House of Representatives and the Nation with dedication and distinction, and his death is a sad loss.

During the 12 years that he served as Congressman for the 20th District of New York, he compiled a legislative record that will be remembered with respect and gratitude.

He was a consistent champion of civil rights and civil liberties, and he was among the first in the House of Representatives to publicly oppose the Vietnam war.

Among the causes he espoused were medicare coverage for poor children, an end to the use of chemical additives in foods, and a halt in the use of lead-based paints which studies indicate contributes to lead poisoning in children.

BILL's courageous and steadfast advocacy of causes in which he believed, although they might not have been popular at the time, marked him as being far ahead of his time.

He will be missed by his colleagues in the House of Representatives and by his constituents whom he served so well for 12 years.

Mrs. Annunzio joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to his devoted wife, Mrs. Priscilla Ryan, their four children, and to BILL's parents on their bereavement.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that the House of Representatives learned of the passing of one of its best-known Members, Congressman WILLIAM FITTS RYAN of the 20th District in New York State. The passing of Congressman RYAN leave a void in the House which will not be readily filled.

As a colleague on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, BILL RYAN and I often differed on legislation. But his dedication to the principles he so strongly supported continually shone through in his actions on the committee and on the House floor.

I first met BILL RYAN in 1968, 2 years before my election to the House. From that first meeting, through our efforts on the Interior Committee, the impression was never diluted that BILL possessed tremendous skills as a legislator and a representative of his beloved West Side of New York City.

A graduate of Princeton and Columbia University Law School, BILL cut his political teeth in the rough and tumble of New York Democratic politics. As a young assistant district attorney in New York in the 1950's, BILL's reputation reached far beyond the boundaries of New York City.

BILL RYAN did not lose many battles. He tenaciously held to his goals until they were realized or he was able to enlist more supporters for his cause.

His courage in the past few weeks against the ravages of disease are but the final example of his desire to give his all for what he believed in. The city of New York, the Empire State and the entire Nation are poorer today with the passing of BILL RYAN.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, we have been saddened by the untimely passing of our colleague, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, and I join my colleagues in expressing my profound sorrow.

It was a privilege to serve in the House with Congressman RYAN who demonstrated enthusiasm and sincerity in the pursuit of his beliefs. He was a man who served his district and his country with dedication and gave unstintingly of himself to attain the goals and objectives he espoused.

My wife joins me in expressing deep sympathy to his beloved wife, Priscilla, his four children and his parents. May they derive some consolation from the knowledge that their sad loss is shared by his many friends.

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, words are never enough to convey the sense of loss we feel at the passing of a man like our colleague, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. I know that each of us can only say the few things that are most important in the

hope that our words will preserve the spirit of the man and his ideals.

There are others here who can say more than we about BILL RYAN's record in the House. He was everyone's leader on the issues of the war in Southeast Asia, the U.N., and innumerable matters of importance to this Nation's urban areas. Although there is much talk today about "reform," BILL RYAN was there long before anyone, when the going was the hardest.

All of these accomplishments, and many more, have been eloquently spoken of here today by BILL RYAN's colleagues in the House. If I may, I will add one further credit to an already impressive list.

To many, it was surprising to know that the Congressman from Manhattan was a vital member of the House Interior Committee, but BILL RYAN valued this committee seat and filled it in a way which will be impossible to replace. For a man representing an area like New York City, with the problems all urban areas have, to spend so much time on the environmental problems of the Nation, it meant that his eyes had to be lifted to the broadest of horizons, and BILL RYAN was the proper man for the job. The final tribute to his work on this committee, and to his environmental sensitivity, will be the Gateway National Seashore, a project which contains the vision and hard work so typical of the man.

Finally, it is time to put aside the accomplishments, which were many, and the leadership, which was of the highest order, and to simply remember the man. In this remembrance, I believe I speak for all House Members in saying that WILLIAM FITTS RYAN was our finest.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened when I learned last night of the passing of our friend and colleague, BILL RYAN. BILL was a fine man who gave much of himself in dedicated service to his constituents, the cause of human progress, and to his country.

He was a man of strong convictions who was not afraid to stand his ground in the face of overwhelming odds. He was profoundly and deeply concerned with the things that affect millions of people in this country.

Many times BILL RYAN took the floor to expound his views on a cause which was not popular in the House of Representatives. Even those who disagreed with those views respected and admired the fortitude and courage of the man who expressed them.

He was a man of profound convictions and believed the views which he expressed. He represented his district admirably and impressed his colleagues with the manner in which he represented his district. He was a good man and an able Representative. He will be missed by the people of his district, his State, and his colleagues in the House of Representatives.

To his wife, his children, and other members of his family, Patty and I extend our condolences and our heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the passing of a good friend

always is a sad occasion, but the passing of the friend and colleague I eulogize today is an occasion I find much sadder than most.

BILL RYAN was one of the first of my colleagues to greet me when I came to Congress in 1963. His gracious offer of help and advice was one I accepted on repeated occasions during the 9 years since, and his counsel proved invaluable.

A man of courage and conviction, BILL RYAN also was a warm and loving individual who was deeply devoted to his dear wife Phyllis and their four children. He spoke often of the many pleasant weekends spent with his family in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, one of his favorite places.

BILL RYAN enjoyed the respect and admiration of his colleagues, because he earned them as a man of reason and conscience. He will be remembered in the annals of this House as one of its truly great Members.

The high regard in which he was held by the Congress was clearly evident a few months ago during a reception in his honor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Viorst. It was to be a modest group of friends, but I know BILL RYAN was overwhelmed, as I was, by the great many Members of Congress who attended.

BILL's host on that occasion, Milton Viorst, shares the sorrow all of us feel and I would like to share with my colleagues the thoughts of Mr. Viorst conveyed in a note I received today:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
September 18, 1972.

It's hard for me to imagine a Congress of the United States without Bill Ryan. He was not the most effective member of the House, or the most eloquent, or the most charismatic. But no member had more personal honesty than he did. And no member was more consistently faithful to his ideals. For a dozen years, Bill Ryan's sensitivity led him unfailingly to the right positions on war and peace, on children and the aged, on economics and the environment, on Federal power and civil liberties, on human equality and human potential. He was the conscience of many of us—and I don't think he ever failed us. Even after he lost his good health, he gave us unremittingly of his energy, his intellect, his dedication. In a realm that is not hospitable to saints, Bill Ryan was a saintly man. Those of us who knew him sometimes found him difficult, but we loved him for that extra measure of integrity that made him different from us. William Ryan was very special in the House of Representatives. We who live and work in this city, in this country, will miss him very much.

MILTON VIORST.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Rooney and I extend our deep sympathy to Mrs. Ryan and the children.

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues of the House of Representatives in mourning the passing of our

fellow Member, Representative WILLIAM F. RYAN of New York. We are saddened by his untimely death and we shall miss him.

In paying respect to his memory, I should like to record my deep and sincere admiration for his unusual courage and determination, particularly in these last 2 years when, in spite of a dreadful illness, he continued to function effectively in Congress. He never failed for a mo-

ment to serve his constituency with fervor and dedication.

His display of courage was visible not just in these last years, but was a characteristic of every year he served in the Congress. We are indebted to our colleague for his keen foresight in noting the importance of events in the 1960's which rightfully earned BILL RYAN early recognition as a leader of social reform and peace. This unusual ability to perceive the needs of the people was exemplified when he advocated the admission of Red China into the U.N., as he spoke out against the war in Vietnam, and as he marched through the South fighting for civil rights. He was truly the founder of the modern Democratic reform movement and a spokesman of social progress.

We can pay effective tribute to BILL RYAN if we in this Congress will vow to do all we can to provide Federal support and assistance to combat cancer, the dread disease which so wrongly claimed him in the prime of his life and at the pinnacle of his career.

I extend my condolences to the family of our courageous colleague, WILLIAM F. RYAN.

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the Nation have lost a great legislator and statesman with the death of our friend and colleague WILLIAM F. RYAN, of the 20th District of New York. The passing of someone with whom you have worked and shared the burdens and sense of accomplishment of daily legislative endeavor toward common goals always comes as a tragic shock. This is especially true in the case of BILL RYAN. His wisdom and dedicated service to the public will be greatly missed by the people of his district and his colleagues in the Chamber for years to come.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, in company with BILL RYAN, I had occasion to watch him at his very best, attempting to make the lawyers see the necessary connection between legal phraseology on the one hand, and justice and morality on the other. He was ever hard at work, arguing that law was worthless if it failed in the matter of controlling the strong and protecting the weak.

As a reformer, BILL RYAN began reforming in his own backyard; demanding honesty of the Democratic Party organization in the New York 20th District. He pushed the matter, accomplished his reform, and, when the battle was over, emerged as the controlling force within the district.

BILL RYAN was, first and foremost, the leading spokesman of the liberal cause throughout his five terms in the House of Representatives. As Congressman PIKE explained yesterday:

He whispered things we all should be shouting.

He was the first Congressman to recommend the entrance of Red China to the United Nations. He was the first Congressman to participate personally in civil rights demonstrations organized by the late Dr. Martin Luther King. He was the first Congressman to vote against funds for the war in Vietnam. For these

and other activities he was originally denounced as a radical—but as time went by, the American people began to adopt more and more of his positions.

Congressman RYAN was courageous, innovative, and concerned. He was one of the finest. We will all miss him.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it saddens me to have to stand here today and mourn the passing of my good friend, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. He will be long remembered in this body for his untiring work and dedication to the causes of the little people of America.

BILL RYAN has often been called a man ahead of his time. I do not think it was so much he was ahead of his time as it was that he worked so diligently at his job as Congressman that he saw more clearly the problems at hand and the answers to them. His ability to fight difficult battles was proven time and time again. His knowledge of the issues made him a formidable opponent.

BILL RYAN's commitment to progressive causes here in Congress is well-known. The people of this country will remember him, too, for his fight to end lead poisoning from paint, for his efforts to establish a Gateway National Park and his constant dedication to defining the rights of all people, whether rich or poor, or black or white.

There is no doubt that BILL RYAN will be missed around here. He could always be counted on to keep his colleagues reminded of the people we serve. On the floor and in committee, his patience and diligence would work to get his message across.

In this melting pot of divergent ideas and views, BILL RYAN stood out as a prominent example of the independent thinker and resolute worker for new ideas and innovative change. While in disagreement with many, he was respected by all and will be remembered for years to come as a man who challenged others to change with the changing times and who in changing others answered the challenge to build a better world.

My sympathies go out to his widow, his children, and the other members of his family.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as the flags over the Capitol are flying at half-mast today in tribute to our departed colleague, Representative WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, of New York, permit me to join with the members of the New York delegation and others in paying a brief but sincere tribute to this outstanding legislator.

Certainly I share the sentiments expressed concerning the devotion and dedication of this hard-working, sincere colleague. BILL RYAN held liberal, progressive, and advanced views and served his district, State, and Nation faithfully and well.

I recall his pleasure and approval when the Subcommittee on Independent Offices and Housing Appropriations—which at that time I was honored to serve as chairman—secured approval of funds for the rent supplement program.

He worked diligently for the rent supplement program as well as public hous-

ing and other programs for the underprivileged and disadvantaged.

I was saddened to learn of his passing and I want to take this means of extending to members of his family this expression of my deepest and most sincere sympathy in their loss and bereavement.

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, the passing of a good friend is always a great personal loss, but the passing of such a man as WILLIAM FITTS RYAN is an even greater loss to America.

I had the good fortune to know and work closely with BILL RYAN on the Judiciary Subcommittee. Those qualities one looks for in a Congressman were exemplified in BILL RYAN—diligence, sensitivity, intellect, and decency.

He was a maverick to many, for his convictions were too deeply held to remain unsaid. And when few others would say them, BILL RYAN would. He was not afraid to be "unpopular" so long as he felt he was right. And more often than some people cared to admit, he was right. Whether it was the war in Vietnam, health services for the poor, normalization of relationships with China, racial discrimination or the civil rights of the disadvantaged, he was there long before others climbed aboard.

No single person can ever be the conscience of the House of Representatives, but if one were to take names for an appropriate designee, BILL RYAN would have been high on such a list. He would not have looked upon himself as such—he was not that kind of man—but by word and by deed he earned that honor.

His untiring pursuit of what is right was what his life was all about. Congress was honored by his presence, and that presence will be sorely missed.

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, when a Member of this House dies, it is standard practice to eulogize him or her with standard adjectives.

Run of the mill adjectives are not adequate to describe our departed former colleague, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, of New York.

Many, perhaps the majority of Members of this House, disagreed with him philosophically on a number of occasions. This was because he was constantly staking out forward, ideological positions that the majority of the people in this country would adopt and Members of this House would adhere to in future years.

He never lacked the courage of his convictions. Certainly no Member of the Congress within memory every championed the cause of the dispossessed more ardently or sincerely.

Every country, especially if it espouses free ideals, needs men like BILL FITTS RYAN. He was our walking, living conscience, abrasively reminding us that it was not enough to promise equality to all; rather, we had to make it a reality by our own acts.

I know that both sides of the aisle and all shades of the political spectrum will mourn his passing for different reasons. He was an honest man, compassionately believing in the ideals our country espoused on paper. You always knew where you stood with him, and he never

headed for the cloakroom when a difficult vote confronted this body.

He took his job seriously, representing his constituents ardently and conscientiously. I believe that the ideals he stood for and the convictions he possessed, in a somewhat modified form, represent the finest distillation of America's ideals. It is my hope that we in the Congress will retain our capacity for indignation at the sight of injustice. That was his hallmark.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN is gone, and this country as well as this national legislative body is poorer, because of it.

He was a man of vision and he has often been described as a man ahead of his time. I am sure that his critics feel that if there was ever a man who marched to the beat of a different drummer, it was he.

Yet, what he did was to live his life in such a way that one might assume that his motto was: "To thine own self be true."

He was true to himself in that he could see himself honestly in relationship to his fellow human beings.

He could see himself clearly enough that when given the opportunity for power and position, that he used this power for the betterment of his constituents and his countrymen, and not for self-centered purposes.

BILL RYAN preceded me to Congress by just 1 year, and when I came to the House for the first time in January 1962, he was one of those Members who helped me find my way.

I saw in him dedication, aggressiveness, and courage, yet his manner was quiet, gentle, and unassuming.

He worked hard for historic and progressive legislation, and it was he who led the way in many a legislative fight during this past decade which resulted in victory for the people.

I join with BILL RYAN's family, his friends, the people of the 20th District of New York, and this Congress in mourning his death.

There will never be another quite like him who will come our way again.

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday, BILL RYAN, a good friend and colleague, passed away. We are all saddened at such a great loss.

BILL was a man ahead of his time who believed in progressive legislation and reform. He was a man devoted to a cause and who gave unstintingly of his time and effort. He never stood by merely as an observer. He was in the arena, fighting for a better life and world for all men.

BILL's courage and outstanding career as a public servant reminds me of those words written years ago by Theodore Roosevelt on the heroic spirit:

The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievements; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least falls while daring greatly; so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to place in the RECORD today an article from the Washington Evening Star concerning BILL RYAN's career.

I would also like to extend my very deepest sympathy to BILL's family and friends. We will all truly miss him.

Mr. Speaker, the article follows:

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM RYAN, 50, DIES;
LIBERAL AND REFORM LEADER

Rep. William F. Ryan, a founder of the Democratic reform movement in New York City and a hero to many liberals for more than a decade, died here last night at the age of 50.

A spokesman for the congressman's office said death was caused by a recurrence of throat cancer following an operation this summer for a perforated stomach ulcer.

The spokesman, Erika Teutsch, said Rep. Ryan was "physically exhausted" from a primary campaign this spring against Rep. Bella Abzug, whose 19th Congressional District in Manhattan was redistributed into neighboring districts by reapportionment.

The campaign, described as a "liberal civil war," was marked by charges that a whispering campaign was being waged alleging that Rep. Ryan was fatally ill. At the time, he denied any illness and aides said he was in the best of health.

He was admitted to Memorial Hospital on July 6, Miss Teutsch said, for a checkup which disclosed an ulcer. While recuperating from an operation on the ulcer, she said, the throat cancer that had hospitalized Ryan in 1970 reappeared, and "his weakened condition made it difficult to undertake steps which might otherwise have been possible to remove or stabilize the cancer."

It was not immediately clear how a new Democratic nominee for Rep. Ryan's district would be chosen, but the outspoken and equally liberal Mrs. Abzug seemed a strong possibility.

Officials in the State Democratic Committee and the New York Secretary of State's Office said a nominee would probably be selected within 15 days by members of the Bronx and Manhattan Democratic County committees from the 20th Congressional district.

That designee will meet Conservative Harvey Michelman in the November election, the Associated Press reported today, but New York sources said they expect there will be no GOP opponent in the overwhelmingly Democratic district.

Mrs. Abzug, who was defeated by Rep. Ryan in the primary earlier this year, said: "My deepest sympathies go to Bill Ryan's wife and family. He was a good and courageous man. His passing is a great loss to the cause of peace and social reform."

In Huntington, W. Va., Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, said Rep. Ryan "was one of the most courageous and articulate voices for peace in the United States Congress."

Rep. Ryan's liberal position on many issues cost him influence in Congress but won him the admiration and loyalty of his constituents.

He was the first congressman to vote against funds for the war in Vietnam and one of the war's earliest critics. He was attacked for advocating the admission of China to the United Nations, and he was deemed radical for marching in civil rights demonstrations throughout the South.

On those issues, and many more, events, later moved public opinion behind him.

DEFEATED BY LINDSAY

Rep. Ryan won every election he ever ran in, except for one ill-fated campaign for mayor in 1965 against John V. Lindsay. And he established the reform movement as a force to be reckoned with as he became the city's first reform district leader, then its first

reform assemblyman and finally its first reform congressman, in 1960, beating Rep. Herbert Zelenko in a primary.

In recent years, his major project was the establishment of a Gateway National Urban Recreational Area in New York. He was the principal sponsor of the bill coming up for debate in Congress this week.

But while many in Congress considered him among the "wild-eyed liberals," he was respected by even the bitterest opponents.

He once said, "Many who disagree with me seem to respect the fact that when I speak, I speak out of conviction and sincerity."

Tall, red-haired and freckle-faced, with a wide smile, he was often mistakenly called "William Fitzryan," combining his middle and last names, and even those who knew better used the misnomer affectionately.

His critics said he saw things at 100 percent right or 100 percent wrong, would not compromise, could not be induced to relax and found it difficult to delegate authority.

"Is that criticism?" he once laughingly retorted.

Rep. Ryan moved from a comfortable law practice and a job as assistant district attorney in New York County into politics, working for the election of Adlai E. Stevenson for president in 1956 and winning the admiration of Stevensonians such as Gov. Herbert L. Lehman and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Many of Rep. Ryan's colleagues in Congress and in politics issued statements, of grief, regret and sympathy tonight.

Sen. McGovern also said of Rep. Ryan: "He was one of the earliest thoughtful critics of our involvement in Vietnam, a great champion of peace, a great champion of arms control and a tremendous fighter for ordinary people in this country."

URGED CHINA IN U.N.

In his first act after election in 1960, Rep. Ryan violated both the traditional silence of a junior congressman and the prevailing cold war ethic by calling for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. He agitated against renewed funding for the House Un-American Activities Committee and voiced opposition to spending for nuclear arms.

In succeeding terms he served on the House Science and Astronautics Committee, he worked against the war in Vietnam and against Comsat—the communications satellite orbited by the government and then turned over to a private corporation—and against the seating of Mississippi congressmen he considered to have been elected illegally.

Among his actions as a congressman, besides his opposition since 1963 to the Vietnam war, Rep. Ryan was proudest of his unsuccessful 1965 challenge to the Mississippi's congressional delegation, he told a reporter this summer.

Arguing that the delegation had been elected illegally because blacks were excluded from voting, he managed to collect 145 votes for his position and to keep the matter alive for three weeks after Congress opened.

A leader of congressional efforts to end racial discrimination, Rep. Ryan in 1968 introduced the first bill in Congress to provide for a guaranteed annual income for every American family. More recently, he was among the first to recognize the dangers of PCBs—polychlorinated biphenyls—a class of chemicals found increasingly in animal and human tissues.

Although one of the foremost liberals in Congress, he was considered something of a loner, and his colleagues were frequently slow to warm to his enthusiasms.

Rep. Ryan was born in Albion, N.Y., the son of Bernard Ryan, who was for many years the presiding judge of the New York State Court of Claims. He attended Princeton University. After service in the Army dur-

ing World War II, he earned a law degree at Columbia University in 1949.

He is survived by his widow, the former Priscilla Marbury; a son, William Jr.; daughters, Priscilla, Virginia and Catherine; his father and his mother, Harriett; and three brothers, Bernard Jr., Dr. Hewitt, and Leonard.

Rep. Ryan's body was to lie at the Frank E. Campbell Funeral Home tonight and Tuesday. Religious services were scheduled Wednesday at Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church. Burial will be private.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to the Congress in 1965, one of my supporters wrote to my office urging me to seek out and befriend Congressman WILLIAM FITTS RYAN and to associate myself with his causes for they were just. This, she believed, would be the right way for a freshman Congressman to begin.

As it turns out, she was right. In the 8 years which followed, I came to know and respect BILL RYAN, and indeed, to share with him the many causes and battles in the name of progressive reform. He was so deeply dedicated to the issues that he was often appropriately called "the moral conscience of the Congress." BILL RYAN's untimely death at the age of 50 leaves a void not easily filled in the Congress, and in the minds and hearts of those whom he knew and served.

BILL RYAN was a man of foresight and conviction, assets which earned him a superlative voting record during his 12-year membership in this body. He was more often than not a man ahead of his time but right on the issues.

He proudly held the record as the first Congressman to speak out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and that in 1963 was no small measure of courage. In 1965, he held hearings on Vietnam and advocated a negotiated settlement of the war when opposition to it was still a matter of conscience and not political expediency. And, most recently, still fighting for peace, he joined with four other colleagues to introduce a resolution impeaching the President for his role in the war.

As his first act representing New York's 20th District, he called for the admission of China to the United Nations, a position whose justification came 12 long years later. Ever an opponent of the cold war mentality, he agitated against renewed funding for the House Un-American Activities Committee and voiced opposition to spending for nuclear arms, positions whose time has only recently come.

Perhaps the position for which I respected BILL "FITZRYAN," the most was his early and unswerving commitment to end racial discrimination in this country. To that end, he, with a minority of others, challenged the congressional delegation from Mississippi, arguing that it had been illegally elected because blacks were excluded from voting. In 1968, he introduced the first bill in Congress to provide for a guaranteed annual income for every American family. BILL was also a longtime proponent of home rule for the District of Columbia, a champion of school desegregation, and an advocate of medicare coverage for poor children.

The passing of BILL RYAN is more than the personal loss which we all share. It is the loss of a fine American and outstanding public servant whose death can only diminish the forces and cause of reform. He will indeed be sorely missed.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed saddened by the death of our colleague WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

I knew BILL for more years than I care to remember. He was a warm, intelligent, and thoughtful human being, a leader whose absence will be sorely felt by his family and the Congress of the United States.

BILL was a true leader; a man who was out in front of his colleagues on a great many important issues. He was a man with the courage of his convictions, a man who spoke out when others were too timid to do so.

He was a man of unquestioned integrity who refused to dissemble, who used truth as his guiding principle. He was a man who believed in service to his constituents, who kept their needs foremost in his thoughts.

He was a man who was a keen legislator, who knew the intricacies of the legislative process and used them fairly to accomplish his objectives.

In short, he was a model Congressman; a man deeply concerned with the future of this country and with the needs of his constituents.

It is true that the good a man does lives after him and on this basis alone, BILL RYAN and his work will be with us for a long time to come.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, he was known as a fighter, but he was among the first who spoke out against the Vietnam war. He was a crusader, but he was willing to move on to new causes as those who came later took credit for the old. He ferreted out issues where others discerned none. He was impatient that the eradication of social injustices moved so slowly, yet he was tolerant of those who could not agree with him.

Such a man was WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. Congress was where a person of BILL RYAN's unique endowments belonged, and for 12 years he demonstrated these qualities of humanity, service, and courage as a member.

It was in Congress that I first met and got to know BILL RYAN. I shall always cherish the memory of our frequent discussions, whether on legislation pending before the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on both of which he served with distinction, or on other matters. Bill was always ready to listen. He was always willing to help.

Being elected to my first term in Congress from private law practice, I remember saying to myself after one of our early talks: Why, BILL RYAN keeps his word—just like a brother attorney.

BILL's untimely passing is indeed a great loss to this body. But he leaves to his colleagues and to those who will follow a priceless legacy—his indomitable spirit. Many will be kindled by it; still others will benefit by it.

Mr. Speaker, BILL RYAN has gone on to greater heights; but those of us who remain must carry on the unfinished business that his vision, insight, and

understanding helped to delineate and identify.

As one who was privileged to know BILL RYAN as a fellow legislator and friend, I extend to Mrs. Ryan and their children and to other members of the family my deepest sympathy in this their period of sadness.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday a beloved friend and a most distinguished Congressman passed to his eternal rest BILL RYAN will sorely be missed.

He was a beautiful human being, a humane, compassionate, public servant who was genuinely devoted to the well being of his fellow man.

BILL RYAN was an outstanding leader in the effort to improve the lot of millions of people who needed a champion in their corner. He was the kind of champion that never feared to speak out for his heartfelt convictions and to work unceasingly and indefatigably on the issues he felt important to the people of his district and to all America.

All of us who knew BILL knew him to be completely dedicated to a better way of life for all. He tackled each task with the same vigor, determination, and strength as he devoted to his pet causes. He was without question one of the hardest working and genuine public servants I have ever worked with or observed in my 28 years of legislative activity.

BILL had been consistently ahead of his time in his advocacy of public causes when it came to understanding and formulating these issues few had a keener mind and a better sense of judgment than BILL RYAN.

He had that unique capacity to grasp public issues and to come up with responsible solutions. He fought relentlessly for human justice and dignity and his efforts here in Congress have made an indelible mark in helping to build a better America.

BILL was a native New Yorker, born in Albany, the son of New York State Court of Claims Judge Bernard Ryan. He served his country during World War II as an artillery officer in the Pacific theater of operations, and later earned a law degree at Columbia University in 1949. He was also an able assistant district attorney of New York County from 1950 to 1957.

As a community leader, a worker from the precinct to district level for his party as well as a staunch advocate of a responsive democratic political structure, he got to know and feel the grassroots problems of the Nation's urban areas.

BILL was that kind of special blend of Congressman—knowledgeable, hard working, warm, friendly, but above all, a gentleman, who never let the heat of congressional battles blur his vision of the essential goodness of mankind. He earned the respect of all of us, and I join BILL's colleagues in the Congress in extending to his lovely wife, Priscilla, his four children, and his dear parents heartfelt sympathy at this time of tragic loss.

The Nation has lost a devoted servant and we will all feel his passing. But we can all be consoled with the knowledge that BILL's contributions have brought us closer to the realization of a better world.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week a heartfelt loss has fallen upon my colleagues and myself in the absence of the late WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

His career in the State of New York and the Halls of Congress consistently showed him to be a man of rare qualities. His compassion for the downtrodden and disadvantaged was surpassed only by the strength of his convictions. He was respected by all who came in contact with him whether they agreed with his views or opposed them.

BILL RYAN and I began our congressional service in the same year and on the same committee, Science and Astronautics. Since our first meeting he was never too busy to offer his valuable advice and friendship.

Throughout BILL RYAN's 12-year service in the House he blazed a trail of leadership in many areas of vital concern to the American people. He was one of the first members to speak out against our involvement in Indochina and led again and again in striking blows at segregation. His record on promoting racial justice is unparalleled.

From the beginning he fought and fought hard to secure health care and needed social services for the sick, the poor and the elderly. His constituency comprised not only the people who elected him, but all Americans.

He particularly cared about children, a traditionally voiceless group. BILL RYAN championed lead paint poisoning legislation to prevent the death and sickness of thousands of children each year.

The integrity and selflessness of BILL RYAN made it an honor to serve in the same body with him. I shall long remember his achievements and long mourn his passing. It has been paraphrased many times that the loss of one man diminishes all humanity. The loss of BILL RYAN to his friends, constituents, and the Nation more than deserves this tribute.

To his wife, Priscilla and their children, Carole and I extend our deep personal sympathy.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, conscience and courage have become overused words in this age of rhetorical overkill. But they apply with undiminished meaning to WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. His death is a severe loss to this House and to this Nation.

For more than a decade, BILL RYAN was a spokesman in the Congress for the decent and the humane. Even as his physical voice weakened from the effects of the illness which has now claimed his life, his moral voice kept coming through, loud and clear, as guide and encouragement to the rest of us.

BILL's initial election—running as he was as a founder, along with Eleanor Roosevelt and Senator Herbert Lehman, of the Reform Democratic movement in New York City—gave promise of forward-looking public service to come.

He soon lived up to that promise.

As early as 1963, BILL RYAN was speaking out—all but alone—against our disastrous policy in Vietnam. He stayed in the forefront of the growing number urging that we get our troops out rather than compounding the original tragic mistake of our involvement.

Domestically, BILL RYAN was a sincere and untiring advocate of measures to guarantee civil rights for all Americans. One of his first speeches when he entered the House was a plea for a legislative "war on discrimination." More recently, BILL became a champion of the new rights battle—that for equal rights for women. And he stood up consistently for the rights of the workers in our country, whether the factory employee in his own Manhattan, or the farm laborer in California.

His active interests extended from enlarging our national park areas to expanding equal housing opportunities, from eliminating poisonous lead-based paints to safeguarding the rights of the accused.

But always the common denominator was people, and BILL RYAN's love for them.

We have all lost a good friend.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has lost a determined, dedicated Member in the passing of our colleague, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

A native of western New York State and the son of a distinguished State jurist, BILL RYAN left behind an enviable record of public service and devotion to the causes in which he believed.

BILL RYAN often faced overwhelming opposition to his views and yet he never was deterred. He never lost faith. Indeed, perhaps one of his most outstanding characteristics was his ability to disagree with tenacity and intensity, and yet never be considered to be disagreeable. This is truly the mark of a man.

The last example of his complete dedication and determination was that day last month when he got up from his sick bed in New York City, and traveled to Washington to cast his vote on an issue he felt critical.

Although fighting for his health for several years—another battle he was to lose—BILL RYAN never let down on his work. He spent every ounce of his strength in behalf of his beliefs and in personal assistance to his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, BILL RYAN has gone, but we all are richer for his having passed our way. I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and children, his parents and others in the Ryan family.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, all Members of the House of Representatives are deeply saddened by the untimely death of our esteemed colleague, the Honorable WILLIAM FITTS RYAN of New York. There is no Member to whom the term "Honorable" could be more suitably applied.

A distinguished legislator, a humanitarian, an effective battler for lonely causes, BILL RYAN knew no peer in his dedication to service and principle. He was the earliest opponent of the Vietnam war and to the end remained its staunchest critic. Had his words been heeded, many thousands of fine young American boys would be alive today and our Nation would not have squandered its wealth, spirit, and integrity on a forlorn and fallacious cause. BILL RYAN knew that the war was, at bottom, an affront to the dignity of man, and he did his utmost to end it and thus restore

human decency in place of senseless slaughter.

Since my office was next door to his in the Cannon House Office Building, I had many occasions to observe BILL RYAN working tirelessly at hours when many other Members had long since departed for the day. As a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I marveled at his immense understanding of the legislation that came before us, and his attentive interest to sound conservation practices for the benefit of all Americans.

Truly, BILL RYAN was a Member whose loss will be sorely felt in this House. He represented the ideal of a legislator whose independent thinking and judgment are brought to bear on issues of national importance. Never did he compromise on principle or bow to expediency. In his service, politics assumed a new proportion of integrity.

We can all take a lesson from his example of courage and ability, but we can never regain the crusading, idealistic spirit which he brought to this Chamber. That was unique to BILL RYAN, whose memory we will long cherish.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the House has lost one of its dearest souls. BILL RYAN and I came from different parts of the country, with different backgrounds, and in some areas, with different views of government. I have had many pleasant conversations with BILL, however, and never once did we have any disagreeable words. BILL RYAN never carried his legislative fights as personal battles against individuals. He was an ardent, progressive Congressman, and I suppose he was as near a reformer or crusader as anyone in the House. His views were sincere. He worked at his job as hard as any man in the House, constantly driving forward, pushing and shoving his bills and the measures he supported. He was always a gentleman.

We all must admit that BILL RYAN probably had as uncanny a foresight into things to come or changes that would come about as any man who has served in recent times in the House. He believed in changes and worked hard for them.

Not only has the House of Representatives and his own congressional district lost a friend, but the American people have lost a good friend. BILL RYAN was the kind of person who will be remembered for what he stood for and what he did more than for what he said. He was a good man and a good Congressman.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, our country and the House have just suffered a great loss in the untimely death of Congressman WILLIAM FITTS RYAN of New York.

BILL RYAN was a Democrat, I a Republican, and we represented constituencies with great differences in opinions and background. As the years passed, I learned to know how very sincere and dedicated BILL RYAN was and how well he represented the interests of those he was privileged to represent. It was my good fortune to get to know him best through his very earnest efforts on behalf of better housing for the low income and under-privileged groups in our economy.

He constantly pounded home, both on the House floor, and in appearances before our Special Subcommittee on Housing, the needs of those he represented and the great numbers of people in the country who were less fortunate than the majority.

I believe that all of my colleagues found him the same as I did, a man of complete integrity, honesty, sincerity and a great dedication toward accomplishing the best for all.

People say that BILL was a man with vision, that he was first on many issues, among them our military withdrawal from Vietnam. Well, it is one thing to have vision with nothing to lose, but it is another thing to have vision which could prove costly to oneself. BILL RYAN took stands that were unpopular, that could have hurt him, because he believed they were right and he had the courage to say so.

BILL was a real stand-up man who I feel had the respect of the Members of the House of Representatives. My deep sympathy goes to his family and I just hope that we in the House will never forget his fight for good legislation with no selfish results in mind.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked and saddened to learn of the sudden and untimely death of our colleague from New York, the Honorable WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, who had unselfishly and tirelessly served the people of his district, New York, and the Nation for 12 years in Congress.

BILL RYAN began his public service as assistant district attorney in the district attorney's office of New York County. He later pioneered the establishment of Democratic reform groups on New York's West Side.

A conscientious representative of the people, he maintained one of the best attendance and voting records in the House until the time of his final illness and was consistently prepared on the issues of House debate. BILL RYAN courageously fought for that in which he believed. He was the first Member to declare open opposition to the Vietnam war and had persisted in that opposition. In the forefront of medicare extension, efforts to curb the use of chemical additives in food and the use of lead-based paint which endangers the lives of those children who might ingest it, and civil rights legislation, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN remained the progressive reform candidate he had been when first elected to the 87th Congress.

I shall miss our interesting conversations while awaiting votes in the Speaker's Anteroom. I extend my sympathy to his wife and children at this time of their great personal grief.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep sadness that I learned of the death of our esteemed colleague, the Honorable WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

He was a deeply dedicated and sincere legislator who fought with skill, vigor, and intense conviction for those causes and issues he believed in. While often in disagreement with BILL RYAN's views, I always yielded to his sincerity of purpose and respected his deep belief in the positions he advocated.

After serving with distinction during World War II as an officer in the Field Artillery overseas, he became an outstanding prosecutor in the office of the New York district attorney. Following election to Congress in 1960, BILL RYAN gained a reputation as one of the hardest working members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. When later assigned to the Committee on the Judiciary, he contributed significantly to shaping much of the important legislation reported out by that committee.

BILL RYAN was a warm and friendly man who could disagree with a colleague, but never be disagreeable. He was truly a gentleman, and won the affection and esteem of all who knew him.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and children, and other members of the family.

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to our late colleague and good friend WILLIAM FITTS RYAN. I knew him well, and I liked him. Like so many others, I admired him for his conviction and his dedication. And that is a tribute paid him by friend and foe alike.

I will miss his presence in these Chambers. He was really just beginning his work when he died, but this is a better place for his having been here. I express my deepest feelings of sorrow and regret to his wife and his family.

The House of Representatives today named Gateway National Seashore in his honor. It will be known as William Fitts Ryan Gateway National Seashore. It was the right thing to do. Gateway is a fitting memorial to a man whose interests were with the people, first, last and always.

The late Congressman initiated the project and worked relentlessly to make it a reality. It is pure irony that he is not here to see his work come to fruition.

It is appropriate that BILL RYAN's memorial be bright, associated with the better things in life. He was that way. Still a young man at his untimely death. Mr. RYAN was a leader, often described as "ahead of his time." That was true. Much of what he advocated was novel, ahead of its time. He did the right thing by instinct, and was relentless in its pursuit. Some critics said he saw things as 100-percent right or 100-percent wrong, would not compromise, could not be induced to relax and found it impossible to delegate authority.

To that his response was "Is that a criticism?"

Because of this unswerving dedication to what he believed in, BILL collected a lot of lumps along the way. Some saw him as an outsider, and told him so. But to no avail. He spoke out of sincerity and conviction. He was uniformly respected for it.

Beyond that tribute, the genuine respect of his colleagues, naming Gateway in his honor will cause millions of people who use those facilities to recall WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, and the dedication he brought to making the Nation Seashore possible. They will remember a man who cared.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with my fellow Members of the House of Rep-

resentatives in expressing my deep regret and personal sadness at the passing of our good friend and colleague, Congressman WILLIAM FITTS RYAN.

BILL RYAN was considered by some as a man "ahead of his times." But, I personally feel he is more aptly described as a man who was not afraid to change with the times—even if it meant initiating the change himself.

Not a man to find comfort in the security of numbers or the knowledge that his views were generally accepted, he was, many times, the "first" to challenge established policies and to propose in their place unpopular, and seemingly radical, alternatives. During the years when "liberal" thinking was not in vogue, BILL RYAN was always a leading spokesman for liberal causes. He was a man of great vision and insight who was keenly attuned to change in a swiftly and ever-changing world, and his unselfish dedication and untiring efforts for human betterment have been responsible for much reform and social progress.

It has been an honor and an inspiration to have served in the House with a man of such unusual foresight and courage. In paying respect to the memory of this outstanding legislator and man, I think that we owe it to ourselves and the people of this country to follow his fine example and never become complacent or fear change.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, in the years I have served in the House, no thoughts or emotions have been harder to express, no words have been more difficult to form than those I speak today.

I learned of BILL RYAN's death in Huntington, W. Va., while I was traveling with Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN. The pain of this devastating news was relieved somewhat, because I learned it from an old and dear friend of both of ours from young Democrat days, Paul Wieck.

No tribute has been more deserved. No memorial has been more nobly earned than that which we render the memory of our colleague, BILL RYAN.

To his lovely wife, Priscilla, and to his family, we extend our most heartfelt sympathy. I hope that the knowledge their loss is shared by those of us who worked with, loved, and admired this courageous and righteous giant of a man, is of some comfort to them.

Virtue, righteousness, courage, and gentleness, terms we do not often see applied to 20th-century man must be used when remembering BILL RYAN.

BILL RYAN was a dear friend. Our relationship dates back to 1957 and the National Convention of Young Democrats, when the "reform" Young Democrats led by BILL RYAN were challenging the seating of the then, DeSapio "organization" group. Our efforts to achieve this goal narrowly failed. Little did I know then, that this was to be the beginning of a warm and deep personal friendship between BILL and me. To me, he was a symbol of all that is good and noble in American political life.

In this Chamber, he voted his conscience when time and time again that conscience made him the one against the many. He served the cause of human

dignity, the cause of peace, the twin causes of economic and social justice with the last ounce of energy he possessed.

BILL RYAN's first vote in this House was a vote for human dignity and justice when he voted to deny funds to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Just a few weeks ago, despite the expressed concern of his staff and family and the urging of some of us that he remain in bed and conserve his strength, BILL RYAN again demonstrated his deep commitment to human dignity and justice by leaving his sick bed and making the difficult journey to Washington to cast his last vote—one to end the war in Vietnam.

I am richer, this House is richer, because BILL RYAN walked among us. The emotions which I feel today defy reduction to words. I personally pledge to honor his memory not with words, but by continuing the struggle for peace and justice with which the name BILL RYAN is synonymous.

Euripides said:

When good men die, their goodness does not perish but lives though they are gone.

BILL RYAN was a good man. BILL RYAN was a man of wisdom, compassion, and love. He has touched the lives of many citizens from the deltas of Mississippi to the battlefields in Vietnam, from the West Side of New York to the Hall of this Congress. BILL RYAN will live on in the hearts and minds of all who knew him.

I could say more as recollections of my association with this giant of a man flood my mind, but I will close this most deeply felt tribute with words from Shakespeare which so aptly apply to BILL RYAN:

He gave his honours to the world again.
His blessed part to heaven, and sleeps in peace.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life and accomplishments of our deceased colleague, BILL RYAN.

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

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM F. RYAN

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1119

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable William F. Ryan, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of 18 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and

that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee the following Members on the part of the House: Messrs. CELLER, STRATTON, AD-DABBO, CAREY of New York, KING, HORTON, MURPHY of New York, REID, BINGHAM, CONABLE, HANLEY, WOLFF, BRASCO, HASTINGS, DOW, RANGEL, DIGGS and HUNGATE.

The Clerk will report the remaining resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 19, 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:

2334. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of the Interior for "Management of lands and resources, Bureau of Land Management," for fiscal year 1973, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2335. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a report on the Air Force military construction contracts awarded without formal advertisement for the period January 1-June 30, 1972, pursuant to section 804, Public Law 90-110; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2336. A letter from the Acting Director, Selective Service System, transmitting his semiannual report, covering the period ended June 30, 1972, pursuant to section 10(g) of the Military Selective Service Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2337. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the statistical supplement to the stockpile report for the 6 months ended June 30, 1972, pursuant to section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, Public Law 520, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2338. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, transmitting a report for the quarter ended June 30, 1972, on Federal contributions to States for civil defense equipment and facilities, pursuant to section 201(i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2281); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2339. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, trans-

mitting a report for fiscal year 1972 on Federal contributions to States for personnel and administration of civil defense, pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2286 (f)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2340. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report for the Bank for fiscal year 1972; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2341. A letter from the Government Affairs Officer, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report of the activities of the Bank under the export expansion facility program during fiscal year 1972, pursuant to Public Law 90-390; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2342. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting the report of the Commission's final determination in docket No. 22-D, *The San Carlos Apache Tribe of Arizona; The White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation; The White Mountain Apache Tribe or Group, The San Carlos Apache Tribe or Group, The Cibecue Apache Tribe or Group, The Northern Tonto Apache Tribe or Group, The Southern Tonto Apache Tribe or Group, and the several bands of each of them, ex rel. respectively Clarence Wesley (White Mountain), Jess J. Stevens (San Carlos), Nelson Lupe, Sr. (Cibecue), Harrington Turner (Northern Tonto), and Ernest Cutter (Southern Tonto); The Western Apache and each group and band thereof, ex rel., Clarence Wesley, Jess J. Stevens, Nelson Lupe, Sr., Harrington Turner, and Ernest Cutter, Plaintiffs v. The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 70(t); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2343. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting the report of the Commission's final determination in docket No. 22-J, *The Northern Tonto Apache Tribe or Group, each group and band thereof, ex rel., Harrington Turner; The Yavapai and the groups and bands thereof, ex rel., Caloway Bonnahe, Harry Jones, Fred Beauty, and Warren Gazzam; The Western Apache and each group and band thereof, ex rel., Clarence Wesley, Jess J. Stevens, Nelson Lupe, Sr., Harrington Turner and Ernest Cutter; The Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, The Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Community, The San Carlos Apache Tribe of Arizona, The White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, each on its own behalf, on behalf of the several bands and groups of each of them, respectively, and each on behalf of the Northern Tonto Apache Tribe or Group, and each group and band thereof, Plaintiffs, v. The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 70(t); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2344. A letter from the vice president for public affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corp., transmitting reports on (1) the average number of passengers per day on board each train operated by AMTRAK, and (2) the on-time performance at the final destination of each train operated, by route and railroad, covering the month of August 1972, pursuant to section 308(a)(2) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2345. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved according certain beneficiaries third and sixth preference classification, pursuant to section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2346. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2347. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a request for withdrawal of a prospectus on the post office and courthouse in Springfield, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

2348. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the operation of the law permitting the waiver of erroneous payments of pay (Public Law 90-616); 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. HOLIFIELD: Committee on Government Operations. Report on protecting America's estuaries: Puget Sound and the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca (Rept. No. 92-1401). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PASSMAN: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 16705. A bill making appropriations for foreign assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 92-1402). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOLIFIELD: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 4383 (Rept. No. 92-1403). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. JAMES V. STANTON, and Mr. MOSHER):

H.R. 16702. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain that recipients of aid or assistance under the various Federal-State public assistance and Medicaid programs (and recipients of assistance under the veterans' pension and compensation programs or any other Federal or federally assisted program) will not have the amount of such aid or assistance reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 16703. A bill to establish the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site at Kinderhook, N.Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself, Mr. WID-

NALL, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. MOOREHEAD, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. MINISH, Mr. HANNA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. REES, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. KOCH, Mr. COTTER, Mr. CURLIN, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WYLIE, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. MCKINNEY, and Mr. FRENZEL):

H.R. 16704. A bill to consolidate, simplify, and improve laws relating to housing and urban development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H.R. 16705. A bill making appropriations for foreign assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself and Mr. BARRETT):

H.J. Res. 1301. Joint resolution to extend the authority of the Secretary of Housing

and Urban Development with respect to the insurance of loans and mortgages under the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ABOUREZK:

H. Res. 1120. Resolution calling for the immediate suspension of American assistance to Uganda; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

283. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the National Association of Regulatory Commissioners, Washington, D.C., relative to air quality standards for sulfur dioxide emissions, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE—Monday, September 18, 1972

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

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

Spirit of God, descend upon this place to illuminate Thy servants with spiritual power and wisdom beyond their own as they undertake the tasks of a new week. Spare them from feelings of discouragement, impotence, cynicism, or fear. May they fear only divine disapproval. May they have faith in what is true and good. Move them to greater deeds for strengthening the Nation's institutions, serving the people's needs, and improving the prospects for peace throughout the world. In these days of hard decision, awaken the people to a new and elevated patriotism and a refined sense of civic responsibility which blesses each person and serves the needs of all.

In the Redeemer's name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, September 15, 1972, be dispensed with.

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

WAIVER OF THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Legislative Calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

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

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Armed Services, the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE DEL-AWARE TRIBE AND THE ABSENTEE DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1069, H.R. 14267.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

H.R. 14267. To provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Delaware Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission Docket No. 298, and the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, and others, in Indian Claims Commission Docket No. 72, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments, on page 3, line 18, after the word "manner", strike out "99" and insert "90"; and, in line 20, after the word "and", strike out "1" and insert "10".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

THE IRONY OF 1976

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, as I am always delighted to share news of my Pennsylvania constituents, however temporary they may be, I ask unanimous consent that an article published in the Philadelphia Inquirer be printed in the RECORD.

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

IT'S THE IRONY OF '76

Whether you're for or against him as a Presidential candidate, the modesty and good humor of Sen. George McGovern in acknowledging the undeniable popularity of his campaign stalwart, Sen. Edward Kennedy, have to be admired.

The McGovern wit sparked at his Broad and Chestnut rally. After Sen. Kennedy had received the tremendous applause he invariably receives when introducing the Democratic Presidential nominee, Sen. McGovern wryly observed: "There's only one trouble with this arrangement. He's a very tough act to follow."

Then the South Dakotan told of an inci-

dent at Pittsburgh earlier in the day: "A woman practically knocked me down to shake Sen. Kennedy's hand. She said, 'Oh, Sen. Kennedy, we can hardly wait until 1976.' Then she saw me and said, 'Oh, Sen. McGovern, I'm sorry. But that's just the way we feel out here.'"

How many voters feel that way, not only in Pennsylvania but across the nation, is one of the great questions of this election. But surely it has occurred to Sen. McGovern, as his colleague from Massachusetts travels with him on the campaign circuit, drawing enthusiastic crowd response everywhere, that there can be no Presidential campaign for Sen. Kennedy in 1976 unless Sen. McGovern losses in 1972.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIER) is now recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

THE COST OF LIVING AND INFLATION

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, last week, in Portland, Maine, Senator McGovern made what I think is one of the most important speeches in the campaign on the cost of living and the inflation program and the remarkable and dramatic failure of the administration to stop inflation in spite of its control program.

Mr. President, the figures show that in the 4 years since President Nixon has been in office, the Consumer Price Index, the most widely accepted figure on inflation, has risen twice as rapidly as in the 8 years before President Nixon took office.

The GNP deflator which is, for most economists, a better indicator of inflation, has also risen more than twice as fast in the 4 years that President Nixon has been in office compared to the preceding 8 years.

The wholesale price index, which is the best indicator of what will happen in the future, and is the fairest way to measure the success or failure of the anti-inflation program, rose three times as fast in the 4 years that President Nixon has held office.

Mr. President, these statistics do not mean much to many people. What I am doing this morning is to indicate what this means when the housewife goes to the store.

In January 1969, when she went to the grocery store to buy a 1 pound can of sliced peaches, for example, it cost 20 cents for this can which I hold in my