

A. Fred W. Wegner, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.
B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif., 95814.
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$7,101.48.

A. Augusta E. Wilson, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Coalition for Rural America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$7,291.65.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$4,968.77. E. (9) \$505.57

A. William E. Woods, 440 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. National Association of Retail Drug-

gists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$150.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, Suite 220, 1175 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Charge Account Bankers Association, Suite 220, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John L. Zorack, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association.
D. (6) \$1,415. E. (9) \$365.30.

SENATE—Wednesday, October 18, 1972

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, in whom we live and move and have our being, rule over the deliberations of this body for Thy glory and the good of these people, and to Thee shall be our praise and thanksgiving.

Now may the Lord bless you and keep you: the Lord make His face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you: the Lord lift up His countenance upon you, and give you peace; now and evermore. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1972.
To the Senate:

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

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 14628) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax laws applicable to Guam, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, October 17, 1972, be dispensed with.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas K. Glennan, Jr., of Virginia, to be Director of the National Institute of Education.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which had been placed on the Secretary's desk.

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

THE RECORD OF THE 92D CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, today, hopefully, we may bring to a close the 92d Congress—a Congress which has worked hard for 2 years and produced legislation of major significance. The Senate of the 92d Congress has compiled a record of achievement which is to the credit of Senators on both sides of the aisle.

In closing out the session, the Senate has worked for weeks on end, convening at an early hour in the morning and working late into the evening. For the first time in the 20th century, Senators have gone on record on 532 rollcall votes in one session of Congress. The Senate has met a total of 162 days, worked for over 1,137 hours, and passed a total of 767 measures. We have also acted on 19 treaties, two of which—the SALT Agreement and the ABM Treaty—are of overriding importance in our foreign policy. Bear in mind, too, that for every hour of the 1,137 hours the Senate has met, Senators have spent many more hours working in committees and in House-Senate conferences to produce the bills acted on on the floor.

In the area of budgets, deficits, and surpluses, I think the record should show that during the 4 years of the present administration, which includes fiscal years 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973, that the administration incurred a deficit, conservatively speaking, of \$104.3 billion and that in those same years, the Congress reduced, I repeat reduced, the President's budget requests by the sum of \$20.2 billion. These figures speak for themselves and by years they break down as follows:

Reductions by Congress below
administration budget requests
[In billions]

Fiscal year 1970	\$8.269
Fiscal year 1971	3.505
Fiscal year 1972	2.743
Fiscal year 1973	5.740

Total ----- 20.2

Administration deficits over the
past 4 years
[In billions]

Fiscal year 1970	\$13.1
Fiscal year 1971	29.9
Fiscal year 1972	28.9
Fiscal year 1973 (administration estimate)	32.4

Total ----- 104.3

The long list of Senate-passed measures contains a great deal of legislation of far-reaching importance to the Nation. I shall mention only the highlights.

As far as I am concerned, none is of greater significance than that which led to the adoption of the 26th amendment to the Constitution which extends the right to vote to 18-year-olds. That is a constitutional change I have sought for many years.

Also passed was a Federal Election Campaign Act which is designed both to uncover and, in some respects, to limit campaign expenditures.

An equal employment opportunities enforcement law has been enacted which provides for added enforcement authority relating to unlawful employment practices.

We also passed, at last, the equal rights for women amendment which had languished for so many years in the Congress.

In the field of education, we enacted a higher education bill which establishes major new programs of assistance for young people.

As for safeguarding the Nation's environment, the Senate has acted on well over 50 related bills. The President's legislation on water pollution control has been cleared. Already enacted into law are ports and waterways safety and rural development legislation. Other measures of significance to the environment include: Pesticide control, ocean dumping, coastal zone management, marine mammal protection, national land use policy, toxic substances control, and some 50 lesser but still important items.

Of major importance is the Revenue Sharing Act which provides the States and localities with specified portions of

Federal income tax collections and the 20-percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits.

For a more detailed account of the legislation passed by the Senate this session, I refer you, Mr. President, to the report prepared by the Senate Democratic policy committee summarizing all the measures passed by the Senate with the exception of private bills. I ask unanimous consent that this report be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that my comments and the reports to which I have referred be printed as a Senate document.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in closing, I would like to note that this session was unusual in that the Senate acted on almost all of the appropriations bills by June 30. This was due in large part to the tireless efforts of the late Senator Allen J. Ellender and the distinguished ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG), both of whom deserve much of the credit for making possible the achievements of this session and the adjournment of this Congress before the November election.

At this point, I would like to thank the assistant majority leader, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, for his able assistance. His devotion to the job is unequalled, his dependability unquestioned, and his efforts to bring order to the Senate untiring. I also wish to thank my able col-

league across the aisle, the distinguished Republican leader, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT). His cooperation throughout the session has been in the finest traditions of the Senate. Without his thoughtfulness, understanding, and consideration we would not have reached this point with the kind of record which has been written in legislation. My deepest appreciation goes also to the assistant Republican leader, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. GRIFFIN), for his courtesy, understanding, and cooperation. I also extend my thanks to all Senators, Democratic and Republican alike, for their cooperation and readiness to accommodate themselves to the needs of the Senate. It has been a good year in a good Congress.

Mr. President, just to make certain, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a report by the Committee on Appropriations relative to budget requests and what happened to them after they reached the Hill—and these figures are relevant to the earlier ones to which I had alluded—the legislative activity report index which in brief states what the Senate legislative activity has been as compiled by the Senate Democratic policy committee; and also a statement which I made on October 13 relative to a brief review at that time as to what Congress had done and my hopes and disappointments, because there were a number of issues which had been reported out which did not receive consideration, but which should be ready for consideration early in the next year, because reports have been written, hearings have been held, and bills have been reported.

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

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. SENATE

Bill and fiscal year (1)	President's requests for appropriations considered by House (2)	Appropriations approved by House (3)	Total of President's requests for appropriations considered by Senate (4)	Appropriations approved by Senate (5)	Enacted (6)	(+) or (-) appropriations enacted compared with President's requests for appropriations (7)
A. BILLS FOR FISCAL 1973						
1. Legislative (H.R. 13955).....	\$433,627,004	\$427,604,764	\$519,347,899	\$514,722,880	\$513,787,980	-\$5,559,919
2. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary (H.R. 14989).....	4,687,988,600	4,587,104,350	4,704,326,600	4,820,717,769	4,681,017,850	-23,308,750
3. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans (H.R. 15093).....	20,173,185,000	19,718,490,000	20,498,183,000	20,583,370,000	20,125,951,000	-372,232,000
4. Transportation (H.R. 15097).....	3,040,362,095	2,922,795,095	3,040,362,095	3,038,175,095	2,999,118,095	-41,244,000
Fiscal year 1973 amounts only.....	(2,909,181,095)	(2,791,614,095)	(2,909,181,095)	(2,906,994,095)	(2,867,937,095)	(-41,244,000)
5. District of Columbia (Federal funds) (H.R. 15259).....	343,306,000	332,306,000	343,306,000	313,706,000	316,393,000	-26,913,000
6. Labor-HEW (H.R. 15417, Vetoeed).....	[27,327,323,500]	[28,603,179,500]	[28,767,633,500]	[31,354,930,500]	[30,538,919,500]	[+1,771,286,000]
7. Labor-HEW (H.R. 16654, New bill).....	28,767,633,500	29,603,448,500	28,767,633,500	30,538,919,500	30,538,919,500	+1,771,286,000
8. Interior (H.R. 15418).....	2,520,340,000	2,529,558,200	2,527,154,000	2,550,922,800	2,548,935,300	+21,781,300
9. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government (H.R. 15585).....	5,066,603,000	5,057,145,000	5,066,603,000	5,057,186,000	5,057,827,000	+8,776,000
10. Public Works—AEC (H.R. 15586).....	5,489,058,000	5,437,727,000	5,489,058,000	5,571,696,000	5,504,914,000	+15,856,000
11. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection (H.R. 15690).....	12,952,177,400	12,897,010,900	12,952,190,400	13,561,055,800	13,434,032,700	+481,842,300
12. Disaster Relief Supplemental, 1973 (H.R. 16254).....	1,569,800,000	1,587,300,000	1,569,800,000	1,587,300,000	1,587,300,000	+17,500,000
13. Defense (H.R. 16593).....	79,594,184,000	74,577,548,000	79,594,184,000	74,571,698,000	74,372,976,000	-5,221,208,000
14. Foreign Assistance (H.R. 16705).....	5,163,024,000	4,010,155,000	5,163,024,000	3,494,701,000	3,652,701,000	-1,510,323,000
15. Military Construction (H.R. 16754).....	2,661,384,000	2,280,784,000	2,661,384,000	2,337,726,000	2,323,403,000	-337,981,000
16. Supplemental, 1973 (H.R. 17034).....	3,573,953,325	3,565,048,825	5,016,540,610	5,266,690,610	4,933,415,610	-83,125,000
Total, bills for fiscal 1973.....	176,036,625,924	169,719,025,634	177,913,097,104	173,137,783,454	172,590,692,035	-5,322,405,069
B. BILLS FOR FISCAL 1972						
1. Urgent Supplemental (H.J. Res. 1097).....	957,476,059	957,476,059	957,476,059	957,476,059	957,476,059	-----
2. 2d Supplemental (H.R. 14582).....	4,775,261,477	3,954,453,358	4,865,943,389	5,063,517,439	4,347,698,270	-518,245,119

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—UNITED STATES SENATE

Bill and fiscal year (1)	President's requests for appropriations considered by House (2)	Appropriations approved by House (3)	Total of President's requests for appropriations considered by Senate (4)	Appropriations approved by Senate (5)	Enacted (6)	(+) or (-); appropriations enacted compared with President's requests for appropriations (7)
3. Special Resolution, Gold Revaluation (H.J. Res. 1174).....	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	-----
4. Supplemental, Disaster Relief (H.J. Res. 1238).....	100,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	+100,000,000
Total, bills for fiscal 1972.....	7,432,737,536	6,711,929,417	7,523,419,448	7,820,993,498	7,105,174,329	-418,245,119
C. TOTAL FOR THE SESSION						
Total.....	183,469,363,460	176,430,955,051	185,436,516,552	180,958,776,952	179,695,866,364	-5,740,650,188

¹ The Budget for 1973, as submitted Jan. 24, tentatively estimated total new budget authority for 1973 at \$294,813,000,000 gross (\$270,898,000,000 net of some \$23,915,000,000 interfund and intragovernmental transactions and certain so-called proprietary receipts handled as offsets for budget summary purposes only). Of this total, an estimated \$109,754,000,000 does not require current action by Congress; it involves so-called permanent appropriations such as interest, various trust funds, etc., already provided for in various basic laws. The remainder, \$185,059,000,000, is for consideration at this session (mostly in the appropriation bills). About \$14,394,000,000 of this \$185,059,000,000 was shown in the January budget as being "for later transmittal" for new or expanded legislation, pay increases, and contingencies, and about \$45,817,000,000 of the remainder requires legislative reauthorization through various annual authorization bills or where the authorization expires periodically.

² Includes \$240,000,000 for comparability for urban community development special revenue sharing under proposed legislation. Of this sum, \$200,000,000 of new obligational authority was shared in conference for the urban renewal program and \$40,000,000 for the Rehabilitation Loan Fund.

³ New budget (obligational) authority carried in H.R. 16654, fiscal year 1973 Labor-HEW Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, totals \$30,538,919,000. However, sec. 409, a general provision, authorizes the President to withhold from obligation such sums as he deems necessary but not to exceed \$935,471,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The President is authorized to withhold

from obligation any sums that would reduce total new budget (obligational) authority to \$29,603,448,500, the amount of NOA contained in the House bill, as long as no appropriation or activity within an appropriation is reduced by more than 10 percent.

⁴ Does not include \$649,500,000 by transfer from funds already available for obligations in fiscal year 1973.

⁵ Does not include \$1,315,900,000 by transfer from funds already available for obligations in fiscal year 1973.

⁶ Includes budget estimates of \$780,000,000 for military assistance; \$844,000,000 for security supporting assistance; \$527,000,000 for foreign military credit sales, and \$100,000,000 for Bangladesh refugee assistance, a total of \$2,251,000,000; deferred in Senate bill for lack of authorization.

⁷ New budget (obligational) authority in the enacted Labor-HEW Appropriation bill totals \$30,538,919,500. However, sec. 409, a general provision, authorizes the President to withhold from obligation such sums as he deems necessary but not to exceed \$1,238,919,500 in new budget authority. Therefore, the President may reduce total new budget authority to \$29,300,000,000 as long as no appropriation or activity within an appropriation is reduced by more than 13 percent. If total new budget authority is reduced to \$29,300,000,000, the enacted bill exceeds the budget requests considered by \$532,366,500.

EXHIBIT 3

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY REPORT INDEX

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment.
Cooperative Forest Programs.
Cotton Statistical Reports.
Crop Insurance.
Eminent Domain Pool Allotments.
Forestry Incentives.
Grapefruit Marketing Orders.
Pear Marketing Orders.
Pest Control Research.
Rabbit Meat Inspection.
Rural Development Act of 1972.
Rural Telephone Bank.
Vee Horse Vaccinations.
Vegetable Gardens.
Woodsy Owl.

APPROPRIATIONS

1972:
Foreign Assistance and Related Programs.
Second Supplemental.
Supplemental—Dollar Devaluation.
Urgent Supplemental.
1973:
Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection.
Continuing Appropriations.
District of Columbia.
Foreign Aid.
Housing and Urban Development—Independent Offices.
Interior and Related Agencies.
Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies.
Legislative Branch.
Military Construction.
Public Works Supplemental Appropriations.
Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief.
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary.
Transportation.
Treasury Department, Postal Service, and Executive Office of the President.

ATOMIC ENERGY

AEC Temporary Licensing for Nuclear Power Reactors.
Atomic Energy Commission Authorization.
CONGRESS
Adjournment of the Congress.
Capitol Security.

Congressional Record.
Congressional Representation for Guam and the Virgin Islands.
Cornelia Fasset Painting.
Equal Time Requirement and Political Broadcasting.
Federal Election Campaign Act.
International Agreements Other than Treaties.
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1973.
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
Select Committee on Secret Government Documents.
Senate Intervention in Supreme Court Proceedings.
Senate Office Building Land Acquisition and Parking Facilities Planning Act of 1972.
Technology Assessment Act of 1972.

CRIME-JUDICIARY

Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice.
Administrative Conference Act.
Admiralty Claims.
Aircraft Piracy Amendments.
Bankruptcy Receivers and Trustees.
Bankruptcy Referees' Salaries and Expenses.
Bankruptcy Referees.
Care for Narcotic Addicts.
Claims Involving National Guard.
Commission on Bankruptcy Laws Extension.
Commission on Revision of Appellate Court System.
Copyrights.
Counterfeiting and Forgery.
Court of Claims.
Court of Claims Retired Commissioners.
Federal Court Jurors.
Handgun Control Act of 1972.
Juror Qualification Forms.
Juvenile Delinquency Control.
Military Claims.
Power of Attorney for POW-MIA's.
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1972.
South Dakota Judicial District.
Suits Against the United States.
Supreme Court Justices Survivors' Benefits.
Trademark Act Amendment.
U.S. Magistrates' Salaries.
U.S. Magistrates' Temporary Assignment.
Victims of Violent Crime Act, 1972.
Yokohama Specie Bank Depositors.

DEFENSE

Air Force Officer Promotions.
Armed Forces Mailing Privileges.
Boy Scout Loans.
Civil Defense.
Claims Waiver.
Coast Guard Flag Officers.
Coast Guard Reserve.
Coast Guard Salaries.
Defense Production Act Amendments.
Disposals from National and Supplemental Stockpiles.
Hostile Fire Duty.
MIA Leave Accumulation.
Military Construction Authorization, 1973.
Military Dependency Criteria.
Military Incentive Pay.
Military Procurement Authorization, 1973.
Military Transportation Allowances.
Naval Vessel Loans.
Navy Special Pay.
Navy's Judge Advocate General's Corps.
Service Academies—Appointments.
Servicemen's Group Life Insurance for Cadets and Midshipmen.
Virgin Islands National Guard.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bus Transit Act.
Drunken Driving Test.
Dump Truck Fees.
Educational Personnel Act.
Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Civic Center.
Healing Arts Practice Act Amendments.
Insurance Act.
International Center Complex.
Interstate Compact on Mental Health.
Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Act.
Licensing Procedures.
Metropolitan Police.
Municipal Fees.
National Capital Transit Act.
National Firefighting Museum.
Pennsylvania Avenue Bicentennial Development Corporation.
Personnel Act.
Physically Disabled Persons.
Police and Firemen's Salaries.
Potomac River Reservoirs.
Public Utilities Reimbursement.
Real Property Actions.
Substitute Teachers Retirement Credit.
Tax Sheltered Annuities for Teachers.
Teachers' Salaries.

ECONOMY-FINANCING

Aircraft Loan Guarantees.
Automobile Information Disclosure.
Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1972.

Equal Export Opportunity Act and International Economic Policy Act of 1972.
Export Administration Act.
Federal Financing Bank.
Federal Reserve Bank Branch Buildings.
Federal Salary Checks.
Internal Revenue Code Amendments.
Mortgage Interest Rates.
National Securities Transfer System.
Par Value Modification Act.
Pre-Columbian Art.
Public Debt Limit.
Public Debt & Social Security Benefits Increase.

Public Debt Limit: Unemployment Compensation Benefits.

Public Works & Economic Development Act Amendments of 1972.

Rolling Stock Utilization and Financing Act of 1972.

Small Business Act Amendments.
Tariff Schedule Amendments.

Truth in Lending Act Amendments of 1972.

EDUCATION

Education Amendments.
Student Loans.
"Twin Falls" Vessel.
Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Anti-Hijacking Act.
Architects and Engineers.

Arkansas River Basin Compact.
Bureau of Land Management.

Bureau of Mines Research Center, Utah.
Cape Canaveral.

Civil Rights Commission.
Coal Leasing Moratorium.

Comprehensive Headstart, Child Development, and Family Services Act of 1972.

Depository Libraries.
Disaster Relief Loans.

Equal Rights for Men and Women.
Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Fire Research.
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments.

Full Opportunity and National Goals and Priorities Act.

Highway Emergency Relief.
History of Public Works.

Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments.

Inspection of Dams.
Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1972.

Maryland-Virginia Boundary.
Metric Conversion Act of 1972.

National Commission on Consumer Finance.

National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1972.

National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education.

National Science Policy and Priorities Act.
New Mexico Land.

North Carolina-Virginia Boundary.
Older American Community Service Employment Act.

Older Americans Services Amendments.
1976 Olympic Games.

Olympic Team.
Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden.

Passenger Vessels Sale Abroad.
Penn's Landing Development, Philadelphia, Pa.

Program Information Act.
Protection of Foreign Officials.

Public Buildings Amendments.
Runaway Youth Act.

Rural Disaster Recovery Act of 1972.
Secret Service Protection for Major Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates.

Small Fishing Vessels.
Social Security Special Project Grant Extension.

Star Route Mail Contracts.
State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (Revenue Sharing).

Surplus Personal Property.
Surplus Property.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act Amendments.

Uniform Time Act Amendment.
Virgin Islands—Amendment of Revised Organic Act.

War Powers Act.
White House Conference on the Handicapped.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Air Traffic Controllers.
Civil Service Retirement.

Civil Service Survivor Annuities.
Deputy U.S. Marshals.

Federal Employees Health Insurance.
Federal Executive Service.

Federal Firefighters Retirement.
Foreign Service Grievance Procedures.

Government Personnel Surety Bonds.
Internal Revenue Code Amendment.

Interstate Nuclear Boards' Representatives.
Life Insurance Deduction Waiver.

National Guard Technicians' Credit.
National Historical Publications Commissions.

Prevailing Rate Employees.
Retirement of Congressional Employees.

Retroactive Pay Increases for Blue-Collar Federal Employees.

HEALTH

Alcoholism Prevention.
Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972.

Child Nutrition Act of 1972.
Communicable Disease Control.

Community Mental Health Centers Extension.
Consumer Safety Act of 1972.

Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972.

Drug Listing Act of 1972.
Flammable Fabrics.

Health Facilities, Manpower, and Community Mental Health Centers Act.

Health Maintenance Organizations.
Health Personnel.

Lead Based Paint Poisoning Amendments.
Multiple Sclerosis.

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1971.

National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.
National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972.

National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

National Institute on Aging.
National Sickle Cell Anemia Act.

Nutrition Program for the Elderly.
Regulation of DES.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

HOUSING

Housing and Urban Development.
Housing Programs.

National Housing Goals.

INDIANS

Assiniboin Indians of Montana Judgment Funds.

Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes, Montana.

Bridgeport Indian Colony, California.
Burns Indian Colony, Oregon.

Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma.
Coeur D'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho.

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

Delaware Tribe.
Fort Belknap Indian Community Trust Land.

Government Actions regarding Indian Tribes.

Havasupai Tribe.
Indian Actions.

Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946—Extension.

Indian Lands, New Mexico.
Indian Self-Determination Act.

Jicarilla Apache Tribe, New Mexico.
Kickapoo Indians of Kansas and Oklahoma.

Miami Tribes of Oklahoma and Indiana.
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

Mississippi Sioux Indians.
Modoc Point Unit, Oregon.

Nez Perce Indian Reservation.
Osage Indians, Oklahoma.

Payson Band, Yavapai Apache Tribe.
Pueblo de Acoma Indians.

Pueblo of Cochiti Indians.
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

Southern Ute Tribe.
Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Community.

Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation.
Walker River Indian Reservation, Nevada.

Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.
Yankton Sioux Tribe.

Yavapai Apache Tribe.

INTERNATIONAL

Agreements with Portugal and Bahrain.
American-Mexican Boundary Treaty Act of 1972.

Arctic Winter Games Authorization.
Asian Development Bank—U.S. Contributions.

Atlantic Union Delegation.
Cancer Research.

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities to the Mission of the European Communities.

Foreign Aid Authorization.
Foreign Assistance Act of 1972.

Hague and Rome Conference.
Industrial Property Protection.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—U.S. Contributions.

International Bridges.
International Coffee Agreement, 1968—Extension.

International Development Association (IDA)—U.S. Contributions.

International Standards.
Interpol Dues.

Inventors' Certificates.
North Pacific Fisheries Act.

Olympic Games.
Polar Bears.

POW-MIA's.
Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Recognition of Bangladesh.
South Pacific Commission.

Spokane Expo 1974.
State-USIA Authorizations.

Strategic Arms Limitation Interim Agreement.

Terrorists.
Treaties:

ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Agreement with Brazil Concerning Shrimp.
Aircraft Sabotage Convention.

Amendment to Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency.

Convention Establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology.

Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea Amendments.

Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects.

Convention on Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters.

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism.

Extradition Treaty with Argentina.
International Plan Protection Convention.

Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations Relating to Space Telecommunications.

Protocol to Amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.
 Protocol to Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention.
 Seabed Arms Control Treaty.
 Tax Convention with Norway.
 Treaty with Honduras on the Swan Islands.
 Universal Copyright Convention as Revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, Together with Two Related Protocols.
 U.N. Fund for Environment.

LABOR

Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971.
 Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act.
 Expanded Unemployment Compensation.
 Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1972.
 Interstate Environment Compact Act of 1972.
 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation.
 Manpower Development and Training Act Amendment of 1972.
 Railroad Retirement Annuities.
 Rehabilitation Act.
 Service Contract Act Amendments.
 West Coast Dock Strike.

MEMORIALS, TRIBUTES, AND MEDALS

AHEPA.
 Allen J. Ellender.
 Allen J. Ellender Fellowships.
 American Public Health Association.
 American Revolution Bicentennial Commemorative Medals.
 Arlington House.
 Attempted Assassination of George C. Wallace.
 Benjamin Franklin National Memorial.
 Chapel of the Astronauts.
 Congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers.
 Dickinson College.
 Eisenhower Memorial.
 Estes Dam and Lake.
 Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial.
 George William Andrews Lock and Dam.
 Girl Scouts of America.
 Harry S. Truman.
 India.
 Israeli Olympians Tragedy.
 J. Edgar Hoover.
 J. Edgar Hoover Building.
 Jim Thorpe Medals.
 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, Wyoming.
 Kosciuszko National Memorial.
 Law Enforcement Officers.
 Miller-Sweeney Bridge.
 Perry's Victory and International Memorial.
 Russell and Dirksen Senate Office Buildings.
 Seabees Memorial.
 Springer Lake Memorial.
 Thomas Jefferson University.
 U.S. Frigate "Constellation" Medal.

NATURAL RESOURCES-ENVIRONMENT

Aldo Leopold Wilderness, New Mexico.
 Amistad National Recreational Area, Texas.
 Arkansas Land Conveyance.
 Bald Eagle Protection.
 Buffalo National River, Arkansas.
 Cache National Forest, Utah.
 Carson and Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico.
 Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, Florida.
 Coastal Zone Management.
 Commercial Fisheries Research.
 Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia.
 Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.
 Eagle Cap Wilderness, Oregon.

Flat Tops Wilderness, Colo.
 Flood Control—Rivers and Harbors.
 Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming.
 Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey.
 Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
 Golden Eagle Passport Program.
 Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area, Calif.
 Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana.
 Great Dismal Swamp.
 Gulf Island National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi.
 Gunboat "Cairo".
 Hohokam Pima National Monument, Ariz.
 Honokohau National Historical Landmark.
 Indian Peaks Area.
 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.
 Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas.
 Irrigation Systems.
 Jellyfish Control.
 Kansas-Nebraska Big Blue River Compact.
 Klamath Indian Forest, Oregon.
 Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.
 Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act.
 Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.
 Lava Beds National Monument, California.
 Lincoln Back Country, Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests.
 Lone Peak Wilderness Area, Utah.
 Longfellow National Historic Site.
 Mar. A. Lago National Historic Site.
 Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.
 Mining and Minerals Research Centers.
 Missouri River Basin.
 National Environmental Data System.
 National Forest Wild Areas Act.
 National Forests Volunteers.
 National Park System.
 National Park System Land Acquisitions.
 Noise Control.
 Ocean Dumping.
 Ocean and Atmospheres.
 Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.
 Pesticide Control Act.
 Piscataway Park, Maryland.
 Preservation of Historic Monuments.
 Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972.
 Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site.
 Reclamation Projects.
 Recreational Opportunities.
 Reforestation.
 Safe Drinking Water.
 Saline Water Conversion Program Authorization.
 San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.
 Sante Fe, Gila, Cibola, and Carson National Forest Boundaries, New Mexico.
 Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Idaho.
 Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge.
 Shooting from Aircraft.
 Sitka National Monument.
 Sockeye Salmon.
 Sonnenberg Gardens.
 St. Croix River.
 Surplus Federal Lands.
 Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Arizona.
 Tinicum National Environmental Center.
 Toxic Substances Control Act of 1972.
 Tuna Fisheries Development Program.
 Upper Colorado River Basin.
 Van Buren National Historic Site.
 Vermejo Ranch Acquisition.
 Wasatch National Forest, Utah.
 Washakie Wilderness and the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming.
 Water Pollution Control Act Amendments.
 Water Pollution Control Act—Extensions.
 Water Resources Planning Authorization.
 Water Resources—Reclamation Feasibility Studies.
 Westlands Water District.
 Wild Rivers System.
 Youth Conservation Corps.

NOMINATIONS—ACTION BY ROLLCALL VOTE

Creighton W. Abrams to be Chief of Staff, Army.
 Richard G. Kleindienst to be Attorney General.
 George P. Schultz to be Secretary of the Treasury.

PROCLAMATIONS

Clean Waters for America Week.
 Farmfest U.S.A.
 Father's Day.
 Honor America Day.
 National Arbor Day.
 National Arthritis Month.
 National Beta Club Week.
 National Check Your Vehicle Emission Month.
 National Coaches Day.
 National Day of Prayer for World Peace.
 National Drug Abuse Prevention Week.
 National Family Week.
 National Heritage Day.
 National Hunting and Fishing Day.
 National Inventors' Day.
 National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week.
 National Microfilm Week.
 National Shut-in Day.
 National Sokol Day.
 National Voter Registration Month.
 National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action.
 Women's Right Day.

SPACE

NASA Authorization Act, 1973.
 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
 Airport Development.
 Coast Guard Authorization.
 Cargo Commission Act.
 Cess County, North Dakota.
 Cruise Ships.
 Dulles Airport Transit Line.
 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972.
 High-Speed Ground Transportation Act Extension.
 International Aeronautical Exposition of 1972.
 Maritime Programs Authorization.
 Motor Carrier Reports.
 Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act.
 Motor Vehicle Safety.
 Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act Amendments.
 Public Broadcasting.
 Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 Amendments.
 Railroad Facilities Repairs.
 Rates in Foreign Air Transportation.
 Ship Mortgage Insurance.
 Ship Mortgages.
 Shipping Law Violations.
 Supplemental Maritime Authorization, 1973.
 Towing Vessel Licensing.
 Transportation Charges.
 Travel Agents Registration.
 Uniform Motor Carrier Standards Act.
 Disability and Death Pensions.
 Disabled Veterans.
 Military Survivors' Benefits Plan.
 National Cemeteries Act of 1972.
 Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans.
 Veterans' Administration Medical School Assistance & Health Manpower Training Act of 1972.
 Veterans' Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation.
 Veterans' Health Care Expansion Act of 1972.
 Veterans' Organizations Tax-exempt Status.
 Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972.
 World War I Veterans.

EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD

Each year the Congress must review and act upon annual authorizations and appropriations that provide an opportunity for a continuous oversight of the many established programs so vital to our society. This process provides the opportunity for refinement and modification of these programs, an opportunity that has been used this Congress. In addition, the 92nd Congress has devised many creative and significantly innovative measures. While there have been disappointments, the 92nd Congress can well be proud of its record. Although some new programs never reached final enactment this year, the groundwork has been laid and will prove invaluable in obtaining the expeditious disposition of those measures early in the next session of Congress.

In many areas—education, health, crime control, environmental protection, consumer interests—strides have been made by the 92nd Congress toward responding to the vast problems facing this country.

In education Congress has approved an expansion of the basic student aid program, authorized new direct-aid-to-institutions grants for higher education and approved a three-year appropriation for the National Institute of Education.

In addition to expanding cancer research within the National Cancer Institute, the Congress enacted health manpower aid to nursing and medical schools, authorized funding of a program for detection and treatment of sickle cell anemia and greatly improved drug abuse control legislation which has impact upon not only the health field but upon law enforcement efforts as well.

The list of positive, creative legislation is long. It includes the Tax Revenue Act of 1971, which afforded tax cuts to middle- and low-income families;

The Wage-Price Control authority for Phase II;

The reorganization of the Post Office; The provision for the lottery system in the draft (and provisions leading toward an all-volunteer army);

Constitutional Amendment to lower the voting age to 18;

The Equal Rights Amendment.

In the environment area, the Congress has enacted an expanded and greatly strengthened water pollution control measure. Increases in Social Security benefits, extension of expanded OEO programs and the creation of a new rural development program to improve the quality of life for Americans living in small towns and on farms were enacted during the 92nd Congress.

Reform measures have been enacted dealing with various aspects of national concerns—comprehensive rules on campaign spending and fundraising and the full disclosure of each; the hazardous products act and the insecticide control measure. Also, the Congress has approved a comprehensive Older Americans Act and the Comprehensive Manpower Training Act of 1971—both of which will offer valuable assistance to those most in need of help in our society.

In the area of crime control, in addition to the measures passed to control the flow of dangerous drugs into this country from countries which accept our foreign aid, funds have been approved to establish a National Drug Abuse Training center to conduct programs on combating drug abuse and drug crimes. The Revenue Sharing Act of 1972 provides for the first time a source of revenue for the cities which have exhausted the local means of raising revenue to provide the basic services for their inhabitants.

There have been some disappointments in this Congress. The measures which have not been approved by both Houses and sent to the White House include some of the most conceptually exciting and vitally needed legisla-

tion to be considered for some time. All of these measures will hopefully be reported from the various Committees early in the next session of Congress and be enacted into law as rapidly as possible. This list of "must" legislation for the next session of Congress includes: comprehensive housing, Consumer Protection Agency, no-fault insurance, minimum wage, pension reform, comprehensive health insurance, health maintenance organizations, strict strip mining controls and the Omnibus Crime Victims bill. Hearings have been held on all of these measures and the people of this country are entitled to early consideration during the next Congress.

SENATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY—92D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

(By Senate Democratic Policy Committee)

Days in Session, 162.

Hours in Session, 1,137:23.

Total Measures Passed, 767.

Public Laws, 274.

Treaties, 19.

Confirmations, 66,054.

Record Votes, 532.

Symbols: P/H—Passed House; P/S—Passed Senate.

Following is a brief summary of major Senate activity.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Adjustment Act amendment

Amended the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to exempt five-cured tobacco acreage-poundage quotas from the requirement that leases be filed with the county committee by a fixed date no later than planting time established by the Secretary of Agriculture. H.R. 13361. Public Law 92-311.

Cooperative forest programs

Amended the Cooperative Forest Management Act to (1) extended it to cover assistance (i) in the protection, improvement and establishment of trees and shrubs in urban areas, communities and open spaces, and (ii) to all wood processors, and (2) increase the appropriation authorization to \$20 million (from \$5 million); and increased the appropriation authorization to \$40 million (from \$20 million) for section 1, 2, and 3 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, which provides for cooperation with States in forest fire prevention and suppression. H.R. 8817. Public Law 92-288.

Cotton statistical reports

Changed the times at which the Secretary of Agriculture is to issue cotton crop, acreage, and ginning reports so that they can be issued simultaneously with general crop reports after the markets have closed. S. 3104. Public Law 92-331.

Crop insurance

Required Federal crop insurance to be made available to persons between 18 and 21 years of age. S. 1139. Public Law 92-357.

Eminent domain pool allotment

Repealed the existing requirement that acreage allotments established from the eminent domain pool be area. S. 1545. Public Law 92-354.

Forestry incentives

Provides a forestry incentives program for small non-industrial private lands and non-Federal public forest lands by providing for Federal payment of up to 50 percent of the cost of development and management practices on non-Federal public lands, up to 80 percent of the cost of such practices on small non-industrial private lands and up to 80 percent of the cost of equipment to be provided to carry out such practices. S. 3105. P/S 6-15-72.

Grapefruit marketing orders

Permits marketing orders for Florida Indian River grapefruit to provide for crediting

a handler's direct market promotion expenditures against his assessment under the order for that purpose. S. 1058. P/S 3-7-72.

Pear marketing orders

Amended the marketing order law to authorize marketing orders for pears for canning or freezing; permitted market promotion for the canned or frozen product under an order applicable to any commodity for canning or freezing; and made it clear that paid advertising could be provided for pears for canning or freezing and the product thereof. H.R. 14015. Public Law 92-466.

Pest control research

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out pilot field research programs in integrated methods of controlling agricultural and forest pests; authorizes him to reimburse farmers for losses sustained as a result of such research being conducted on their lands, crops, or livestock; and authorizes expanded research on integrated control by the National Science Foundation. S. 1794. P/S 1-31-72.

Rabbit meat inspection

Makes rabbit meat inspection mandatory, at Federal cost, by extending the provisions of the Poultry Products Inspection Act to rabbits and rabbit products. S. 1943. P/S 4-11-72.

Rural Development Act of 1972

Expanded and established programs dealing with financial investment, credit, education, technology, and research in rural areas; extended the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act and created thereunder a Rural Development Insurance Fund to be used as a revolving fund for guaranteeing or insuring rural development loans; amended the Watershed and Flood Prevention Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cost-share and enter into long-term contracts with landowners and operators for watershed projects dealing with problems relating to rural development and the total environment; amended the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of storage of water in any reservoir constructed or modified under the act for present needs for rural community water supply and to share in the cost of installing measures for water quality management, the control and abatement of agriculture-related pollution, the disposal of solid wastes, and the storage and withdrawal of water for rural fire protection; authorized \$7 million in Federal-State matching grants per year for rural community fire protection; authorized appropriations of \$10, \$15, and \$20 million, for fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976, respectively, to finance programs through State land-grant universities and private educational institutions, for small farm and rural development extension programs, research, and training; and contained other provisions. H.R. 12931. Public Law 92-419.

Rural telephone bank

Permitted the Rural Telephone Bank to issue its obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase these obligations. H.R. 14423. Public Law 92-324.

VEE horse vaccinations

Authorizes and directs the Department of Agriculture to reimburse owners of equines and accredited veterinarians for certain expenses incurred for the vaccination of equines against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. S. 2516. P/S 8-9-72.

Vegetable gardens

Urges each American family, where practicable, to plant a vegetable garden for the purpose of fighting inflation, saving money, getting exercise, and having the fun and pleasure of family vegetable growing. S. Con. Res.

75. Senate adopted 4-19-72. House adopted 5-1-72.

Woodsy Owl

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and collect use of royalty fees for the manufacture, reproduction or use of the character and name, "Woodsy Owl," and the associated slogan "Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute," originated by the Forest Service, and prohibits the use of such character and slogan except as authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. S. 3947. P/S 9-22-72.

APPROPRIATIONS—1972

Foreign assistance and related programs

Appropriated \$3,189,437,000 for foreign assistance and related programs. H.R. 12067. Public Law 92-242.

Second supplemental appropriations

Appropriated \$4,347,698,270 in supplemental funds. H.R. 14582. Public Law 92-306.

Supplemental-dollar devaluation

Appropriated necessary amounts not to exceed \$1,600,000,000 for payments by the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the value in terms of gold of the holdings of the United States in international financial institutions for fiscal year 1972. H.J. Res. 1174. Public Law 92-301.

Urgent supplemental appropriations

Appropriated \$957,476,059 for certain urgent supplemental appropriations. H.J. Res. 1097. Public Law 92-256.

APPROPRIATIONS—1973

Agriculture-environmental and consumer protection

Appropriated \$13,434,032,700 for the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection programs. H.R. 15690. Public Law 92-399.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

Made continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973, and for other purposes. H.J. Res. 1234. Public Law 92-334.

Made further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973 for the period from August 18, 1972, until September 30, 1972, or the sine die adjournment of the second session of the 92nd Congress, whichever occurs first. H.J. Res. 1278. Public Law 92-390.

Made further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973 for the period from September 30, 1972, to October 14, 1972. H.J. Res. 1306. Public Law 92-446.

Made further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973, for the period from October 14, 1973, to February 28, 1973, and for other purposes. H.J. Res. 1331. Public Law 92- .

Department of Defense

Appropriated for fiscal year 1973 \$74,372,976,000 for the various military departments and other activities of the Department of Defense. H.R. 16593. Public Law 92- .

District of Columbia

Appropriated \$834,756,800 in District of Columbia funds and \$316,393,000 in Federal funds. H.R. 15259. Public Law 92-344.

Foreign aid appropriations

Appropriates \$2,823,897,000 for fiscal year 1973 for foreign assistance and related programs, including: \$232.5 million for Alliance for Progress and world-wide technical assistance; \$124,835,000 for U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations; \$125 million for programs relating to population growth; \$42.5 million for International Narcotics Control; \$565 million for Alliance for Progress and other development loans, which includes \$50 million in funds for relief to the Philippines; \$161 million for the Cuban refugee program and \$8.5 million for other refugee assistance; \$1,256,760,000 to be used for international financial institutions; and, \$7,332,113 for the Export-Import Bank;

eliminates the Public Safety Program (for training and equipment for foreign civilian police forces) of the Agency for International Development; and contains other provisions. (Appropriations for military assistance, security supporting assistance, foreign military credit sales and refugee relief assistance (Bangladesh) were deferred pending the conference decision on authorization levels for the Foreign Assistance Act of 1972, H.R. 16029, which passed the Senate September 26, 1972.) H.R. 16705. P/H 9-21-72. P/S amended 9-28-72. S. requested conference 9-28-72.

Housing and urban development—Independent offices

Appropriated \$20,125,951,000 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices. H.R. 15093. Public Law 92-383.

Interior and related agencies

Appropriated \$2,763,495,300 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including \$214,560,000 to liquidate contract authority. H.R. 15418. Public Law 92-369.

Labor, and health, education, and welfare, and related agencies

Appropriated \$30,538,919,500 for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies. H.R. 15417. Vetoed by President 8/16/72. House sustained veto 8-16-72.

Appropriated \$30,538,919,500 for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies with a provision allowing the President to make reductions up to 13 percent on individual items and reduce the total appropriation to not less than \$29.3 billion. H.R. 16654. Public Law 92- .

Legislative branch

Appropriated \$513,787,980 for the Legislative Branch. H.R. 13955. Public Law 92-234.

Military construction

Appropriated \$2,323,403,000 for military construction for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1973, and contained other provisions. H.R. 16754. Public Law 92- .

Public works appropriations

Appropriated for fiscal year 1973 \$5,504,914,000 for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian Regional Development programs, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions. H.R. 15586. Public Law 92-405.

State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary

Appropriated for fiscal year 1973 \$4,681,017,850 for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies. H.R. 14989. Public Law 92- .

Supplemental appropriations

Appropriated \$4,933,415,610, in supplemental funds. H.R. 17034. Public Law 92- .

Supplemental appropriations for disaster relief

Appropriated \$200 million in supplemental funds for disaster relief. H.J. Res. 1238. Public Law 92-337.

Appropriated \$1,587,300,000 in new obligatory authority for disaster relief, including \$200 million for the Executive Office of the President for the President's Disaster Relief Fund; \$1.3 billion for the disaster loan fund authorized by the Small Business Act; and \$1.8 billion for expenses of the Farmers Home Administration due to the increased number of disaster loans. H.R. 16254. Public Law 92-393.

Transportation

Appropriated a total of \$2,999,118,095 in new budget (obligational) authority for the Department of Transportation and related agencies, of which \$2,867,937,000 is for fiscal year 1973 and \$131,181,000 is an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1974. H.R. 15097. Public Law 92-398.

Treasury Department, Postal Service, and Executive Office of the President

Appropriated \$5,057,827,000 for the Treasury Department, Postal Service, and the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies. H.R. 15585. Public Law 92-351.

ATOMIC ENERGY

AEC temporary licensing for nuclear power reactors

Added a new section "Temporary Operating License" to the Atomic Energy Act, and authorized the Atomic Energy Commission (for an interim period which will end on October 30, 1973) to issue a temporary operating license for a nuclear power reactor whose electrical energy is needed to meet energy needs in its service area, provided the Commission determines that the plant can be operated on a temporary basis safely and with adequate protection of the environment. H.R. 14655. Public Law 92-307.

Atomic Energy Commission authorization

Authorized \$2,110,480,000 for operating expenses and \$492,995,000 for plant and capital equipment, making a total authorization of \$2,603,475,000 for AEC for fiscal year 1973. S. 3607. Public Law 92-314.

CONGRESS

Adjournment of the Congress

Provided that the House of Representatives and the Senate shall not adjourn for more than 3 days or sine die until both Houses have adopted a concurrent resolution to that effect. H. Con. Res. 648. House adopted 7-25-72. Senate adopted 7-31-72.

Capitol security

Authorizes and directs the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the House Committee on Administration, to procure and install security apparatus for the protection of the United States Capitol Buildings complex, and authorizes \$3,000,000 for this purpose. H. Con. Res. 550. House adopted 3-16-72. Senate adopted with amendments 8-11-72. H. agreed to Senate amendments 9-19-72.

Congressional Record

Provided that copies of the Congressional Record be furnished to libraries of the U.S. courts of appeals and certain other courts on a daily basis. S. 3463. Public Law 92-373.

Congressional representation for Guam and the Virgin Islands

Provided that the organized, unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands shall each be represented in Congress by a non-voting Delegate to the House of Representatives. H.R. 8787. Public Law 92-271.

Cornelia Fasset painting

Authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, on behalf of the Congress, to loan to the Smithsonian Institution a painting, "The Electoral Commission of 1877," by Cornelia Fasset, for an exhibit by the National Portrait Gallery. S. Con. Res. 59. Senate adopted 3-24-72. House adopted 5-1-72.

Equal time requirement and political broadcasting

Repeals the equal opportunities requirement of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 insofar as it applies to legally qualified candidates for the office of President and Vice President in the general election campaign. S. 3178. P/S 3-23-72.

Federal Election Campaign Act

Required broadcasters to charge all candidates (Federal and State) no more than the lowest unit rate in the same period for 45 days before primaries and 60 days before general elections; provided that a person selling space in any newspaper or magazine to candidates for Federal office may not make a charge in excess of the charges made for a comparable use of such space for other purposes; imposed a limitation on expenditures for the use of communications media by candidates for Federal office of the greater of (1) 10 cents times voting age population, or (2) \$50,000, but not more than 60 percent of the overall limitation can be spent for the use of broadcasting stations; provided that no candidate for Presidential nomination can spend for the use in a State of communications media, or for the use in a State of broadcast stations, on behalf of his candidacy, a total amount in excess of either the overall communications media limitation, or the broadcast limitation, which would have been available to him had he been a candidate for the office of Senator from that State; provided that the communications media expenditure limitations shall be increased in proportion to increases in the Consumer Price Index, with the base period being calendar year 1970; provided that the States may make the broadcasting spending limit applicable to State-wide elections, and made the limitation applicable to any money spent by a candidate or on his behalf; required broadcasters selling time on behalf of a candidate to obtain a written certification that the amount to be spent will not put the candidate over the limitation, and applied the same requirement to spending for non-broadcast media; made the provisions of the act respecting disclosure of Federal campaign funds applicable to every elective process, every candidate, and every political committee (national, state or local) which accepts contributions in a calendar year in excess of \$1,000; provided that responsibility for receiving, compiling, and publishing financial statements of contributions and expenditures for candidates and political committees shall be vested in the Secretary of the Senate with respect to candidates for Senator, the Clerk of the House of Representatives with respect to candidates for Representative, and the Comptroller General in other cases; and contained other provisions. S. 382. Public Law 92-225.

International agreements other than treaties

Required that international agreements, other than treaties, hereafter entered into by the United States, be transmitted to the Congress within sixty days after the execution thereof, except where the immediate public disclosure of an agreement would, in the opinion of the President, be prejudicial to national security, the agreement shall not be so transmitted to the Congress but to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House under an appropriate injunction of secrecy to be removed only upon due notice from the President. S. 596. Public Law 92-403.

Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1973

Established a Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1973. S. Con. Res. 63. Senate adopted 3-24-72. House adopted 3-27-72.

President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Provided for the election of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi as President Pro Tempore of the Senate. S. Res. 333. Senate adopted 7-28-72.

Select Committee on Secret Government Documents

Established a select committee of the Senate to study questions related to the secrecy,

confidentiality, and classification of Government documents committed to the Senate. S. Res. 299. Senate adopted 6-15-72.

Senate intervention in Supreme Court proceedings

Authorized Senate intervention in the Supreme Court proceedings involving Senator Gravel on the issue of the scope of article 1, section 6, the so-called speech and debate clause of the Constitution. S. Res. 280. Senate adopted 3-23-72.

Senate Office Building Land Acquisition, and Parking Facilities Planning Act of 1972

Authorizes \$53,500,000 for construction of an addition to the New Senate Office Building under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with approval and review by the Senate Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Public Works, and authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to purchase certain adjacent property, publicly and privately owned, for the purpose of proposed parking facilities and the John W. McCormack Residential Page School. S. 3917. P/S 9-13-72.

Technology Assessment Act of 1972

Established an Office of Technology Assessment within and responsible to the Legislative Branch to aid in the identification and consideration of existing and probable impacts of technological application and to develop other coordinate information which may assist the Congress; provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council to provide for expert technical input to the Technology Assessment Board; and contains other provisions. H.R. 10243. Public Law 92-484.

*CRIME-JUDICIARY**Administrative assistant to the Chief Justice*

Added a new section 677 to title 38, United States Code, creating the Office of administrative assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States. H.R. 8699. Public Law 92-238.

Administrative Conference Act

Amends the Administrative Conference Act to authorize utilization of contractual services for studies and of volunteer services, and contains other provisions. S. 3671. Public Law 92- .

Admiralty claims

Broadened the authority of the Secretaries of the military departments to settle administratively admiralty claims which might give rise to a suit within the full range of admiralty jurisdiction now existing in the Federal courts, and contained other provisions. H.R. 8549. Public Law 92-417.

Aircraft piracy amendments

Facilitates prosecution for certain crimes and offenses committed aboard aircraft including threats to commit such acts, and contains other provisions. S. 2567. P/S 9-21-72.

Bankruptcy receivers and trustees

Amends the Bankruptcy Act to increase the maximum compensation allowable to receivers and trustees. S. 1395. P/S 2-18-72. *Bankruptcy referees' salaries and expenses*

Amends the Bankruptcy Act to abolish the criteria for fixing the salaries of full-time referees and thus permit the Judicial Conference of the United States to fix the salaries of all full-time referees at the same level and to abolish the referees' salary and expense fund. S. 1394. P/S 2-18-72.

Bankruptcy referees

Amends the Bankruptcy Act to permit a full-time referee in bankruptcy to perform the duties of a U.S. magistrate. S. 1396. P/S 2-18-72.

Care for narcotic addicts

Authorized the Attorney General to provide care for narcotic addicts who are placed on probation, released on parole, or mandatorily released; and clarified the intent of Congress that release under a program of supervisory aftercare is an appropriate mode of treatment for both parolees and mandatory releasees who may have been narcotic addicts or drug dependent persons. S. 2713. Public Law 92-293.

Claims involving National Guard

Amended section 715 of title 32, United States Code, concerning claims arising from noncombat activity of the National Guard, so that local law will determine whether negligence of a claimant will bar recovery in whole or in part. H.R. 7616. Public Law 92-445.

Commission on bankruptcy laws extension

Extended the Commission on the Bankruptcy Laws from July 24, 1972, to June 30, 1973, and increased the limit on appropriations to the Commission from \$600,000 to \$826,000. S.J. Res. 190. Public Law 92-251.

Commission on Revision of Appellate Court System

Created a 16-member Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System to study and recommend changes in the structure and internal procedures of the Federal courts of appeal system and in the geographical boundaries of the circuits. H.R. 7378. Public Law 92-489.

Copyrights

Extended the duration of copyright protection in certain cases. S.J. Res. 247. Public Law 92- .

Counterfeiting and forgery

Corrected deficiencies in the law relating to the crimes of counterfeiting and forgery which have hampered the successful prosecution of postal money order thieves and passers. H.R. 9222. Public Law 92-430.

Court of Claims

Authorized the U.S. Court of Claims to render judgments with collateral remedies, in addition to money judgments; vested in the Court of Claims the general power to remand appropriate matters to any administrative or executive body or official with such direction as is deemed proper and just; and contained other provisions. H.R. 12392. Public Law 92-415.

Court of Claims retired commissioners

Added a new section 797 to title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the Court of Claims to recall retired commissioners of the Court of Claims to perform the duties of a commissioner for a period of time fixed by the court. H.R. 12979. Public Law 92-375.

Federal court jurors

Amended the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1969 to change from 21 years to 18 years the minimum age qualification for service on grand juries in the district courts of the United States. S. 1975. Public Law 92-269.

Handgun Control Act of 1972

Prohibits the sale and delivery by licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, or collectors, of any handgun which does not meet the criteria established by the Secretary of the Treasury to implement the "sporting purposes" test established by the Gun Control Act of 1968 to prohibit the importation of foreign Saturday Night Special handguns. S. 2507. P/S 8-9-72.

Juror qualification forms

Amended the Federal Jury Selection Act of 1968 to require prospective jurors to whom juror qualification forms are sent to respond to questions as to their race and occupation. H.R. 2589. Public Law 92-437.

Juvenile Delinquency Control

Extends the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, which expires on June 30, 1972; strengthens its operation by clearly delineating the scope of activities to be undertaken by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the juvenile delinquency field; provides for grants to State, county, municipal or other public or nonprofit private agencies to plan, develop, and operate coordinated youth services systems; and contains other provisions. S. 3443. P/S 6-19-72.

Extended the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 for two additional years (fiscal years 1973 and 1974) and strengthened its operation by clearly delineating the scope of activities to be undertaken by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the juvenile delinquency field, including the funding of preventive programs which are outside the traditional juvenile justice system, and provided that juvenile delinquency efforts within the juvenile justice system are to be assisted by the Department of Justice through its administration of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. H.R. 15635. Public Law 92-381.

Military claims

Amended section 2735 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that the settlement of claims under 10 U.S.C. 2734a, 2734b, and 2737, relating to (1) claims against the United States for property loss or personal injury or death in a foreign country incident to noncombat activities of civilian employees or members of the Armed Forces of the United States, (2) claims against a foreign country for property loss or personal injury or death incident to activity of members of the armed forces of foreign countries in the United States; and (3) claims for property loss or injury or death resulting from the use of property of the United States and not cognizable under other law, shall be final and conclusive. H.R. 5814. Public Law 92-413.

Power of attorney for POW-MIA's

Extends the power of attorney authority for spouses or other named relatives of all members of the Armed Forces who are prisoners of war or missing in action for the extra period of such status. S. 3203. P/S 9-30-72.

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1972

Aids public safety officers and their families by providing a gratuity of \$50,000 to the dependents of public safety officers killed in the line of duty as a result of a crime, and a gratuity to an officer of \$25,000 for single dismemberment and \$50,000 for multiple dismemberment incurred under the same circumstances. S. 2087. P/S 9-5-72. P/H amended 10-11-72. Conference report filed 10-17-72.

South Dakota Judicial District

Amended section 122 of title 28 of the U.S. Code to revise the geographic composition of three divisions in the Judicial District of South Dakota. H.R. 6745. Public Law 92-376.

Suits against the United States

Permitted suits against the United States to adjudicate disputed land titles. S. 216. Public Law 92—.

Supreme Court Justices survivors' benefits

Amended the Judicial Survivors Annuity Act by giving Justices of the Supreme Court the option to make contributions to the Judicial Survivors Annuity Plan under which benefits are payable to their surviving widows and dependent children, and contained other provisions. S. 2854. Public Law 92-397.

Trademark Act amendment

Amends the Trademark Act to extend the time for filing oppositions to the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; eliminates

the requirement for filing reasons of appeal in the Patent Office; and contains other provisions. S. 3452. P/S 9-19-72.

U.S. Magistrates' salaries

Amended the statutory ceiling on salaries payable to United States magistrates and sets an upper limit on \$15,000 on the salary of part-time magistrates. H.R. 7375. Public Law 92-428.

U.S. Magistrates temporary assignment

Added a new subsection to section 636 of title 28, United States Code, to permit the temporary assignment of U.S. magistrates from one judicial district to another in emergency situations and only the concurrence of the chief judges of the districts involved. H.R. 9180. Public Law 92-239.

Victims of Violent Crime Act, 1972

Provides Federal and State assistance to the victims of violent crime or their surviving dependents; establishes group insurance, death, and dismemberment programs for public safety officers or their surviving dependents; strengthens civil remedies available to victims of racketeering or theft; and assists the States in offering narcotic and alcoholism treatment programs in correctional institutions. H.R. 8389. P/H 11-1-71. P/S amended 9-18-72. (As it passed the Senate, H.R. 8389 included the texts of the Senate-passed versions of the following bills: S. 2087, P/S 9-5-72, P/H amended 10-11-72; S. 16, P/S 9-5-72; S. 750, P/S 9-18-72, and S. 33, P/S 9-18-72.)

Yokohama specie bank depositors

Permitted Japanese-Americans who were interned or paroled during World War II under the Alien Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 21) to file claims with the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for repayment of funds deposited by them in United States or Hawaiian branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., prior to December 7, 1941. H.R. 8215. Public Law 92-458.

DEFENSE

Air Force officer promotions

Extends until September 30, 1974, Public Law 89-606 which authorizes the number of Air Force field grade officers active duty service and continues the authority for 1,000 additional lieutenant colonels and 1,500 majors. H.R. 14542. P/H 7-25-72. P/S amended 10-11-72.

Armed Forces mailing privileges

Extended free mailing privileges for letters, cards, and sound-recorded personal communications to all members of the U.S. Armed Forces outside the 50 States, and to all members hospitalized as a result of disease of injury incurred while on active duty; and contained other provisions. H.R. 3808. Public Law 92-469.

Boy Scouts loans

Provided permanent authority for the Secretary of Defense to lend Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to the Boy Scouts of America in support of their national jamborees and world jamborees. H.R. 11738. Public Law 92-249.

Civil Defense

Extended for four years the expiration date of financial assistance programs currently authorized by the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, and increased the per annum authorization for financial assistance for personnel and administrative expenses from \$25 million to \$35 million. S. 3772. Public Law 92-360.

Claims waiver

Amended title 10 and 32 of the United States Code to provide uniform authority to relieve members of the uniformed services and the National Guard of erroneous payments of pay and allowances, other than

travel and transportation allowances, under certain conditions. H.R. 7614. Public Law 92-453.

Coast Guard flag officers

Established the positions of Commander, Atlantic Area, and Commander, Pacific Area, and made other changes in the flag officer structure of the Coast Guard. H.R. 13697. Public Law 92-451.

Coast Guard reserve

Authorized the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to order to active duty, subject to the approval of the President, members of the Coast Guard Ready Reserve during serious natural or manmade disasters, accidents, or catastrophes, and contained other provisions. H.R. 14891. Public Law 92-479.

Coast Guard salaries

Established basic pay of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard comparable to the basic pay of the senior enlisted advisers of the other armed forces and provided for equality of civilian employee benefits between the Lighthouse Service Retirement System, which the Coast Guard administers, and the Civil Service Retirement System. H.R. 10486. Public Law 92-455.

Defense production act amendments

Extended the Defense Production Act of 1950 for 2 years, from the present expiration date of June 30, 1972, to June 30, 1974, and amended the Act by extending from June 30, 1975, to June 30, 1985, the time in which purchase and sales contracts may be entered into concerning materials in the Defense Production Act inventory, S. 3715. Public Law 92-325.

Disposals from national and supplemental stockpiles

Authorized disposal from the national and supplemental stockpiles of various materials, as follows:

Chromite, metallurgical grade: 1,313,600 short dry tons. P/S 3-31-72.

Lead: 498,000 short tons. S. 764. Public Law 92-356.

Nickel: 38,876 short tons. S. 3086. Public Law 92-355.

Zinc: 515,200 short tons. S. 766. Public Law 92-283.

Hostile fire duty

Amended title 10, United States Code, to extend the authority to June 30, 1973, to grant a special thirty-day leave for members of the uniformed services who voluntarily extend their hours of duty in hostile fire areas. H.R. 14537. Public Law 92-481.

MIA leave accumulation

Authorized members of the Armed Forces who are in a missing status to accumulate leave without limitation. H.R. 14911. Public Law 92—.

Military construction authorization, 1973

Provided construction and other related authority for the military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside of the United States, and authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve Components, in the total amount of \$2,549,525,000 and contains other provisions. H.R. 15641. Public Law 92—.

Military dependency criteria

Changes the statutory definition of a military dependent by making the spouse of a female member of the Armed Forces a presumptive dependent and thereby accord to him the same rights, benefits, and privileges which now accrue to the wife of a male member of the military services. S. 2738. P/S 9-27-72.

Military incentive pay

Permitted the award of incentive pay for hazardous duty to persons undergoing rehabilitation and hospitalization after they have

been in a missing status or after having been a prisoner of war for a period of one year. H.R. 14909. Public Law 92-482.

Military procurement authorization, 1973

Authorized \$20,943,847,000 for military procurement, research, and development, for fiscal year 1973; authorized construction of 218 units for family housing for the Safeguard Anti-Ballistic-Missile System at Grand Forks, North Dakota only; set the expenditure ceiling on U.S. efforts in Laos, except for air-combat operations, at \$375 million and the overall authorization for Southeast Asia at \$2.5 billion; authorized the personnel strength for the active duty and reserve components of the Armed Forces on the basis of end strength rather than average strength and reduced by 16,000 the active duty strength for fiscal year ending 1973; extended from September 30, 1972, to December 31, 1973, the President's authority to provide aircraft and equipment to Israel; and contained other provisions. H.R. 15495. Public Law 92-436.

Military transportation allowances

Provided the dependents of military personnel who are carried in a missing status, including prisoners of war, the movement of mobile homes or household and personal effects at Government expense during the period the serviceman is carried in a missing status. H.R. 14915. Public Law 92-477.

Naval vessel loans

Authorized the loan of a total of 16 vessels of the destroyer and submarine category of the Reserve fleet to certain foreign countries for a period of 5 years. H.R. 9526. Public Law 92-270.

Navy special pay

Continued for two additional years the special pay for nuclear-qualified submarine and surface officers, and certain nuclear-trained and qualified enlisted members in order to increase the number of nuclear-trained and qualified officers and enlisted men who volunteer to remain on active duty to serve the needs of our nuclear fleet. H.R. 16925. Public Law 92—

Navy's Judge Advocate General's Corps

Established and authorized strength of one rear admiral of the Naval Reserve in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Navy by reducing the authorized rear admiral strength of the Supply Corps of the Naval Reserve by one (from eight to seven). S. 3310. Public Law 92—

Service academies—appointments

Made eligible for competitive Presidential appointment the sons of members of the Armed Forces or of civilian employees of the Federal Government who are prisoners of war in Vietnam or who are otherwise in a missing status as presently defined by law, and increased from 40 to 65 the number who can compete for such appointment. S. 2945. Public Law 92-365.

Servicemen's group life insurance for cadets and midshipmen

Amended 38 U.S.C. 765 so as to extend eligibility for Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) to cadets and midshipmen at the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, United States Air Force Academy, and United States Coast Guard Academy. H.R. 9096. Public Law 92-315.

Virgin Islands National Guard

Authorized the establishment of a National Guard unit in the Virgin Islands. H.R. 3817. Public Law 92-492.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bus Transit Act

Granted congressional consent to the public acquisition and operation of mass transit bus facilities in the Washington metropolitan area; authorized payments by the District of Columbia government for its share

of the cost of acquiring those facilities; authorized and approved capital grant assistance to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority under the provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 toward the cost of acquisition of such system; and provided for a METRO station at the Arlington National Cemetery and an additional entrance from the Mall to the station serving the Smithsonian complex. S. 4062. Public Law 92—

Drunken driving test

Provides that any person operating a motor vehicle within the District shall be deemed to have given his consent, under specified circumstances, to the taking of two chemical tests to determine alcoholic content. S. 4059. Public Law 92—

Dump truck fees

Authorized the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland concerning the fees for the operation of certain dump trucks, within the three jurisdictions, and the enforcement of traffic laws. H.R. 9580. Public Law 92-327.

Educational Personnel Act

Authorizes the Commissioner to enter into on behalf of the District of Columbia the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel; authorizes the advancing of emergency leave to temporary teachers and attendance officers; allows temporary teachers in the District public school system to elect coverage under the Federal life insurance and health benefits insurance programs after completion of one school year of service; amends existing law to transfer coverage of temporary teachers in the District public school system from the Civil Service Retirement System to the system established under the District of Columbia Public School Teachers Retirement Act; and amends the existing law to allow the employment of District school teachers in congressional offices during the summer months. S. 1998. P/S 4-13-72.

Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Civic Center

Authorized the construction of a civic center in the District of Columbia, to be designated the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Civic Center; authorizes appropriations therefor; and contained other provisions. S. 3943. Public Law 92—

Healing Arts Practice Act amendments

Revises the makeup of the Commission on Licensure; provides for temporary licensure of certain physicians and osteopaths; and broadens the use of endorsement as a method of licensure, by eliminating the application of reciprocity as a barrier to the admission of competent physicians to practice in the District of Columbia. H.R. 8589. P/H 6-14-71. P/S amended 8-6-71. House requested conference 3-9-72.

Insurance Act

Increases the levels of paid-up and surplus requirements for stock life, mutual companies, and casualty insurance companies to further safeguard and protect innocent policyholders from possible losses resulting from bankrupt insurance companies; makes available greater levels of group life insurance for District residents and expressly permits the assignment of an interest in a group life insurance policy consistent with the prevailing practice in 37 states; increases the number of contractors who may do business with the District without a bond by increasing from \$2,000 to \$10,000 the value of a contract for which a bond is required; and contains other provisions. S. 2208. P/S 4-27-72.

International center complex

Authorizes an appropriation of \$2,200,000 for improvements to the land (streets, side-

walks, water mains, etc.) which was transferred to the Department of State under the authority of Public Law 90-553, approved October 8, 1969, for use as sites for foreign chanceries. S. 4039. P/S 10-14-72.

Interstate compact on mental health

Authorized the District of Columbia to enter into the Interstate Compact on Mental Health; guaranteed that any person found to be mentally ill or mentally deficient within a party State will receive care and treatment in that State regardless of legal residence or domicile; permitted the transfer of a mentally ill patient to an institution in another State when such transfer is found to be in the best interests of the patient; provided for interstate cooperation with regard to after-care, and supervision of patients on convalescent status or conditional release; and encouraged supplementary agreements between two or more party States for the furnishing of care and treatment of patients on a cooperative basis. H.R. 10344. Public Law 92-280.

Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Act

Defines certain credit card abuses as an offense and establishes a penalty for violations; authorizes the District government to regulate certain stores, which receive second-hand property, usually as trade-ins and which presently are not required to report the receipt of these items to the police; makes it an offense to throw missiles in the direction of any group of five or more persons if the thrower knows, or has cause to believe, that an officer of the police or fire departments is present in the group; makes it a crime to possess flash paper or water soluble paper which are both used to record illegal bets by organized gambling operations; authorizes the seizure of motor vehicles used in a narcotics violations; and contains other provisions. S. 2209. P/S 4-12-72.

Licensing procedures

Provides for the modernization and streamlining of the laws governing the various occupations, professions, businesses, and trades in the District of Columbia, in order to better meet the needs of the general public and the regulated occupations and professions alike. S. 1363. P/S 4-12-72.

Metropolitan Police

Amends section 389 of the revised statutes of the United States to exclude the personnel records, home addresses, and telephone numbers of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Department from the records open to public inspection. H.R. 11773. Public Law 92—

Municipal fees

Vests authority in the District of Columbia Council, after public hearing, to set a variety of municipal fees, including fees for certain licenses and permits. S. 1338. P/S 4-12-72.

National Capital Transit Act

Amended the National Capitol Transportation Act of 1969 to provide for Federal guarantees of obligations issued by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; authorized an increased contribution by the District of Columbia; and contained other provisions. H.R. 15507. Public Law 92-349.

National Firefighting Museum

Authorized and directed the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to convey certain property within the District to the National Firefighting Museum and Center for Fire Prevention. H.R. 2895. Public Law 92-491.

Pennsylvania Avenue Bicentennial Development Corporation

Established the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to insure orderly comprehensive development of Pennsylvania Avenue and the adjacent area. H.R. 10751. Public Law 92—

Personnel Act

Authorizes designated District employees to administer oaths of office; authorizes the set-offs of annuity payments, or refunds, payable from the civil service retirement funds in order to liquidate debts owed to the District or Federal Government; authorizes the waiver by the District of claims for overpayment of pay; authorizes the District government to provide transportation for District employees working in municipal facilities outside the District of Columbia; and amends the Hatch Act to remove the exemption for the District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds. S. 1346. P/S 4-13-72.

Physically disabled persons

Provides that blind and otherwise physically disabled persons shall have the same right as the able bodied to the full and free use of the streets, sidewalks, public buildings, and facilities in the District of Columbia, and contains other provisions. H.R. 11032. Public Law 92—

Police and firemen's salaries

Amended the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to provide increased salaries and other benefits to officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Department, the District of Columbia Fire Department, the U.S. Park Police, and the Executive Protection Service; amended the Police and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act; and contained other provisions. H.R. 15580. Public Law 92—

Potomac River reservoirs

Gave broad authorization to the D.C. Commissioner to enter into contracts to provide for payment to the United States of the District's equitable share of the non-Federal costs of any reservoir which may be authorized by Congress for construction on the Potomac River or any of its tributaries which would benefit the D.C. water supply. S. 1362. Public Law 92-263.

Public utilities reimbursement

Provided for reimbursement to privately owned public utilities in the District of Columbia of the cost of relocation, or losses from abandonment, of facilities due to urban renewal projects, or projects under the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (Federal-aid highway projects). H.R. 13533. Public Law 92-495.

Real property actions

Provided a 10-year limitation on actions arising out of death or injury caused by defective or unsafe improvements to real property. S. 1524. Public Law 92—

Substitute teachers retirement credit

Made creditable for the purposes of computing civil service retirement annuity benefits certain service by substitute teachers in the D.C. school system rendered after July 1, 1955. S. 1031. Public Law 92-454.

Tax sheltered annuities for teachers

Authorized the reduction of salaries of teachers and school officials employed in the service of the public schools of the District of Columbia, by an amount which would be paid into a tax-sheltered annuity program pursuant to the provisions of section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to the taxability of beneficiaries of annuity plans. H.R. 9395. Public Law 92-281.

Teachers' salaries

Amended the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, principally to provide increased salaries thereunder in a two-stage sequence, to amend the D.C. Teachers' Retirement Act in several respects so as to conform its provisions with those of the Civil Service Retirement Act, and to provide new revenues sufficient to meet the additional costs which will accrue as a result of the enactment of this proposed legislation. H.R. 15965. Public Law 92—

ECONOMY-FINANCE**Aircraft loan guarantees**

Extended the expiration date of the Government Guarantee of Equipment Loans Act of 1957 for five years, from September 7, 1972, to September 7, 1977, and increased the amount of loans any one air carrier can have guaranteed at any time for the purchase of aircraft from \$10 million to \$30 million. S. 2741. Public Law 92—

Automobile information disclosure

Clarified the Congressional intent that the Automobile Information Disclosure Act of 1958, should apply to all new automobiles distributed in commerce within the United States, its territories, its possessions, and wherever else the United States exercises jurisdiction. S. 473. Public Law 92-359.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1972

Extended the Economic Opportunity Act for three years, through fiscal year 1974; expanded the Neighborhood Youth Corps manpower program and provided a special additional authorization of \$500 million to create 100,000 additional work and training opportunities in the program; established a new program for community design and planning assistance; provided for the expansion and permanent establishment of an annual Youth Recreation and Sports Program; and contained other provisions. H.R. 12350. Public Law 92-424.

Equal Export Opportunity Act and International Economic Policy Act of 1972

Facilitated prompt removal of U.S. export controls which are not necessary to protect our national security by directing the Secretary of Commerce to study good and technology and when he thinks justifiable, remove export controls from any item now unilaterally controlled by the U.S. and not involving national security (with the exception of agricultural items—including animal hides—which must have the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture) and report to Congress on his actions within nine months after enactment; provided for the creation of industry-government technical advisory groups for each group of articles to aid the Secretary in making decisions relating to export controls; extended the provisions of the Export Administration Act (including the President's authority to control exports) until June 30, 1974; established a Council on International Economic Policy composed of: the President, the Secretaries of States, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations; created the office of Executive Director of the Council on International Economic Policy to be appointed by the President; required an annual report by the President to Congress on the international economic position of the U.S.; and authorized \$1.4 million for fiscal year 1973 for use by the Council. S. 3726. Public Law 92-412.

Export Administration Act

Provided a temporary extension of the Export Administration Act to August 1, 1972. S.J. Res. 218. Public Law 92-284.

Federal financing bank

Provides for a Federal Financing Bank through which the marketing of Federal and federally assisted borrowing activities can be centralized; provides for advance submission of financing plans to the Secretary of the Treasury and for Treasury approval of the method and source of financing, timing, rates of interest, maturities, and all other financing terms and conditions of issues or sales of obligations by Federal agencies; and provides for submission to the President of Federal agency budget programs for loan guarantees and for limitation by the Presi-

dent of such programs if overall fiscal requirements and credit demands so warrant. S. 3001. P/S 6-22-72.

Federal Reserve bank branch buildings

Increases the \$60 million limitation in section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act on construction of buildings for branches of the Federal Reserve banks to \$120 million. S. 3197. P/S 2-22-72.

Federal salary checks

Extended the authority of agency heads to draw salary checks of agency employees in favor of financial institutions to all other classes of recurring payments, such as social security, veterans' benefits, civil service and railroad retirement annuities. H.R. 8708. Public Law 92-366.

Internal Revenue Code Amendments American Samoans

Provided that American Samoans may be claimed as dependents for U.S. income tax purposes; and contained other provisions relating to estate tax treatment of annuities in community property states, accrued vacation pay, and a deduction, under certain conditions of a portion of the State tax on motor vehicles. H.R. 1467. Public Law 92—

Federal Unemployment Tax

Provides that the exclusion from the definition of the term "employment" under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act of the services of insurance agents and solicitors who are compensated on a commission basis will be applied on a calendar quarter basis rather than an annual basis or an individual pay period basis; permits withholding by the Federal Government of municipal taxes from Federal employees who are residents of the State in which the city is located, or if not, with the employee's consent; authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare discretionary authority to reallocate moneys not used by some States under the \$2.5 billion social services limitation to other States, under certain conditions; and contains other provisions. H.R. 7577. P/H 11-17-71. P/S amended 10-16-72.

MIA Income Exclusion

Amended section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exclusion from gross income for compensation received (beginning on February 28, 1961, and ending at the time of the termination as designated by the President of combatant activities in Vietnam) for active service as a member of the armed forces, or for active service as a civilian governmental employee, during the period the individual is in a "missing status" (which includes a prisoner-of-war status) as a result of the Vietnam conflict. H.R. 9900. Public Law 92-279.

United States-Guam Income Taxes

Provided that passive income, such as dividends, interest, and rent, derived from Guam by U.S. corporations, is not to be subject to the special 30-percent tax withheld at source; provided that, generally, U.S. citizens are to file tax returns with the U.S. or Guam but not both, based upon their residency at the end of the year; contained other provisions dealing with the taxation of income earned by U.S. citizens or corporations residing in, or obtaining income from, Guam. H.R. 14628. Public Law 92—

Mortgage interest rates

Extended the authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish maximum interest rates on insured mortgages at levels necessary to meet the mortgage market and extended certain other laws relating to housing and urban development. S.J. Res. 250. Public Law 92-335.

National securities transfer system

Creates a system of regulation and decision-making which extends to every facet of the securities handling process; requires clearing agencies to register with and report to

the Securities and Exchange Commission and empowers the Commission to review and amend the rules of such clearing agencies; directs the Commission, by the end of 1976, to take such steps as are within its power to bring about the elimination of the negotiable stock certificate as a means of settlement among brokers or dealers of transactions consummated on national securities exchanges or by means of instrumentalities of interstate commerce; prohibits the imposition of state taxes on securities or upon the transfer of securities merely because the facilities of a clearing agency are physically located in the taxing State; and contains other provisions. S. 3876. P/S 8-4-72. P/H amended 10-13-72. Senate requested conference 10-14-72. House insisted on its amendments 10-17-72.

Par Value Modification Act

Authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury (1) to take the steps necessary to establish a new par value of the dollar of one dollar equals one thirty-eighth of a fine troy ounce of gold, and (2) to maintain the value in terms of gold of the holdings of the United States dollars of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Development Association and the Asian Development Bank to the extent provided for and required by the Articles of Agreement of these institutions; authorized the appropriation, to remain available until expended, of such amounts as may be necessary to satisfy the maintenance of value obligations, and directed that the increase in the value of the gold held by the United States resulting from the change in the par value of the dollar be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt. S. 3160. Public Law 92-268.

Pre-Columbian Art

Prevents the importation into the United States of certain pre-Columbian archeological objects exported contrary to the laws of the country of origin; provides measures for the security and safety of such international cargo; and extends the right to judicial review of administrative countervailing duty decisions to American manufacturers, producers, and wholesalers. H.R. 9463. P/H 2-29-72. P/S amended 9-27-72. Conference report filed. Similar provisions were included in H.R. 4678. Public Law 92-250.

Public debt limit

Increased from \$430 billion to \$450 billion the public debt limit through June 30, 1972. H.R. 12910. Public Law 92-250.

Public debt and social security benefits increase

Provided for a four-month extension of the present temporary level in the public debt limitation from June 30, 1972, to October 31, 1972, and provided for a 20 percent across-the-board increase in Social Security benefits, effective in September, 1972. H.R. 15390. Public Law 92-336.

Public debt and unemployment compensation benefits

Provided a debt limitation of \$465 billion through June 30, 1973, composed of the permanent limitation of \$400 billion and a temporary limitation of \$65 billion (an increase of \$15 billion over the present temporary limitation), and extended, under certain conditions, unemployment benefits under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act. H.R. 16810. Public Law 92-336.

Public Works and Economic Development Act Amendments of 1972

Extended the programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 for an additional year through June 30, 1974, to maintain current Federal

efforts in assisting economically distressed areas through the creation of needed public works and planning; authorized additional funds for the Title V Regional Action Planning Commissions to enable them to implement their development plans; separated short-term emergency assistance and funding from long-term economic development programs through the establishment of a separate Public Works Impact Program; authorized extended unemployment benefits to workers who suffer employment loss as a result of enforcement of Federal environmental control orders and provides loans to business to comply with such pollution control requirements; and contained other provisions. H.R. 16071. Public Law 92-336.

Rolling Stock Utilization and Financing Act of 1972

Establishes a revolving Federal Railroad Equipment Obligation Insurance fund to insure obligations incurred by railroads and car-pooling companies in the acquisition of rolling stock, limited to a total of \$2 billion in unpaid principal amount; establishes a Board to administer the fund composed of 7 members (the Secretaries of Transportation, and the Treasury and 5 appointed by the President to represent shippers, consumers and state regulatory agencies); provides for the establishment of a national computerized rolling stock information system; authorizes incorporation of a Rolling Stock Authority, upon an affirmative resolution by Congress within 3 years and 6 months of the date of enactment, to acquire and manage rolling stock if the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Secretary of Transportation find, respectively, that a freight car shortage continues and that substantial progress in freight car supply and utilization has not been made; and contains other provisions. S. 1729. P/S 8-4-72.

Small Business Act amendments

Amended the Small Act to increase the total amount of the ceiling on loans, guarantees, and other obligations or commitments outstanding by the Small Business Administration from \$3.1 billion to \$4.3 billion; increased from \$450 million to \$500 million the SBA's leading authority to the Small Business Investment Company under title II of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; increased from \$300 million to \$350 million the SBA's lending authority under title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 for loans to low-income individuals and for businesses located in areas of high unemployment or low income; and increased the ceiling on each individual loan from \$25,000 to \$50,000. S. 3166. Public Law 92-320.

Small Business Investment Act of 1972

Establishes a minority enterprise small business investment company program patterned after the existing small business investment (SBIC) program of the Small Business Administration; provides a statutory definition of these companies and permits it to be organized under either the business or non-profit corporation statutes of the several States; authorizes the SBA to acquire preferred stock in a MESBIC within certain limits; reduces the level of private capital required to qualify for third-dollar leverage from SBA, from \$1 million to \$500,000; provides an interest subsidy for borrowed government funds during the first five years of the loan; and permits federally regulated banks to own MESBIC's wholly or in part, within specified limits. S. 3337. P/S 9-13-72.

Tariff schedule amendments

Granted temporary relief from duty for caprolactam monomer in water solution until June 30, 1973; applied the statutory rates to tain levels of importation to close a loop-hole imports from the Virgin Islands above certain processed wool; and provided for the free

entry of a carillon for the use of the University of California at Santa Barbara. H.R. 4678. Public Law 92-336.

Amended the Tariff Schedules to permit the importation of upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins; suspends the tariff on istle fiber for another three years; and amends the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act to permit additional payments of benefits under the act. H.R. 640. P/H 11-17-71. P/S amended 10-14-72.

Truth in Lending Act Amendments of 1972

Amends the disclosure and other provisions of the Truth in Lending Act and adds a new Credit Billing chapter under Title I (Fair Credit Billing Act) to the Truth in Lending Act, dealing with: correction of billing errors, regulation of credit reports, length of the billing period, prompt crediting of payments, crediting of excess payments, use of cash discounts, prohibition of offsetting a disputed bill from funds on deposit, relationship to State laws, and payment for undelivered goods and services; makes 10 amendments, under Title II, to the disclosure provisions of the Truth in Lending Act (unrelated to billing practices) dealing with a creditor's liability in individual and class action cases, credit card fraud, and with other items. S. 652. P/S 4-27-72.

EDUCATION

Education amendments

Revised the Higher Education Act of 1965 to constitute a single law including all continuing higher education financial assistance programs for both students and institutions of higher education and, in general, extended the authorizations for funds for programs thereunder through fiscal year 1975; established a major new program of grant assistance to which students desiring to attend postsecondary educational institutions are entitled as a matter of right, and increased assistance to institutions of higher education; amended the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and extended authorization for funds for vocational educational programs thereunder through fiscal year 1975; restructured the Federal education bureaucracy by establishing, within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, an Education Division headed by an Assistant Secretary of HEW, composed of the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education, and by establishing within the Office of Education a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, a bureau-level Office of Indian Education, and a unit for coordinating community college programs; barred discrimination by sex in higher education; contained various provisions relating to the assignment or busing of students or teachers to overcome racial imbalance, including a prohibition of use of funds for this purpose except when requested by local school officials and certain conditions regarding health and educational opportunities are met, and a section, to expire January 1, 1974, postponing the effectiveness of Federal district court orders requiring busing until the appeals process has been exhausted; authorized \$2 billion for fiscal year 1973 and 1974 for an emergency school aid program to assist desegregating school districts and local educational agencies which wish to meet desegregation problems; made special provision for Indian education and authorized investigations of youth camp safety; and contained other provisions. S. 659. Public Law 92-318.

Student loans

Postponed until March 1, 1973, in regard to certain amendments made by the Education Amendments of 1972 to the interest subsidy provisions of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. S.J. Res. 260. Public Law 92-391.

"Twin Falls" vessel

Authorized the transfer of a vessel, the ex USNS Twin Falls, by the Secretary of Commerce to the Board of Education of the City of New York for education purposes. H.R. 15735. Public Law 92-

Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act

Authorized the establishment of a Uniformed Services University of the Health Services to be within a 25 mile radius of the District of Columbia; created an Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program; and contained other provisions. H.R. 2. Public Law 92-426.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

Authorized \$4.3 million for the Commission for fiscal year 1972; enlarged the Commission representation from 37 to 50 members; and contained other provisions. S. 1857. Public Law 92-236.

Authorized an appropriation of \$3,356,000 for expenses of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission until February 15, 1973, of which not to exceed \$1,200,000 would be for grants for State bicentennial projects. H.R. 13694. Public Law 92-

Antihijacking Act

Provided the necessary legislation for the United States to implement the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft; empowered the President to suspend air service if he determines that a foreign nation is acting in a manner inconsistent with the convention or is used as a base of operations, training or sanctuary or, which in any way, arms, aids, or abets, any terrorist organization; established under Title II, cited as the Air Transportation Security Act of 1972, an air transportation security force under the Federal Aviation Administration, which has the power to search or detain any person aboard or attempting to board an aircraft, search or inspect any property abroad or intended to be placed aboard any aircraft, arrest any persons who there is reasonable cause to believe have violated any statute relating to crimes against aircraft or aircraft facilities, and carry firearms when deemed necessary; and contained other provisions. S. 2280. P/S 9-21-72. P/H amended 10-2-72. Conference report filed 10-13-72.

Architects and Engineers

Amended the Federal Property and Administrative Act of 1949 to establish a Federal policy for the selection of qualified architects and engineers to design and provide consultant services in carrying out Federal construction and related programs. H.R. 12807. Public Law 92-

Arkansas River Basin compact

Grants the consent of the United States to the Arkansas River Basin compact, Arkansas-Oklahoma. S. 3316. P/S 9-25-72.

Bureau of Land Management

Authorizes an appropriation of \$3 million to provide the initial capital to establish a working capital fund for the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. S. 2743. P/S 5-2-72.

Bureau of Mines Research Center, Utah

Authorized the establishment and maintenance of a new Bureau of Mines Research center as a replacement facility for that now located and established on the campus of the University of Utah, and provided for the sale of the fixed improvements and the conveyance of certain lands to the University. S. 978. Public Law 92-287.

Cape Canaveral

Restores the name of Cape Canaveral, the oldest continuously used place name on the Atlantic coast, to that geographic area off the east coast of Florida which was design-

nated as Cape Kennedy by presidential announcement on November 29, 1963, and provides that the John F. Kennedy Space Center be maintained as the name of the NASA and Department of Defense facilities located on the cape. S.J. Res. 193. P/S 7-21-72.

Civil Rights Commission

Extended the life of the Civil Rights Commission for five years and five months, until June 30, 1978; expanded the jurisdiction of the Commission to include discrimination based on sex; provided a ceiling on appropriations for the Commission of \$5.5 million for fiscal year 1973 and \$7 million for the four succeeding fiscal years; and contained other provisions. H.R. 12652. Public Law 92-496.

Coal leasing moratorium

States the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the Interior place a temporary moratorium on Federal Coal leasing in Montana. S. Res. 377. Senate adopted 10-12-72.

Comprehensive Headstart, Child Development, and Family Services Act of 1972

Provides a variety of quality child development and family services in order to assist parents who request such services in providing their children with an opportunity for a healthful and stimulating development, with priority to those preschool children and families with the greatest economic or social needs, in a manner designed to strengthen family life and to insure decisionmaking at the community level through a partnership of parents, State and local governments and the Federal Government, building upon the experience and success of Headstart and other existing programs and authorizes \$150 million for fiscal year 1973 to prepare for implementation of the act, and \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion respectively for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 for programs under the act. S. 3617. P/S 6-20-72.

Depository libraries

Authorized the Public Printer to designate the library of the highest appellate court in each State as a depository library. S. 2227. Public Law 92-368.

Disaster relief loans

Amended the Small Business Administration Act to increase assistance to disaster victims; provided additional disaster loan aid for SBA declared or Presidentially declared disasters between January 1, 1971, and June 30, 1973; increased Farmers Home Administration disaster loan aid for disasters declared by the Secretary of Agriculture or the President between June 30, 1971, and July 1, 1973; and contained other provisions. H.R. 15692. Public Law 92-385.

Equal rights for men and women

Submitted to the State legislatures an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, if ratified, would insure equal rights under the law for men and women. H.J. Res. 208. Public Law 92-

Federal Advisory Committee Act

Strengthened the authority of Congress and the executive branch to limit the use of Federal advisory committees to those that are necessary and serve an essential purpose; provided uniform standards for the creation, operation, and management of such committees; provided that the Congress and the public are kept fully and currently informed as to the number, purposes, membership and costs of advisory committees, including their accomplishments; assured that Federal advisory committees shall be advisory only; and contained other provisions. H.R. 4383. Public Law 92-463.

Fire research

Authorized not to exceed \$5 million for fiscal year 1973, not to exceed \$9 million for fiscal year 1974, and not to exceed \$10.5 million for fiscal year 1975 for the Department of Commerce to carry out the purposes of the Fire Research and Safety Act of 1968; author-

ized not to exceed \$3 million for fiscal year 1973, not to exceed \$4.5 million for fiscal year 1974, and not to exceed \$5.5 million for fiscal year 1975 for the Department of Commerce to carry out the purposes of the Standard Reference Data Act; and amended the act which established the National Bureau of Standards to make improvements in fiscal and administrative practices for more effective conduct of certain functions of the Bureau. H.R. 13034. Public Law 92-317.

Fishermen's Protective Act amendments

Extended until July 1, 1977, the provisions of section 7 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, which authorizes a program for reimbursement of certain losses resulting from the seizure or detention of U.S. commercial fishing vessels by a foreign country, and transferred the administration of the program from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 4. S. 3545. Public Law 92-

Amends the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 in order to expedite the reimbursement of U.S. vessel owners for charges paid by them for the release of vessels and crews illegally seized by foreign countries; strengthens the provisions therein relating to the collection of claims against such foreign countries for amounts so reimbursed; and contains other provisions. H.R. 7117. P/H 8-2-72. P/S amended 5-25-72. Conference report filed in House 10-4-72.

Full Opportunity and National Goals and Priorities Act

Declares that it is the policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to promote and encourage conditions so that every American has the opportunity to live in decency and dignity, and to provide a clear picture of whether these conditions are promoted in such areas as health, education and training, rehabilitation, housing, vocational opportunities, and the arts and humanities; establishes a Council of Social Advisers in the Executive Office of the President, composed of three members to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; requires an annual social report by the President to the Congress; and establishes within Congress an Office of Goals and Priorities Analysis which would review the President's social report and other material and prepare an annual report on national priorities of programs in the annual budget, containing recommendations concerning spending priorities. S. 5. P/S 7-25-72.

Highway emergency relief

Increased the authorizations for emergency highway relief as a result of recent floods and other disasters from \$50 million to \$200 million for fiscal year 1973 and \$100 million for each fiscal year thereafter. H.R. 15950. Public Law 92-361.

History of public works

Authorizes the Library of Congress to assist the American Public Works Association in the preparation and publication of a history of public works in the United States from 1776 through 1978 (the undertaking to be the Association's official bicentennial project), and contains other provisions. S.J. Res. 204. P/S 6-23-72. P/H amended 9-20-72.

Immigration and National Act Amendments

Amended section 301(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, relating to the residence requirements requisite to retention of U.S. citizenship acquired by birth abroad through a U.S. citizen parent and an alien parent, and contained other provisions. H.R. 8273. Public Law 92-

Inspection of dams

Authorized the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a national program of inspection of dams

for the purpose of protecting human life and property. H.R. 15951. Public Law 92-267. *Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1972*

Authorizes the President to promulgate rules to simplify and unify financial reporting requirements—and other administrative requirements—of Federal assistance programs; provides for an expeditious method—using the Executive Reorganization Act approach—for congressional approval of grant consolidation; provides authorization for simplifying the administrative and technical requirements of Federal assistance programs to permit joint management and joint funding of these programs on a departmental and, to a lesser extent, on an inter-departmental basis; and establishes a more comprehensive policy of congressional and executive review of the operation of grant programs. S. 3140. P/S 9-14-72.

Maryland-Virginia Boundary

Granted the consent of Congress to contain boundary agreements between the States of Maryland and Virginia. H.J. Res. 733. Public Law 92—.

Metric Conversion Act of 1972

Provides a national program to make the international metric system the official and standard system of measurement in the United States and provides for converting to the general use of such system within 10 years after the date of enactment of this act. S. 2483. P/S 8-18-72.

National Commission on Consumer Finance

Extended for six additional months the life of the National Commission on Consumer Finance (authorized and established pursuant to title IV of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968) until December 31, 1972, and authorized an additional appropriation of \$500,000 to carry out the activities of the Commission for the extended period. S.J. Res. 211. Public Law 92-321.

National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education

Set compensation rates and provided for travel expenses of members of the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education. H.R. 16883. Public Law 92—.

National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1972

Authorized appropriations to the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1973 of \$696.6 million from the Treasury, and \$7 million in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States. H.R. 14108. Public Law 92-372.

National Science Policy and Priorities Act of 1972

Declares as national policy that Federal funds for science grow to the degree required to achieve an annual qualitative growth in the gross national product needed to sustain a full employment economy, that Federal funds for civilian research and development must be maintained at parity with military R & D, and that Federal programs for civilian R & D must be focused on meeting national needs in priority areas; gives explicit authority to the National Science Foundation to develop national policies for applying science to national problems; establishes a Civil Science Systems Administration within the National Science Foundation; authorizes the National Science Foundation to plan and assist in the transition of scientific and technical manpower from research and engineering programs which have been terminated or significantly reduced to other civilian-oriented research and engineering activities; authorizes a total of \$1.025 billion to carry out the provisions of this act; and contains other provisions. S. 32. P/S 8-17-72.

New Mexico land

Disclaimed U.S. interest in the title to about seven acres of the Antoine Leroux

Spanish Land Grant along the Rio Hondo near Taos, New Mexico. S. 2674. Public Law 92—.

North Carolina-Virginia boundary

Granted the consent of Congress to an agreement between the States of North Carolina and Virginia establishing their lateral seaward boundary. H.J. Res. 912. Public Law 92—.

Older American Community Service Employment Act

Establishes an Older American Community Service employment program in the Department of Labor for the purpose of securing employment in community service activities for low income persons 55 years or older and authorizes therefor \$100 million for fiscal year 1973 and \$150 million for fiscal year 1974; and contains other provisions. S. 555. P/S 9-21-72.

Older Americans: Comprehensive Services Amendments

Extended and expanded the Older Americans Act of 1965 to enlarge the scope of the services provided therein; improved the organizational structure at the Federal, State, and local level of the agencies having responsibility for the delivery of such services; created new programs for the needs of older Americans; and created a Federal Council on Aging to act on the behalf of older persons with all departments and agencies of the Federal government. H.R. 15667. Public Law 92—.

1976 Olympic games

Authorizes \$15.5 million in Federal assistance for the construction and design of facilities for the XII International Winter Olympic Games to be held in Denver, Colorado in 1976; requires the filing of an environmental impact statement with respect to actions authorized under this Act; applies the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to the employment of individuals in any construction project assisted pursuant to this Act, or in connection with the Olympic Games; requires contractors and subcontractors on all construction projects assisted by this act to pay their employees wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act; provides for the creation of a National Commission on the Olympic Games for the purpose of reevaluating the American Olympic effort; and contains other provisions. S. 3531. P/S 9-15-72.

Olympic team

Commended the 1972 U.S. Olympic team for their athletic performance, and Mark Andrew Spitz in particular for his unparalleled achievement in the 1972 Olympic games. H. Con. Res. 701 H. adopted 9-21-72. S. adopted 9-27-72.

Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden

Amended the charter of the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden (the act of August 19, 1964) to permit an increase of the total number of trustees H.R. 9135. Public Law 92-447.

Passenger vessels sale abroad

Removed the restrictions of section 503 of the Merchant Marine Act so as to authorize the sale abroad of five laid up U.S.-flag passenger vessels and to require that the net proceeds be used to construct new U.S.-flag vessels. H.R. 11589. Public Law 92-296. *Penn's landing development, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Removes the navigational servitude of the United States, a cloud on title, from a portion of the Delaware River, located in downtown Philadelphia, by declaring that portion of the river to be nonnavigable, to facilitate the completion of the Penn's Landing waterfront renewal project S. 1971. Public Law 92—.

Program Information Act

Provides needed information on Federal domestic assistance program to intended beneficiaries through the publication of a catalog of Federal assistance programs. S. 718. P/S 9-22-72.

Protection of foreign officials

Provided for extended protection of foreign officials and their families by amending the United States Code (chapter 51, title 18) to include foreign guests and their families; placed any acts or crimes perpetrated against them within the territorial perimeter (including air and sea) of the United States under the official jurisdiction of the Federal government; and provided penalties for various criminal offenses. H.R. 15883. Public Law 92—.

Public buildings amendments

Authorized a purchase-contract procedure of 3-years duration in an attempt to eliminate the 8-year backlog on construction of 63 Federal buildings which have been authorized but unfunded; established a public buildings fund into which will be deposited "rents" collected from all Federal agencies using space in government-owned buildings and from which will be drawn capital to finance construction of Congressionally-authorized buildings; and provided for the transfer of the non-performing arts functions (including maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial, and other services) of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to the National Park Service and authorized \$1.5 million for fiscal year 1972 for the public costs of maintaining and operating the non-performing arts functions at the Center. S. 1736. Public Law 92-313.

Runaway Youth Act

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide assistance to local groups to operate temporary shelter care programs in areas where runaways tend to congregate, such shelters to be equipped to provide field counseling for both the runaway and his family after the runaway has moved to permanent living facilities; authorizes \$10 million for fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975 for these temporary shelters; and authorizes \$500,000 to conduct research on the scope of the runaway problem in this country. S. 2829. P/S 7-31-72.

Rural Disaster Recovery Act of 1972

Amends the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to provide loans for emergency disaster relief to victims of hurricane and tropical storm Agnes and of other disasters that have been declared natural disasters by the President or the Secretary of Agriculture during the period June 30, 1971, to July 1, 1973. S. 3840. P/S 7-26-72.

Secret Service protection for major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates

Authorizes the United States Secret Service to furnish protection to persons determined by the advisory committee as being major presidential or vice-presidential candidates (unless the candidate has declined such protection). S.J. Res. 222. P/S 4-19-72.

Small fishing vessels

Prohibited the use in the fisheries of the United States of vessels of less than 5 net tons which were (1) constructed in a foreign country, and (2) have been used in a foreign fishery, and (3) have been subsequently prohibited by such country from continuing to engage in its fisheries. S. 3358. Public Law 92—.

Social Security Act amendments

Amended the Social Security Act in regard to old age survivors and disability insurance benefits, and among other things, provided a special minimum benefit to long-term, low-wage employees with a minimum of \$170 a month per person or \$225 per couple to those

with 30 years of covered employment; increased benefits for delayed retirement after age 65 by 1 percent per year; increased from \$1,680 to \$2,100 the amount of social security recipient may earn without reduction of benefits; raised widows' and widowers' benefits from 82.5 percent of the deceased spouse's entitlement to 100 percent; contained provisions relating to Medicare, Medicaid and maternal and child health, including an extension of Medicare protection to social security disability beneficiaries, provisions for hospital insurance benefits for uninsured individuals, coverage of chiropractic costs and, in certain circumstances, payments for kidney dialysis, the establishment of doctor "peer review" groups to monitor doctor practices under Medicare, Medicaid and other Federal programs, and reimbursement of health maintenance organizations; reduce from 6 to 5 months the waiting period for disability benefits; provided for the financing of Social Security trust funds to meet the new costs by increasing the present payroll tax of 5.2 percent to 5.85 percent (payable by employer and employee) on a maximum wage base of \$10,000 in 1973 and \$12,000 in 1974, thus increasing the maximum individual payment into the fund from the present amount of \$468 to \$631.80 in 1973 and \$702 in 1974; provided a new supplemental security income of at least \$130 a month per individual or \$195 per couple for the aged, blind, and disabled under a Federal program; and contained other provisions. H.R. 1. Public Law 92—

Social Security special project grant extension

Amended title V of the Social Security Act to extend for 5 years—until June 30, 1977—the period within which certain special project grants (under maternal and child health services program) may be made. H.R. 9410. Public Law 92—345.

Star route mail contracts

Amended the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 to authorize the Postal Service to renew star route contracts for the transportation of mail with subcontractors who are supplying services satisfactory to the Postal Service. S. 1989. Public Law 92—286.

State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (Revenue Sharing)

Established a State and Local Government Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund in the Treasury and appropriated moneys to the fund as follows: for the period January 1, 1972, through June 30, 1972, \$2,652.39 billion, fiscal year beginning July 1, 1972, \$5,642.28 billion, fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973, \$6,054.78 billion, fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, \$6,204.78 billion, fiscal year beginning July 1, 1975, \$6,354.78 billion, and July 1, 1976, through December 31, 1976 \$3,327.39 billion, for a total for these periods of \$30,236.40 billion; distributed the funds to State and local governments on a one-third—two-thirds basis, using whichever of two formulas yields the greater amount to the State for that period: (1) a formula based on State population multiplied by the inverse of the State relative per capita income multiplied by tax effort (State and local tax collections as a percentage of total person income in the State), or (2) a formula based on an annual amount, \$3.5 billion at the start of the program, divided one-third on the basis of population, one-third on urbanized population, and one-third on population inversely weighted for per capita income, and \$1.8 billion at the start of the program, divided one-half on the basis of individual income tax collections by State governments and one-half on the basis of the general tax effort of the State and local government; specified procedures for distribution to local governments, including use of the first formula, with provision for use of specified alternative formulas by State law, for distribution to county areas, municipalities, and town-

ship governments, and a formula for county governments based on the ratio of its adjusted taxes to the adjusted taxes of its local government units; placed an overall limit on Federal funding for social services under public assistance programs, with the exception of services necessary to enable AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) recipients to participate in the Work Incentive Program; and contained other provisions. H.R. 14370. Public Law 92—

Surplus personal property

Amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make State fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation agencies eligible to receive donations of Federal surplus personal property. S. 244. P/S 9-22-72.

Surplus property

Amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make public museums, like public libraries, eligible to secure surplus property which is usable and necessary for purposes of education, public health, or for research for any such purpose. S. 164. P/S 9-22-72.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Authorized approximately \$3.1 million in additional Federal funds to the trust territory economic development loan fund, thus bringing the total in the fund to \$5 million, and contained other provisions. S. 860. Public Law 92—257.

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act amendments

Amends the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 to continue after July 1, 1972, full Federal funding for the first \$25,000 in relocation payments made by State and local agencies under the act to persons displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms by federally assisted programs and projects; postpones the effective date of the act to allow States extra time to pass enabling legislation authorizing State and local agencies to comply with all the act's requirements; authorizes the head of a Federal agency to take all steps necessary to insure that all relocation payments and assistance prescribed by the act be provided to all persons displaced by a federally assisted program after the present July 1, 1972 effective date; and contains other provisions. S. 1819. P/S 4-12-72. P/H amended 8-1-72. In conference.

Uniform Time Act amendment

Permitted any State which is divided by a time zone boundary to exempt all of the State lying within one time zone from the observance of advanced or "daylight saving time." S. 904. Public Law 92—267.

Virgin Islands—Amendment of Revised Organic Act

Permitted the legislature of the Virgin Islands to reduce the age limitations for membership in the legislature. H.R. 9545. Public Law 92—389.

War Powers Act

Defines the emergency conditions, in the absence of a declaration of war by Congress, in which the Armed Forces of the United States may be introduced in hostilities, or in situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is indicated by circumstances; sets forth criteria for such emergency use and provides that use under other than the three specified emergency conditions must be pursuant to specific statutory authorization and is not to be inferred from any provision of law, including appropriations, unless such authority is explicitly provided; provides that no treaty, existing or future, may be construed as authorizing use of the armed forces without implementing legislation; provides that the use of the armed forces under any of the emergency conditions spelled out in

the bill shall not be sustained beyond 30 days unless: (1) the President determines and certifies to the Congress in writing the need for their continued use under the first two emergency conditions (attack on the United States, its territories or possessions or on U.S. Armed Forces outside thereof); (2) the Congress is physically unable to meet; or (3) the Congress specifically authorizes such action; provides that this act shall take effect on the date of enactment but shall not apply to hostilities in which U.S. Armed Forces are already involved, thus exempting the current involvement in Indochina; and contains other provisions. S. 2956. P/S 4-13-72. P/H amended 8-14-72. In conference.

White House Conference on the Handicapped

Authorizes and requests the President to call a White House Conference on the Handicapped within 2 years of enactment in order to develop recommendations for further research and action in the field of the handicapped. S.J. Res. 202. P/S 8-8-72.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Air traffic controllers

Amended title 5, United States Code, so as to improve the conditions of employment for individuals employed as air traffic controllers in the Department of Transportation by offering preferential retirement benefits, job training and improved appeal procedures for controllers removed from control work. H.R. 8083. Public Law 92—297.

Civil service retirement

Permits certain employees of the Government of the United States to voluntarily retire when the Executive agency in which they are employed is involved in a major reduction of personnel. S. 3380. P/S 5-3-72.

Civil service survivor annuities

Defined "child" for the purpose of a survivor annuity to include children living with an adoptive parent and made them eligible for a survivor benefit if the child is in the process of being adopted at the time of death of the employee or annuitant and the adoption process is later completed by the surviving spouse. S. 2896. Public Law 92—243.

Deputy U.S. marshals

Revised the pay structure for nonsupervisory positions of deputy United States marshals, and contained other provisions. H.R. 13895. Public Law 92—

Federal employees health insurance

Increases the Government's contribution toward paying the cost of health insurance plans authorized by the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act; includes Federal employees retired prior to January 1, 1960, within the scope of the program; and raises the maximum age of children of Federal employees for coverage under the program. H.R. 12202. P/H 4-27-72. P/S amended 6-23-72. In conference.

Federal Executive Service

Establishes a Federal Executive Service, under the direction of the Civil Service Commission, to authorize supergrade positions and appoint and direct top level Federal managers, thus relaxing some of the rigid constraints that now interfere with achieving effective personnel management at the supergrade level; provides for Congressional surveillance of the Commission's activities; and contains other provisions. S. 1682. P/S 6-23-72.

Federal firefighters retirement

Permitted Federal employees who are firefighters to retire at age 50 after 20 years of service or after 25 years of service regardless of age, and to receive 2 percent of average salary for each year of service. S. 916. Public Law 92—382.

Foreign Service grievance procedures

Requires the Secretary of State to promulgate regulations providing for the consideration and resolution of grievances which do

not "in any manner alter or amend the provisions for due process"; provides that informal procedures for the resolution of grievances shall be established by agreement between the Secretary of State and the organization recognized as the exclusive representative of the officers and employees of the Foreign Service; establishes a Grievance Board to be composed of independent, distinguished citizens; and contains other provisions. S. 3722. P/ 6-22-72.

Government personnel surety bonds

Provided that the Federal Government shall assume the risk of fidelity loss, thus, establishing the policy that no agency of any branch of the Federal Government shall obtain surety bonds for its civilian or military personnel who have the responsibility for substantial sums of money in connection with their official duties; repealed or amended existing law requiring Federal agencies to obtain surety bonds for these civilian and military personnel; and provided that the amount of any loss due to the fault or negligence of a Federal employee shall be charged to the agency's appropriations or other available appropriate fund. H.R. 13150. Public Law 92-310.

Interstate nuclear boards' representatives

Repealed the present limitations on compensation payable to the representative on the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board both as to rate and as to maximum amount payable in any year, and provided a new rate identically applicable to both the Southern and Western representatives who would be compensated for every day of service at the daily equivalent of the maximum rate for grades GS-18. H.R. 14974. Public Law 92-440.

Life insurance deduction waiver

Waived the collection of life insurance premiums from the back pay of a Federal employee during a period erroneous separation or suspension, and provided for payment of the proceeds of the policy in the event of a Federal employee's death or accidental dismemberment after erroneous separation or suspension. H.R. 11563. Public Law 92-92.

National Guard technicians' credit

Grants 100 percent retirement credit to all former technicians serving in any Federal position covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act on or after January 1, 1969; allows eligible technicians to pay the full amount of the optioned deposit due for the pre-1969 technician service; allows former technicians in the Federal service on and after January 1, 1969, to receive service credit for their pre-1969 technician service in determining length of service for leave, Federal employees' death and disability compensation, group life and health insurance, severance pay, tenure, and status; and provides that an annuitant with pre-January 1, 1969, technician service may have his annuity recomputed to reflect 100 percent credit for his pre-January 1, 1969, service. S. 855. P/S 5-3-72.

National Historical Publications Commissions

Provided for two additional members of the National Historical Publications Commission, and contained other provisions. H.R. 15763. Public Law 92-92.

Prevailing rate employees

Established a system for adjusting rates for prevailing rate employees of the Federal Government, and to include prevailing rate employees of nonappropriated fund activities of the Armed Forces within the prevailing rate pay system; and established a Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee to study the prevailing rate system and to advise the Civil Service Commission thereon. H.R. 9092. Public Law 92-392.

Retirement of congressional employees

Permits an employee or Member of Congress eligible for an immediate retirement annuity after a cost-of-living increase is effective, but before the next cost-of-living increase effective date, to retire and receive an annuity not less than it would have been had he been eligible and retired before the effective date; provides that the survivor annuity of an employee or Member who dies after the cost-of-living increase date would not be less than it would have been had it commenced on or before the effective date. S. 1681. P/S 5-14-71. P/H amended 5-17-71. Senate requested conference 4-4-72.

Retroactive pay increases for blue-collar Federal employees

Authorized retroactive wage adjustments for 214,000 wage board employees whose pay increases were delayed, either by the 90-day wage-price freeze or by the administration's postponement of wage surveys, and contained other provisions. H.R. 13753. Public Law 92-298.

HEALTH

Alcoholism prevention

Provided a one-year extension of programs funded under section 301 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation programs dealing with alcohol abuse and alcoholism. H.R. 16675. Public Law 92-92.

Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972

Amended the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 so as to extend and broaden benefits under title IV of the Act for disabled miners and dependents of miners who die of pneumoconiosis; extended to June 30, 1973, federal responsibility for payments under the program; and contained other provisions. H.R. 9212. Public Law 92-303.

Child Nutrition Act of 1972

Extended the special (non-school) food assistance program for children and the School Breakfast Program through June 30, 1975; required the use of Section 32 funds in such amounts as necessary to carry out the regular school lunch program under the National School Lunch Act and provides an average reimbursement rate of not less than 8 cents per meal in each State in fiscal 1973; set new guidelines for free lunches with a maximum limit on family income for determination of children's eligibility for free lunches; provided a supplemental food program for pregnant women and infants determined to be nutritional risks; and contained other provisions. H.R. 14896. Public Law 92-433.

Communicable disease control

Authorized for each of fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975 \$11 million for grants for communicable disease programs for tuberculosis, \$6 million for such programs for measles, and \$23 million for each fiscal year; permitted up to 1/2 of the amount appropriated for any fiscal year for grants under one category of programs to be used for grants under other categories of programs; created a new section to the Public Health Service Act to provide for a special venereal disease prevention and control program for which there is authorized annually for the next three fiscal years \$7.5 million on project grants for research, training, and public health programs relating to prevention and control, \$25 million in formula grants to States for establishing and maintaining programs for diagnosis and treatment, and \$30 million in project grants to States for prevention and control programs. S. 3442. Public Law 92-449.

Community Mental Health Centers Act extension

Extended for 1 year the programs of assistance for community mental health cen-

ters, alcoholism facilities, drug abuse facilities, and facilities for the mental health of children. H.R. 16676. P/H 10-13-72. P/S amended 10-17-72. H. disagreed to S. amendments 10-17-72.

Consumer Safety Act of 1972

Created a new, independent regulatory commission within the Federal structure which has responsibility for preventing consumers from being exposed to unsafe foods, drugs, and other consumer products; and contained other provisions. S. 3419. Public Law 92-92.

Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972

Strengthened and improved the administrative structure within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) through which the Secretary of HEW is responsible for delivering a broad range of coordinated drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services; established a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention in the Executive Office of the President; established a National Institute on Drug Abuse within the National Institute of Mental Health to be created on December 31, 1974; established a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention; and provided for extensive new Federal assistance to promote and improve the development of State and local drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. S. 2097. Public Law 92-255.

Drug Listing Act of 1972

Provided the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with a current list of each drug manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by a drug establishment registered under the Act, which would be revised semi-annually. H.R. 9936. Public Law 92-387.

Flammable fabrics

Authorized \$4 million for fiscal year 1973 to carry out the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1953 and extended flammability standards to include children's sleepwear for sizes 7-14. H.R. 5066. Public Law 92-92.

Health Facilities, Manpower, and Community Mental Health Centers Act

Provides for the extension of the Hill-Burton Act hospital construction program and authorizes for fiscal year 1973, \$3.7 billion in Federal aid to assist the States in construction and modernization of public and other nonprofit health facilities to include long term care, outpatient, and rehabilitation facilities; extends for 4 years, through fiscal year 1977, the current authority to provide financial assistance for the construction of medical library facilities and related library services and projects; establishes within the Public Health Service, an official titled National Health Service Corps to improve the delivery of health care and services to persons residing in critical health manpower shortage areas and offers financial assistance to students in the medical field in order to obtain trained physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health related specialists for the National Health Service Corps and the Public Health Service Corps; extends until June 30, 1975, the authority to improve the Health services and conditions of domestic agricultural migratory and seasonal farmworkers and their families; extends through fiscal year 1977 the traineeships program for graduate and specialized training in public health for professional personnel; and contains other provisions. S. 3716. P/S 9-20-72. (S. 3716 include the provisions of the following bills: S. 3752, P/S 8-16-72; S. 3858, P/S 8-18-72; S. 3762, P/S 8-17-72; and S. 3441, P/S 8-16-72.)

Health maintenance organizations

Authorizes \$4,895,400,000 for 3 years (fiscal years 1973-75) for support for health maintenance

nance organizations (serving large enrolled populations in urban areas with a comprehensive range of services at a single site), supplemental health maintenance organizations, health service organizations (operating primarily in rural areas), and area health education and service centers; authorizes planning grants to study the feasibility of developing or expanding health maintenance organizations, supplemental health maintenance organizations, and health service organizations, initial development grants to assist these organizations before they begin actual operation, construction grants and loans to assist them in constructing ambulatory health care facilities and meeting capital investment costs for transportation equipment (and also authorizes construction grants and loans to assist health service organizations to meet capital investment costs for communications equipment), and initial operating grants and loans to assist them in meeting operating deficits incurred during their first 3 years of operation; establishes an independent Commission on Quality Health Care Assurance to develop, establish, and encourage national systems for quality health care; establishes an arbitration program between patients and medical malpractice claims and health care providers certified by the Commission as maintaining approved internal quality control standards, and a Federal medical malpractice reinsurance program to be administered by the Commission; establishes a new Institute of Health Care Delivery within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out a multidisciplinary research and development program to improve the delivery of health care in the United States; and contains other provisions. S. 3327. P/S 9-20-72.

Health personnel

Amended the Public Health Service Act by establishing within the Public Health Service an officially titled National Health Service Corps; required the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to improve health care delivery and service in critical health manpower shortage areas; and contained other provisions. S. 3858. Public Law 92-

Lead based paint poisoning amendments

Extends the provisions of the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act; authorizes \$100 million annually for lead poisoning programs; authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to implement procedures to prohibit the use of lead-based paint in construction of Federal or Federally-assisted housing and in the manufacture of certain toys, furniture, and utensils; revises standards for the lead content in paint; and contains other provisions. S. 3080. P/S 6-14-72.

Multiple sclerosis

Established a National Commission on Multiple Sclerosis to be responsible for making a thorough study and investigation of current research in the field of multiple sclerosis and related neurological diseases to determine the most productive avenues of approach toward finding causes, cures, and treatment of multiple sclerosis, and contained other provisions. H.R. 15475. Public Law 92-

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1971

Amended the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 to permit persons within its purview to be enrolled in methadone maintenance programs as an additional mode of available treatment. H.R. 9323. Public Law 92-420.

National Cooley's Anemia Control Act

Established a national program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of and research in Cooley's anemia together with screening, counseling, and education programs, and authorized \$1 million per year

for fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975. H.R. 15474. Public Law 92-414.

National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972

Enlarged the authorities of the National Heart and Lung Institute of the National Institutes of Health in order to advance the national attack upon diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the lungs and blood; required the Director of the Institute, with the advice of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council, to develop a plan for a ten-point National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Disease Program to be coordinated with other relevant programs within the National Institutes of Health, and authorized the Director to acquire and maintain cardiovascular and pulmonary disease laboratories and other facilities necessary for the conduct of the program; authorized the Director to establish 15 research centers for cardiovascular diseases and 15 research centers for pulmonary diseases; and contained other provisions. S. 3323. Public Law 92-423.

National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases

Redesignated the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases as the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases; established within that Institute's presently existing advisory council a committee to advise the Director of the Institute on activities relating to digestive diseases; and provided a statutory authorization for the Director of the Institute to carry out intramural research, extramural research, and training in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of digestive diseases. H.R. 13591. Public Law 92-305.

National Institute on Aging

Amended title IV of the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment in the National Institutes of Health of a National Institute on Aging, for the conduct and support of biomedical, social, and behavioral research and training relating to the aging process and the diseases and other special problems and needs of the aged, and contained other provisions. H.R. 14424. Public Law 92-

National Sickle Cell Anemia Act

Established a national program to control, to conduct research, and to improve procedures in the treatment of persons suffering from, sickle cell trait or sickle cell anemia; authorized grants and contracts to public and nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or institutions to assist in establishing and operating voluntary sickle cell anemia screening and counseling programs; and contained other provisions. S. 2676. Public Law 92-294.

Nutrition program for the elderly

Amended the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize \$100 million for 1973 and \$150 million for fiscal year 1974 in grants to the States for establishing and operating nutrition projects to provide low cost, nutritionally sound meals to individuals 60 years of age or older and their spouses, provided such individuals fall within certain categories. S. 1163. Public Law 92-258.

Regulation of DES

Amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the administration of the drug diethylstilbestrol (DES) to any animal or to the feed of any animal intended for use as food, and contains other provisions. S. 2818. P/S 9-20-72.

Sudden infant death syndrome

Designates the search for a cause and cure for sudden infant death as one of the highest priorities of research activities in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; directs the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop,

publish, and distribute literature to educate the families stricken by this disease and the professionals who come in contact with it; and further directs the Secretary of HEW to work toward reliable statistical reporting of the disease throughout the nation and its inclusion in the International Classification of Disease. S.J. Res. 206. P/S 6-7-72.

HOUSING

Housing and urban development

Overhauls legislation involving the Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance program and the low-rent public housing program; contains a new block grant program to provide Federal assistance to localities for community development; establishes a new program of Federal grants to communities to help meet operating expenses of the Nation's mass transit systems; and contains other provisions. S. 3248. P/S 3-2-72.

Housing programs

Extended the authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to insure mortgages under the mortgage insurance programs of the Federal Housing Administration, and to provide authorizations necessary to continue certain other existing programs through June 30, 1973. H.J. Res. 1301. Public Law 92-

National housing goals

Empowers the Securities and Exchange Commission by rule, regulation, or order to authorize companies subject to the Act to construct, own, or operate Federally-assisted low and moderate income housing, either through investment in a housing subsidiary of the holding-company system or through investment in individual housing projects in which the National Housing Partnership, organized pursuant to Title IX of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, participates, and contains safeguards designed to regulate the extent and nature of this investment to assure protection of housing tenants and utility consumers and investors. S. 1991. P/S 7-21-72.

INDIANS

Assiniboine Indians of Montana judgment funds

Authorized the division and disposition of judgment funds awarded to the Assiniboine Tribes residing on the Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Reservations in Montana which have been appropriated, but cannot be used by the recipients of the award until authorized by Congress. S. 3230. Public Law 92-

Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes, Montana

Authorized division and disposition of judgment funds awarded to the Blackfeet Tribes of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana, and the Gros Ventre Tribe of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana. S. 671. Public Law 92-254.

Bridgeport Indian Colony, California

Declares that 20 acres of public domain in Mono County, California, are held in trust for the Bridgeport Indian Colony. S. 3113. P/S 9-19-72.

Burns Indian Colony, Oregon

Declared that 762 acres of Federal land be held in trust for the Burns Indian Colony, Oregon. H.R. 6318. Public Law 92-488.

Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma

Amended a 1967 statute which authorized the distribution and use of a judgment against the United States that was recovered in the Indian Claims Commission by the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma to change the age of majority for the purpose of distributing the judgment from 21 to 18. H.R. 6575. Public Law 92-439.

Coeur D'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to approve the sale, exchange, or encum-

branch of tribal lands and to sell or exchange individually owned trust lands or interests therein held in multiple ownership to other Indians if the sale or exchange is authorized by the owners of at least a majority of the interest in such lands. S. 345. Public Law 92-472.

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana

Authorized disposition of judgment funds awarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana. S. 602. Public Law 92-253.

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

Authorized disposition of judgment funds awarded to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and contained other provisions. H.R. 6291. Public Law 92-244.

Delaware Tribe

Authorized the distribution and use of a claims judgment recovered by the Delaware Tribe, to be divided between the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma. H.R. 14267. Public Law 92-456.

Fort Belknap Indian community trust land

Conveyed to the Fort Belknap Indian Community, Montana, the beneficial interest in 5 acres of federally owned land. H.R. 10702. Public Law 92-435.

Government actions regarding Indian tribes

Amended title 28 of the United States Code to extend for 90 days the time for commencing actions on behalf of an Indian tribe, band, or group. H.R. 15869. Public Law 92-353.

Havasupai Tribe

Authorized the distribution and use of a claims judgment recovered by the Havasupai Tribe. H.R. 9032. Public Law 92-438.

Indian actions

Amended section 2415 of title 28, United States Code, to provide that actions brought by the United States in behalf of tribes, bands, or groups of American Indians, or individual Indians with land in a trust or restricted status, for money damages which accrued on July 18, 1968, will not be barred until after 11 years from that date or until 2 years from a final administrative decision, whichever is later. H.R. 13825. Public Law 92-485.

Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946—Extension

Extended the life of the Indian Claims Commission for 5 years, from April 10, 1972, to April 10, 1977, and contained other provisions. H.R. 10390. Public Law 92-265.

Indian lands, New Mexico

Granted 99-year lease authority for trust or restricted Indian land in New Mexico that is located outside the boundaries of reservations. H.R. 7701. Public Law 92-431.

Indian Self-Determination Act

Authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and of Health, Education, and Welfare, upon the requests of the Indian tribes, to enter into contracts with tribal organizations so that they may plan, conduct, and administer projects under the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service, respectively; provides for grants to Indian tribal organizations for planning, training, and other activities specifically designed to make it possible for such organizations to enter into contracts; further authorizes the detail of personnel (including commissioned officers of the public health services) from the two Departments to assist the tribal organizations to fulfill their contract or grant responsibilities; and contains other provisions. S. 3157. P/S 8-2-72.

Jicarilla Apache Tribe, New Mexico

Authorized the use of a judgment of \$9,232,709 to the Jicarilla Apache Tribe in New

Mexico to be used, after payment of attorney fees and litigation expenses, for any purpose requested by the tribe and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. H.R. 9019. Public Law 92-295.

Kickapoo Indians of Kansas and Oklahoma

Authorized the division of five claims judgments between the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas and the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, and authorized the disposition of the funds after they are divided, and also the disposition of a sixth judgment recovered by the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma alone. H.R. 6797. Public Law 92-467.

Miami Tribes of Oklahoma and Indiana

Authorized disposition of judgment funds awarded to the Miami Tribes of Oklahoma and Indiana. H.R. 5199. Public Law 92-309.

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe

Transfers 28,700 acres of federally owned submarginal land on the White Earth Reservation in Mahanomen and Becker Counties, Minnesota, to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, with the title to be held in trust by the United States; provides protection to any person who may have a vested interest in the land; and contains other provisions. S. 1217. P/S 8-1-72.

Mississippi Sioux Indians

Authorized to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes of Sioux Indians the disposition of their share of judgment funds recovered by the Mississippi Sioux Indians. S. 1462. Public Law 92-

Modoc Point Unit, Oregon

Approved an order of the Secretary of the Interior which cancels \$76,302.29 in irrigation assessments against non-Indian lands in the Modoc Point Unit of the Klamath Indian Irrigation Project, plus accrued interest and penalties. H.R. 489. Public Law 92-379.

Nez Perce Indian Reservation

Limited the right to receive by devise or inheritance any interest in other trust or restricted property on the Nez Perce Reservations to persons who are enrolled members of the tribe with one-fourth degree or more blood of the tribe, such limitation not to apply however, unless the person who is precluded from inheriting is paid by the tribe the fair market value of the interest in the land. H.R. 10436. Public Law 92-443.

Osage Indians, Oklahoma

Authorized the distribution of a \$13,250,000 judgment recovered by the Osage Tribe of Oklahoma. H.R. 7093. Public Law 92-

Payson Band, Yavapai Apache Tribe

Provided for the selection of a village site, not to exceed 85 acres, in Tonto National Forest, Arizona, by the Payson Band subject to the approval of the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, which shall be held by the United States in trust as an Indian reservation for their use and benefit, and contained other provisions. H.R. 3337. Public Law 92-470.

Pueblo de Acoma Indians

Authorized the distribution and use of claims judgment recovered by the Indians of the Pueblo of Acoma. H.R. 10858. Public Law 92-462.

Pueblo of Cochiti Indians

Provides that all right, title, and interests of the United States in approximately 3,308 acres of federally owned land, acquired for school purposes, together with improvements thereon, will be held in trust by the United States for the Pueblo of Cochiti, subject to existing rights-of-way. S. 538. P/S 5-4-72.

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

Provided for the disposition of judgment funds in favor of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, as representatives of the Lemhi Tribe. S. 2478. Public Law 92-442.

Southern Ute Tribe

Authorized the Southern Ute Tribe, subject to the provisions of the tribal constitution, ordinances and resolutions adopted thereunder, to sell any land that is held by the United States in trust for the tribe or land subject to a restriction against alienation or taxation imposed by the United States, and that is not needed for Indian use. S. 1140. Public Law 92-312.

Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Community

Transferred 13,077 acres of federally owned submarginal land to the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Community with the title to be held in trust by the United States; provided protection to any person who may have a vested interest in the land; directed the Indian Claims Commission to determine the extent to which the value of the beneficial interest conveyed should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission; and reserved all mineral interests in the land to the United States. S. 722. Public Law 92-480.

Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Limited the right to receive by devise or inheritance any interest in trust or restricted property on the Warm Springs Reservation to persons who are enrolled members of the Confederated Tribes, such not to apply, however, unless the person who is precluded from inheriting is paid by the tribes the fair market value of the interest in the land. H.R. 5721. Public Law 92-377.

Walker River Indian Reservation, Nev.

Amends the act of August 9, 1955, as amended, by authorizing leases on the Walker River Reservation for a period up to 99 years for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, or business purposes and for farming purposes which require the making of substantial investment in the improvement of the land for the growing of specialized crops. S. 953. P/S 5-11-72.

Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon

Placed in trust, for the use and benefit of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the lands and improvements on approximately 60,660 acres of the 61,360 acres of federally owned national forest land comprising the area known as the "McQuinn Strip." S. 2969. Public Law 92-427.

Yankton Sioux Tribe

Provided for the disposition of funds to pay a judgment of \$1,250,000 against the United States that was recovered by the Yankton Sioux Tribe in the Indian Claims Commission; stated that such money has been appropriated but may not be used until authorizing legislation has been enacted and contained other provisions. H.R. 7742. Public Law 92-468.

Yavapai Apache Tribe

Authorized the distribution and use of a claims judgment recovered by the Yavapai Apache Tribe. H.R. 8694. Public Law 92-461.

INTERNATIONAL

Agreements with Portugal and Bahrain

Stated the sense of the Senate that any agreement with Portugal or Bahrain for military bases or foreign assistance should be submitted as a treaty to the Senate for advice and consent. S. Res. 214. Senate adopted 3-3-72.

American-Mexican Boundary Treaty Act of 1972

Authorized the appropriation of such funds as may be necessary to carry out the United States part of the Treaty resolving boundary differences between the United States and Mexico, and contained other provisions. H.R. 15461. Public Law 92-

Arctic winter games authorization

Authorizes the appropriation of \$250,000 to the Secretary of Commerce to assist in financing the Arctic Winter Games which are scheduled to be held in Alaska in 1974 and which are hosted for the first time by the United States, and provides for the disbursement of these funds under such conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate. S. 2988. P/S 5-15-72.

Asian Development Bank—U.S. contributions

Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in his capacity as U.S. Governor of the Bank, to agree to a U.S. contribution of \$100 million in two installments to the Bank's Consolidated Special Funds; authorized appropriations therefor of \$50 million and \$40 million for fiscal years 1972 and 1973, respectively; required the President to instruct the U.S. Executive Director of the Bank to vote against any loan to any country which expropriates property; and contained other provisions. S. 749. Public Law 92-245.

Atlantic Union Delegation

Creates a delegation of 18 eminent U.S. citizens authorized to organize and participate in a convention composed of similar delegations from "such North Atlantic Treaty parliamentary democracies as desire to join in the enterprise." S.J. Res. 217. P/S 10-4-72.

Cancer research

Authorized the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the annual payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the International Agency for Research on Cancer, except that in no event shall this payment in any year exceed 16 percent of all contributions assessed Participating Members for that year. H.J. Res. 1257. Public Law 92-494.

Diplomatic privileges and immunities to the mission of the European communities

Authorized the President to extend or enter into an agreement extending to the mission of the Commission of the European Communities and its members the same privileges and immunities now enjoyed by diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C. S. 2700. Public Law 92-.

Foreign aid authorization

Authorized for fiscal year 1972 \$1,518,000-000 for military assistance and for fiscal year 1973 \$984 million for economic and humanitarian assistance; imposed a ceiling of \$341 million on funds which may be obligated in or for Cambodia in fiscal year 1972 and put a ceiling of 200 on the number of American civilian and military government personnel in Cambodia; and contained other provisions. S. 2819. Public Law 92-226.

Foreign Assistance Act of 1972

Authorizes \$1,822.5 million for fiscal year 1973 for military and related assistance programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended; authorizes \$685 million for security supporting assistance, of which \$85 million is earmarked for Israel; \$435 million for foreign military credit sales and sets an aggregate ceiling thereon of \$600 million; and \$600 million for grant military assistance; authorizes \$100 million for refugee relief in Bangladesh; requires that future agreements with foreign governments relating to U.S. overseas military installation be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent; imposes a \$275 million ceiling for fiscal year 1973 on U.S. obligations for or on the behalf of Cambodia, excluding the cost of U.S. air operations and South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia; prohibits U.S. Government military assistance or sales to South Asian nations, except for training assistance; raises the annual ceiling on military assistance, credit sales, and ship loans to Latin America to \$150 million; requires specific authorization for the financing of

any foreign forces operating in Thailand; and contains other provisions. H.R. 16029. P/H 8-10-72. P/S amended 9-26-72. In conference.

Hague and Rome conferences

Eliminated the ceiling of \$25,000 a year on U.S. contributions to the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law and provided in lieu thereof for an authorization of such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed, in any one year, 7 percent of all expenses of the Conference or the Institute apportioned among their respective members for that year; deleted language which authorized the payment from this sum of all other necessary expenses incident to U.S. participation in these bodies, such expenses to be funded in the future from the Department of State's regular appropriations for international conferences and contingencies. H.R. 11948. Public Law 92-.

Industrial property protection

Deleted the present \$15,000 a year ceiling on U.S. contributions to the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property and provides instead for the authorization of such sums as may be necessary for the U.S. contribution except that in no event shall this payment for any year exceed 4.5 percent of all the expenses of the Bureau apportioned among its members that year; and changed the name of the bureau from "International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property" to that of "International Bureau of Intellectual Property" in accordance with the provisions of the World Intellectual Property Convention of 1967. H.J. Res. 984. Public Law 92-.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—U.S. contributions

Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury in his capacity as U.S. Governor of the IDB to pay to the Fund for Special Operations the second and third installments of \$450 million each for U.S. contributions; authorized appropriations therefor; required the President to instruct the U.S. Executive Director of the Bank to vote against any loan to any country which expropriates property; and contained other provisions. S. 748. Public Law 92-246.

International bridges

Gave the consent of Congress to agreements to be made by States, or subdivisions thereof, relating to the construction of bridges over international boundaries; authorized the executive branch in appropriate cases to give final approval to such agreements; and gave advance consent to the construction of such bridges, subject to numerous conditions and approvals. H.R. 15577. Public Law 92-434.

International Coffee Agreement, 1968—Extension

Extended the authority of the President to October 1, 1973, to carry out and enforce certain provisions of the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1968. H.R. 8293. Public Law 92-262.

International Development Association (IDA)—U.S. contributions

Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in his capacity as the U.S. Governor of the Association, to contribute to the IDA three annual installments of \$320 million each; authorized appropriations therefor; required the President to instruct the U.S. Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the IDA to vote against a loan for any country which expropriates property; and contained other provisions. S. 2010. Public Law 92-247.

International standards

Provides some Government funding of United States participation in international engineering and industrial standardization

activities; assures greater Governmental participation in the review of such activities to make certain that they are in the public interest; provides wider representation of all affected groups in the United States in the development of voluntary international standards; and encourages the use of international voluntary standards and standards assurance systems within the United States where it is in the public interest to do so. S. 1798. P/S 7-19-72.

Interpol dues

Substituted \$80,000 for the present statutory ceiling of \$28,500 on the total annual dues authorized to be paid for membership of the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and authorized payment of \$55,000 to meet the unpaid balance of dues for calendar years 1970 and 1971, which have not been paid because of the existing \$28,500 ceiling. H.R. 11350. Public Law 92-380.

Inventors' certificates

Implements the provisions of the Stockholm revision of the Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property, to which the United States is a party, so that an application for an inventor's certificate filed in a foreign country where applicants have the option to apply either for a patent or for an inventor's certificate, which is later filed in this country, will be a given right of priority over other applications in the same manner as a patent application. H.R. 5237. Public Law 92-.

North Pacific Fisheries Act

Made the North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954 complete in itself, by setting out at length certain provisions of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 now incorporated by reference; substituted references to the Secretary of Commerce for reference to the Secretary of the Interior; and contained other provisions relating to the appointment of commissioners to international fishery commissions. H.R. 9501. Public Law 92-471.

Olympic games

Extended the good wishes of the Senate to the citizens of Japan and the participants of the Eleventh Winter Olympic Games and affirmed the Senate's support for the designation of Denver as host city for the Twelfth Winter Games in 1976. S. Res. 246. Senate adopted 1-31-72.

Polar bears

Requests the President to seek to negotiate a treaty or other appropriate arrangement with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada, Denmark, Norway, and any other interested nations calling for immediate and appropriate action to preserve and protect the polar bear. H.J. Res. 1268. P/H 9-19-72. P/S amended 10-6-72.

POW-MIA'S

Expresses the sense of Congress that all parties to the Geneva Convention should join with the United States in exercising every appropriate action to cause the Government of North Vietnam to abide by the provisions of the Geneva Convention and to agree to an arrangement for the rapid exchange of all prisoners of war. S. Con. Res. 97. Senate adopted 9-27-72.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty

Authorized \$36 million for fiscal year 1972 to the Department of State for grants to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. S. 18. Public Law 92-264.

Authorized \$38,520,000 for fiscal year 1973 to the Department of State for grants to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. S. 3645. Public Law 92-394.

Recognition of Bangladesh

Expressed the sense of the Congress that the President should recognize Bangladesh as an independent foreign country and rec-

ognize its Government. S. Con. Res. 55. Senate adopted 3-21-72.

South Pacific Commission

Replaced the dollar ceiling of \$250,000 a year on U.S. contributions to the South Pacific Commission by an authorization of such sums as may be necessary to meet the U.S. share of all expenses apportioned among participating Governments, but not to exceed 20 percent of the total assessed contributions. H.J. Res. 1211. Public Law 92-490.

Spokane Expo 1974

Authorized Federal participation in the Spokane 1974 Exposition; authorized the President to appoint a Commissioner for the Federal pavilion; and authorized \$11.5 million to cover the cost of U.S. participation in the Exposition. S. 4022. Public Law 92-490.

State-USIA authorizations

Authorized a total of \$1,001,130,000 (\$648,354,000 for the Department of State—of which \$85 million is specified for use by Israel to assist in the migration of Soviet refugees; \$200,249,000 for the U.S. Information Agency; \$22 million for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; \$88,027,000 for the Peace Corps; and \$42.5 million for use by the President for international narcotics control); created a commission to make a long-range, in-depth study of the governmental mechanism and programs for the making and conduct of foreign policy; prohibited distribution of U.S. Information materials to the U.S. public except for the publication "Problems in Communism"; established the position of Under Secretary of State; required Senate approval of persons given the personal rank of Ambassador or Minister; encouraged more candid testimony to Congressional committees by witnesses from the foreign affairs agencies; and contained other provisions. H.R. 14734. Public Law 92-352.

Strategic Arms Limitation Interim Agreement

Authorized the President to approve an interim agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive weapons; urged the President to seek a future treaty that would not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to those provided for the Soviet Union; and contained other provisions. H.J. Res. 1227. Public Law 92-448.

Terrorists

Requests the President to consider the suspension of U.S. aid to and the imposition of economic and other sanctions against any nation which provides sanctuary for terrorists. S. Con. Res. 100. S. adopted 9-28-72.

Treaties

ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) Treaty With the Soviet Union

Limits the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems to two designated areas in each country, and at a low level. Ex. L, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 8-3-72.

Agreement with Brazil Concerning Shrimp

Restricts the number of U.S.-flag vessels which may fish in the designated area during a single season to 325 shrimp boats; limits to 160 boats the number allowed to fish in the area at one time; requires U.S. vessels to register with a United States agency and to carry a permit to fish; provides that the U.S. give \$200,000 to Brazil to aid Brazil in its enforcement responsibilities; and further provides that the U.S. compensate Brazil in the amount of \$100 for each day a U.S. shrimp vessel is under the control of Brazilian enforcement authorities due to a violation of this agreement. Ex. P, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 10-3-72.

Aircraft Sabotage Convention

Requires the extradition or prosecution of persons who commit acts of sabotage or

otherwise destroy aircraft or who endanger the safe flight of an aircraft by damaging it or destroying or damaging air navigation facilities. Ex. T, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 10-3-72.

Amendment to statute of International Atomic Energy Agency

Increases the membership of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency from 25 to 35 or 35 members, for the purpose of achieving more equitable representation on the Board for the countries of the lesser developed regions as well as to increase the representation of countries most advanced in the technology of atomic energy. Ex. C, 92d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to 3-17-72.

Convention establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology

Established an International Organization of Legal Metrology, to promote international cooperation in the field of legal metrology which deals with standards for instruments and measurement techniques involved in the legal determination of quantity and quality. Ex. I, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 8-11-72.

Convention for the safety of life at sea amendments

Requires that specified navigational equipment be carried aboard certain vessels; specifies conditions of operation that must be met by vessels using automatic pilots; requires that all ships subject to the Convention carry adequate and up-to-date nautical publications; and improves the requirements for firemen's outfits and personal equipment in cargo ships as well as requirements for lifebuoys, life jackets, radio installations and shipborne navigational equipment. Ex. O, 92d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to 10-3-72.

Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects

Provides reasonable assurance of the payment of fair and prompt compensation in the event that a space object of a State causes injury or damage to the citizens of another State. Ex. M, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 6, 1972.

Convention on Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters

Makes the employment of letters of request a principal means of obtaining evidence abroad; improves the means for securing evidence abroad by increasing the powers of consuls and by introducing in the civil law world, on a limited basis, the concept of commissioners; provides means for securing evidence in the form needed by the court where the action is pending; and reserves all more favorable and less restrictive practices arising from internal law, internal rules of procedure and bilateral or multilateral conventions. Ex. A, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 6-13-72.

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

Designed for the purpose of combating the increasing illegal international trade in national art treasures, which in some countries has led to wholesale pillaging. Ex. B, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 8-11-72.

Convention To Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism

Condemns crimes of violence against officials of foreign states and international organizations as common crimes regardless of the motive for which they were committed; and thus excludes such crimes, for purposes of extradition and asylum, from being treated as political offenses for which diplomatic or territorial asylum is often extended. Ex. D, 92d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to 6-12-72.

Extradition treaty with Argentina

Lists 30 extraditable offenses, including those relating to narcotics and aircraft hijacking; permits extradition in the case of conspiracy to commit any of the offenses mentioned; provides that if one of the parties refuses to extradite a national of the other party, then that party is obliged to undertake to try the individual requested when the offense is punishable under its own laws and it has appropriate jurisdiction; provides for judicial cooperation in criminal matters by the execution of letters rogatory; and contains other provisions. Ex. F, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 6-13-72.

International Plant Protection Convention

Promotes international cooperation in controlling pests and diseases of plants and plant products and in preventing their introduction and spread across international boundaries. Ex. D, 84th-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 6-12-72.

Partial revision of the radio regulations relating to space telecommunications

Revises the Radio Regulations in regard to the use of space telecommunication techniques, radio frequency allocations, technical criteria, and administrative procedures. Ex. E, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 6-13-72.

Protocol to amend the single convention on narcotic drugs

Provides for a three-fold approach to the problem of preventing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and the abuse of those drugs: (1) by strengthening the international control machinery to enable it more effectively to uncover and curb both the excess and the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, as well as the illicit production, manufacture, and trafficking in narcotic drugs; (2) by expanding the provisions of existing bilateral extradition treaties with a view to assuring that offenders of narcotic laws will find no haven from prosecution; and (3) by establishing guidelines for avoiding drug abuse and for the treatment of individuals. Ex. J, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 9-18-72.

Protocol to Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention

Provides a more expeditious method of amending the 1949 International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries by allowing amendments to the convention to enter into force 120 days after the approval of only three-fourths of the contracting government unless a contracting government files an objection within 90 days of the date of notification by the depositary government. Ex. C, 92d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to 10-3-72.

Seabed Arms Control Treaty

Provides that the parties undertake not to implant or emplace nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the outer limit of a "seabed zone" as defined therein. Ex. H, 92d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to 2-15-72.

Tax Convention with Norway

Replaces an income-tax convention with Norway of June 13, 1949, as modified and supplemented by a supplementary convention of July 10, 1958. Ex. D, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 8-11-72.

Treaty with Honduras on the Swan Islands

Settles long-standing differences between the United States and Honduras resulting from their conflicting claims to the Swan Islands. Ex. H, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 6-12-72.

Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, together with two related protocols

Makes limited compulsory licensing systems available for the benefit of developing

countries with respect to translations and reproductions in order to satisfy their practical needs for ready access to literary, scientific, and artistic works, without weakening the structure and scope of copyright protection presently offered by the developed countries under the two multilateral conventions on copyright, the Universal Copyright Convention and the Berne Convention (to which the United States is not a party). Ex. G, 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to 8-14-72.

U.N. fund for environment

Expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (June 5-16, 1972) should urge the establishment of a \$100 million U.N. Voluntary Fund for the Environment. S. Con. Res. 82. S. adopted 6-12-72.

LABOR

Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971

Extended for six months the time periods during which unemployed individuals may receive the emergency unemployment compensation payable under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971 and provided for the financing of the payments to be made during the extended time periods through an increase in the Federal unemployment tax. H.R. 15587. Public Law 92-329.

Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act

Provided the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with a court enforcement method for enforcing the rights of workers who have been subjected to unlawful employment practices; expanded the coverage of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 from those employers and labor organizations having 25 or more employees or members to those having 15 or more one year after the date of enactment and expanded the coverage to include employees of educational institutions and most employees of State and local governments; and contained other provisions. H.R. 1746. Public Law 92-261.

Extended unemployment compensation

Amends the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act to permit additional payment of benefits under the Act; amends the Tariff Schedules to permit the importation of upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins; and suspends the tariff on istle fiber for another three years. H.R. 640. P/H 11-17-71. P/S amended 10-14-72. A similar unemployment compensation provision is contained in Public Law 92- , H.R. 16810, Public Debt Limitation.

Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1972

Extends minimum wage coverage to Federal, State, and local government employees, certain farmworkers, and domestic employees in private homes, except babysitters; increases the minimum wage in steps to \$2.20 an hour as follows: for nonagricultural workers covered prior to 1966, \$2.00 during the first two years from the effective date of the Act, \$2.20 thereafter; for nonagricultural workers covered by the 1966 and 1972 amendment, \$1.80 during the first year, \$2.00 the second year, \$2.20 thereafter; for agricultural workers, \$1.60 the first year, \$1.80 the second year, \$2.00 the third year, and \$2.20 thereafter; provides for the gradual achievement of minimum wage parity for workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands with workers on the mainland; repeals or modifies a number of the minimum wage and overtime exemptions in present law; contains new agricultural child labor provisions, including a prohibition of the employment of children under age 12 in agriculture except on their parents' farms; and contains other provisions. H.R. 7130. (S. 1861). P/H 5-11-72. P/S amended 7-20-72. H. refused to appoint conferees.

Interstate Environment Compact Act of 1972

Permits the States involved to establish with the necessary authority, including capability to incur debt and sell bonds, to implement existing and future water pollution requirements without the lengthy delay often associated with usual compact approval, and contains other provisions. S. 907. P/S 3-1-72. Longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation

Amended the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act in order to upgrade the benefits, extend coverage to protect additional workers, provide a specified cause of action for damages against third parties, and to promulgate necessary administrative reforms. S. 2318. Public Law 92- . Manpower Development and Training Act Amendment of 1972

Extended the Manpower Development and Training Act for 1 year and deleted the existing provision in the Act of 1962 which prohibits the further disbursement of funds under that act after December 30, 1972 (6 months after the act's expiration date of June 30, 1972), in order to enable MDTA contracts to continue to make commitments extending over the period of a full year in accordance with past practices. S. 3054. Public Law 92-277.

Railroad retirement annuities

Provided a 20 percent temporary increase in railroad retirement annuities, with respect to annuities accruing after August, 1972, and scheduled to expire on June 30, 1973; made technical amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937; and contained other provisions. H.R. 15927. President Nixon vetoed 10-4-72. Senate, and House passed over veto 10-4-72. Public Law 92-460.

Rehabilitation Act

Continues and expands rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals; emphasizes services for the severely handicapped, and, research and development of innovative rehabilitation techniques and devices; provides a statutory basis for the Rehabilitation Services Administration; establishes an Office for the Handicapped within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; creates a Federal Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees; creates an Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, and a National Commission on Transportation and Housing; and contains other provisions. H.R. 8395. Public Law 92- . Service Contract Act amendments

Provided assurance that employees working for service contractors under a collective bargaining agreement will have wages and fringe benefits under a new service contract no lower than those under their current agreement; required the Secretary of Labor to take into account in determining the prevailing rate, wage and fringe benefit increases provided for by prospective increases in collective bargaining agreements; required the Secretary of Labor to consider wage board rates in determining the rates for service contract employees; and contained other provisions. H.R. 15376. Public Law 92-473.

West coast dock strike

Provided a procedure for settlement of the dispute on the Pacific coast and Hawaii among certain shippers and associated employers and certain employees, by providing for the appointment of a board of arbitration to make a determination of all issues in the dispute, which will be final and binding on the parties, subject only to judicial review in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth District; and contained other provisions. S.J. Res. 197. Public Law 92-235.

MEMORIALS, TRIBUTES, AND MEDALS

AHEPA

Expressed the congratulations of the Senate to the Order of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. S. Res. 331. Senate adopted 7-26-72.

Allen J. Ellender

Expresses the profound sorrow and deep regret of the Senate on the announcement of the death of the late Senator and President Pro Tempore Allen J. Ellender. S. Res. 332. Senate adopted 7-27-72.

Allen J. Ellender Fellowships

Honored the late Honorable Allen J. Ellender, by providing the opportunity for participation, in his name, by students of limited economic means and their teachers in the program supported by the Close Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., a public affairs program. S.J. Res. 265. Public Law 92- . American Public Health Association

Extended the greetings and felicitations of the Congress to the American Public Health Association on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. H. Con. Res. 710. House adopted 10-12-72. Senate adopted 10-14-72.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commemorative Medals

Authorized the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to utilize the facilities of the Bureau of the Mint on a fully reimbursable basis to strike a series of commemorative national medals, including a medal commemorating the year 1776 and its significance to American independence and a maximum of 13 separate medals commemorating historical events of great importance recognized nationally as milestones in the continuing progress of the United States. H.R. 7987. Public Law 92-228.

Arlington House

Restored to the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery its original historical name, followed by the explanatory memorial phrase, so that it shall be known as Arlington House, the Robert E. Lee Memorial. H.R. 10595. Public Law 92-333.

Attempted assassination of George C. Wallace

Deplores and condemns the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace and extends the sympathy and best wishes of all Members of Congress, the Vice-President and the President to the Wallace family. S.J. Res. 234. Public Law 92-299.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial

Provided that the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, be designated as the National Memorial in Honor of Benjamin Franklin effective upon the conclusion of an agreement between the governing body of the Franklin Institute and the Secretary of the Interior. S.J. Res. 221. Public Law 92- . Chapel of the Astronauts

Authorized the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to convey for fair market value to the Chapel of the Astronauts, Inc., a nonprofit Florida corporation, not to exceed 7 acres of unimproved land at the John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA, in Florida, for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining a public facility for worship or meditation and a memorial to our Astronauts. H.R. 11487. Public Law 92-227.

Congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers

Extended to the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers a cordial welcome to the United States on the occasion of the 25th meeting of that organization, which is to be held in Washington, D.C., from August 7

through August 13, 1972. S. Con. Res. 73. Senate adopted 6-30-72. House adopted 7-27-72.

Dickinson College

Extends the greetings and congratulations of the Congress to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on its 200th anniversary. S. Con. Res. 90. Senate adopted 9-21-72. H. adopted 10-4-72.

Eisenhower Memorial

Provides that 10 percent of the proceeds of the sale of minted proof dollar coins bearing the likeness of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower be granted to Eisenhower College to provide additional endowment and additional facilities and equipment for the college. S. 2987. P-S 6-8-72.

Estes Dam and Lake

Renamed the Mineola Dam and Lake as the "Carl L. Estes Dam and Lake." H.R. 16804. Public Law 92-

Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior, upon the request of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, to participate in the planning and design of an appropriate memorial to the late President, and authorized such sums as may be necessary therefor. H.J. Res. 812. Public Law 92-332.

George William Andrews Lock and Dam

Named the Columbia lock and dam, Chat-tahoochee River, Alabama, in honor of the late Honorable George William Andrews. H.R. 12488. Public Law 92-229.

Girls Scouts of America

Commended the Girl Scouts of the United States, during the week of March 12 through 18, on the occasion of their 60th birthday for a progressive spirit and lasting contribution to the social welfare of this Nation. S. Res. 259. Senate adopted 2-21-72.

Harry S. Truman

Extends the greetings and warm wishes of the Congress on the occasion of former President Harry S. Truman's eighty-eighth birthday, and expresses the gratitude and appreciation of the Congress to President Truman for his many years of distinguished service to the people of the United States and of the world. S. Con. Res. 78. Senate adopted 4-19-72. House adopted 4-20-72.

India

Extends the congratulations and best wishes of the U.S. Congress to the Parliament and people of India on the occasion of India's 25th anniversary as an independent, democratic nation. S. Res. 354. Senate adopted 8-15-72.

Israeli Olympians Tragedy

Expressed profound sorrow and deep alarm over the events surrounding the killing of 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team participating in the Twentieth Olympiad at Munich and condemns such actions as inimical to the interests and aspirations of the civilized world; extended, on behalf of the Senate, its deepest sympathy to the people of Israel and the families of those killed and resolved that means be sought whereby the civilized world may cut off contact with any peoples or any nation giving sanctuary, support, sympathy, aid, or comfort to such acts of murder and barbarism. S. Res. 358. S. adopted 9-6-72.

J. Edgar Hoover

Expressed the sense of the Congress that the body of J. Edgar Hoover should lie in state in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol. H. Con. Res. 600. House adopted 5-2-72. Senate adopted 5-2-72.

J. Edgar Hoover Building

Designates the Federal Bureau of Investigation Building now under construction in Washington, D.C., the "J. Edgar Hoover Building." S. 3568. P-S 5-25-72.

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Jim Thorpe Medals

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Jim Thorpe Athletic Award Committee, Yale, Okla., not more than six gold medals and not more than 50,000 duplicate medals in bronze in recognition of the outstanding achievements of Jim Thorpe as an athlete and as a great American, such medals not to be minted after December 31, 1973. S. 1973. P-S 7-18-72.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, Wyoming

Authorized the establishment and designation of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, to extend from West Thumb in Yellowstone National Park to the south entrance of Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming. S. 3159. Public Law 92-404.

Kosciusko National Memorial

Established the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National memorial in the State of Pennsylvania to include the Philadelphia home of General Kosciuszko, a Polish patriot and soldier whose genius as a military engineer contributed materially to the success of the American Revolution. S. 1973. Public Law 92-

Law enforcement officers

Requested that on Law Day, May 1, 1972, special emphasis be given in tribute to law enforcement officers. S.J. Res. 169. Public Law 92-282.

Miller-Sweeney Bridge

Named a bridge across a portion of Oakland Harbor, California, the "George P. Miller-Leland W. Sweeney Bridge", H.R. 13158. Public Law 92-

Perry's Victory and International Memorial

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain needed lands at the existing memorial site commemorating the Battle of Lake Erie, and redesignated the area as Perry's Victory and International Memorial. H.R. 9554. Public Law 92-

Russell and Dirksen Senate Office Buildings

Designated the Old Senate Office Building as the "Richard Brevard Russell Office Building" and the New Senate Office Building as the "Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building." S. Res. 296. Senate adopted 10-11-72.

Seabees Memorial

Authorized the Seabee Memorial Association, Inc., to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia, or its environs, in honor and commemoration of the Seabees of the U.S. Navy, and contained other provisions. H.J. Res. 55. Public Law 92-422.

Springer Lake

Named the Oakley Reservoir on the Sangamon River at Decatur, Illinois, the "William L. Springer Lake." H.R. 17038. Public Law 92-

Thomas Jefferson University

Provided that the Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is recognized as the first university in the United States to bear the full name of the third President of the United States. S.J. Res. 199. Public Law 92-

U.S. Frigate "Constellation" Medal

Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and to furnish to the Constellation Committee of the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Inc., not more than 100,000 medals in honor of the 175th anniversary of the launching of the U.S. frigate Constellation, the first ship in the U.S. Navy. S. 2499. Public Law 92-384.

NATURAL RESOURCES—ENVIRONMENT

Aldo Leopold Wilderness, N. Mex.

Designates approximately 189,000 acres of the Gila National Forest, New Mexico, as the

Aldo Leopold Wilderness. S. 3256. P-S 9-19-72.

Amistad National Recreational Area, Texas

Authorizes the establishment of a 65,000-acre national recreation area in southwest Texas, comprising that portion of the Amistad Reservoir and adjacent lands on the Rio Grande, Devils, and Pecos Rivers in the United States. S. 1295. P-S 5-25-72.

Arkansas land conveyance

Authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to release a condition in a conveyance of certain lands in the State of Arkansas to the Arkansas State Game and Fish Commission which requires the land to be used for public purposes. H.R. 5404. Public Law 92-319.

Bald eagle protection

Increased the protection afforded bald and golden eagles by strengthening the penalties imposed for violations of the Bald Eagle Protection Act, and contained other provisions. H.R. 12186. Public Law 92-

Buffalo National River, Arkansas

Established the Buffalo National River in the State of Arkansas, said area to include not more than 95,730 acres. S. 7. Public Law 92-237.

Cache National Forest, Utah

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire certain lands in the watershed of the Middle Fork of the Ogden River in Utah to maintain and conserve the water quality, scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, and other natural environmental values of the area through multiple-use management. S. 2762. P-S 9-19-72.

Carson and Santa Fe National Forests, New Mexico

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange approximately 1,060 acres in the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests, New Mexico, for approximately 310 acres of private land in the Piedra Lumbre Grant, New Mexico. H.R. 10857. Public Law 92-474.

Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, Florida

Designated as wilderness approximately 375 acres of the Cedar Keys Wildlife Refuge in the State of Florida. H.R. 736. Public Law 92-364.

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

Established a national program for the management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the land and water resources of the Nation's coastal zones; authorized Federal grants-in-aid to coastal states for up to 66 2/3 percent of the cost of establishing and administering coastal zone management programs; authorized Federal grants to States for up to 50 percent of the cost of acquisition, development and operation of estuarine sanctuaries; and contained other provisions. S. 3507. Public Law 92-

Commercial Fisheries Research

Extended programs under the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 an additional 5 years, until June 30, 1978, and increased the authorization therefor to \$1.5 million annually. S. 3524. Public Law 92-

Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia

Established the Cumberland Island National Seashore off the coast of Georgia, to consist of approximately 39,500 acres but not to exceed 40,500 acres within the boundaries of the seashore; authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the seashore and to acquire not more than 100 acres for access to an administrative site on the mainland; authorized a Cumberland Island Parkway on the mainland; and contained other provisions. S. 2411. Public Law 92-

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

Increases the authorization for funds for land acquisition for the Delaware National Recreation Area; waives the application of the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 if property owners decide to retain possessory interests to which the act entitles them under the "Cape Cod formula;" and contains other provisions. H.R. 13396. P-H 10-13-72. P-S amended 10-14-72.

Eagle Cap Wilderness, Oregon

Provided for adding approximately 72,420 acres of the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests to the 220,000-acre Eagle Cap Wilderness, located in the northeastern section of the State of Oregon, which was established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. S. 493. Public Law 92-.

Flat Tops Wilderness, Colorado

Designates approximately 202,000 acres in the Routt and White River National Forests, in the State of Colorado, as wilderness. S. 1441. P-S 10-10-72.

Flood control—Rivers and harbors

Authorized construction of navigation, beach erosion control, flood control, multiple purpose and related projects on which favorable recommendations have been made by the Chief of Engineers. S. 4018. Public Law 92-.

Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming

Established the Fossil Butte National Monument in the State of Wyoming to consist of 8,200 acres. S. 141. Public Law 92-.

Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish in the vicinity of Metropolitan New York City the Gateway National Recreation Area. S. 1852. Public Law 92-.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah and Arizona

Provided for the establishment of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Arizona and Utah to comprise approximately 1,285,310 acres of land and water. S. 27. Public Law 92-.

Golden Eagle Passport Program

Continued the "Golden Eagle Passport" annual permit for entrance to designated units of the national park system and to certain other national recreation areas, and contained other provisions. S. 1893. Public Law 92-347.

Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area, California

Established the Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties, California, to consist of approximately 34,000 acres. H.R. 16444. Public Law 92-.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana

Established the Grant-Kohrs cattle ranch as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana, to preserve an example of a working cattle ranch commemorating the role of the cattleman in American history. S. 2166. Public Law 92-406.

Great Dismal Swamp

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the Great Dismal Swamp and the Dismal Swamp Canal in the States of Virginia and North Carolina to determine the feasibility and desirability of protecting and preserving this area. S. 2441. Public Law 92-478.

Gulf Island National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi

Amended the existing law which created the Gulf Islands National Seashore by increasing the land acquisition acreage on the

Mississippi mainland from 135 to 400 acres and by increasing the amount authorized for land acquisition by \$342,000; and increased the development ceiling for the seashore by \$2,995,000. S. 3153. Public Law 92-275.

Gunboat "Cairo"

Provided for the display for the benefit and education of the visiting public of a partial restoration of the original gunboat in a visitor-center type construction near the National Cemetery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi. S. 1475. Public Law 92-483.

Hohokam Pima National Monument, Arizona

Established the Hohokam Pima National Monument in the vicinity of the Snaketown Archeological Site, Arizona, to protect, preserve, and interpret the nationally significant cultural remains of the ancient Hohokam Indian Community in the Gila River Indian Reservation. H.R. 8756. Public Law 92-.

Honokohau National Historical Landmark

Authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to study the area of the Honokohau National Historical Landmark for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system in the area, and contained other provisions. H.R. 11774. Public Law 92-346.

Indian Peaks Area

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to review as to its suitability for preservation as wilderness the area of approximately 71,000 acres commonly known as the Indian Peaks Area in the State of Colorado west of Denver. S. 1198. Public Law 92-.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Increases from \$27.9 million to \$32.6 million the amount authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of land for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. S. 3811. P-S 8-16-72.

Interstate compact to conserve oil and gas

Consented to an extension and renewal of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. S.J. Res. 72. Public Law 92-322.

Irrigation systems

Amended the existing reclamation distribution system loan program to include irrigation drainage works and municipal and industrial water supply works within the provisions of the act and to delete the requirement for the transfer of title of lands to the United States for the duration of the loan. H.R. 9198. Public Law 92-487.

Jellyfish control

Authorized appropriations to carry out jellyfish control programs until the close of fiscal year 1977. H.R. 1604. Public Law 92-.

Kansas-Nebraska Big Blue River Compact

Gave congressional consent to a compact between Kansas and Nebraska which will divide the waters of the Big and Little Blue Rivers, promote the orderly development of these waters, and reduce pollution. H.R. 8116. Public Law 92-308.

Klamath Indian Forest, Oregon

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase the Klamath Indian Forest lands in the State of Oregon for \$51,954,709, subject to adjustment for growth and cutting, prior to June 30, 1973, until which time the Secretary may accept or reject the first offer of sale. S. 3594. P-S 8-17-72.

Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

Conveyed to the Lac Du Flambeau Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin the beneficial interest in 40 acres of Federal land. H.R. 2185. Public Law 92-441.

Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act

Establishes a national land use policy to assist the States to more effectively exercise their constitutional responsibilities for land

use planning and management through the development and implementation of State land use programs designed to achieve economically and environmentally sound land uses; establishes a grant-in-aid program to assist the States to develop and implement the State land use programs; establishes reasonable and flexible Federal requirements to give guidance to the States in developing their land use programs and to condition certain Federal assistance on the establishment and implementation of adequate State land use programs; establishes the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior to administer the grant-in-aid program, to review the State land use programs, and to assist the coordination of Federal activities with the State land use programs; develops and maintains a national policy with respect to federally conducted and federally assisted projects having land use implications; and coordinates planning and management of Federal lands and planning and management of adjacent non-Federal lands and planning and management of adjacent non-Federal lands. S. 632. P-S 9-19-72.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, California

Provided for the creation and administration of a 78,982 acre wilderness area in the Lassen Volcanic National Park, California. H.R. 10655. Public Law 92- (On October 2, the Senate passed an identical bill, S. 667).

Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.

Designated a 28,460 acre wilderness area in the Lava Beds National Monument, California, and provides for the administration thereof. H.R. 5838. Public Law 92-493.

Lincoln Back Country, Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, Mont.

Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests in Montana. S. 484. Public Law 92-395.

Lone Peak Wilderness Area, Utah

Provides for a study of 20,000 acres in the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests in Utah as a possible addition to the national wilderness preservation system. S. 3466. P-S 9-19-72.

Longfellow National Historic Site

Established the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Mass., and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation the former home, together with furnishings and other property of the popular American poet of the 19th century, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. S. 3129. Public Law 92-475.

Mar-a-Lago National Historic Site

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the administration of the Mar-a-Lago National Historic Site in Palm Beach, Florida. H.R. 13067. Public Law 92-.

Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972

Established a moratorium on the taking and importation of marine mammals without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce with certain exceptions relating to international agreements already in effect (such as the agreement pertaining to Alaskan fur seals), and to commercial fishermen taking marine mammals incidental to their fishing operations during the first 2 years after enactment; created a Marine Mammal Commission composed of three members appointed by the President; and contained other provisions. H.R. 10420. Public Law 92-.

Mining and Minerals Research Centers

Amended the Mining and Mineral Policy Act to provide a more adequate national pro-

gram of mining and mineral resources through the establishment of research centers throughout the United States; authorized matching grants to each participating state of \$200,000 in fiscal year 1973, \$300,000 in fiscal year 1974, and \$400,000 for each fiscal year thereafter for the work of such centers; authorized additional funds for special mineral resource research projects; and contained other provisions. S. 635. Public Law 92—

Missouri River Basin

Authorized \$14,000,000 in appropriations to complete the program of the Bureau of Reclamation for the completion of construction of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, formerly called the Missouri River Basin project. S. 3284. Public Law 92-371.

National Environmental Data System

Created the National Environmental Data System to serve as the central national facility for the selection, storage, analysis, retrieval, and dissemination of information, knowledge, and data specifically relating to the environment. H.R. 56. Public Law 92—

National Forest Wild Areas Act

Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to survey certain national forest lands to determine which may be suitable for designation as "wild areas," and contains other provisions. S. 3973. P-S 9-26-72.

National forests volunteers

Authorized the employment of volunteers to work without compensation in areas administered by the Forest Service; authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for their incidental expense; authorized an annual appropriation of \$100,000; and contained other provisions. S. 1379. Public Law 92-300.

National Park System

Increased ceilings in appropriations for land acquisition at nine areas in the national park system; increased ceilings on appropriations for development at three areas; and authorized boundary revisions at eleven areas. S. 2601. Public Law 92-272.

National Park System land acquisitions

Authorizes appropriations for the National Park System to pay additional costs and expenses for land acquisition incurred by the System under the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition policies Act of 1970, and to pay relocation costs in connection with the omnibus park legislation. S. 2806. P-S 8-15-72.

Noise control

Required the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish noise emission standards for newly manufactured products which are major sources of noise; required the development and publication of information concerning the effect of noise on humans and other living systems; and contained other provisions. H.R. 11021. Public Law 92—

Ocean dumping

Regulated the dumping and transportation of waste material in those parts of oceans, coastal and other waters into the territorial sea of the United States and a defined zone contiguous thereto; directed the Secretary of Commerce to initiate a comprehensive program of research on the effects of ocean dumping and allowed the establishment of marine sanctuaries by the Secretary of Commerce. H.R. 9727. Public Law 92—

Oceans and atmosphere

Amended Public Law 92-125, which established the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, in order to increase the appropriation authorization from \$200,000 per year to \$400,000 per year for a period of three years for staff salaries and other necessary expenses of the Committee. H.R. 15280. Public Law 92—

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area

Established the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area of 32,237 acres within and adjacent to the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon. S. 1977. Public Law 92-260.

Pesticide Control Act

Provided that all pesticides moving in interstate or intrastate commerce be registered with the Environmental Protection Agency; EPA may deny or remove a registration upon a showing of "unreasonable" risks to the environment—including man—in registering a pesticide; EPA is authorized to classify pesticides for general use, or restricted use by qualified applicators, depending upon the hazards; EPA may cancel registrations following administrative review, and may summarily suspend registrations in the case of an imminent hazard; the Administrator may issue stop-sale, use, removal, and seizure orders with respect to any pesticide in violation of the act; and contained other provisions. H.R. 10729. Public Law 92—

Piscataway Park, Maryland

Authorized the appropriation of additional funds for the acquisition of interest in land within the Piscataway Park, Md. to protect the area from future threats of adverse development. H.R. 15597. Public Law 92—

Preservation of historic monuments

Assisted State and local governments to acquire surplus Federal property for use as historic monuments by allowing the property, pursuant to explicit criteria and Federal approval, to be used for revenue purposes. S. 1152. Public Law 92-362.

Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972

Promoted the safety and protected the environmental quality of ports, waterfront areas, and the navigable waters of the United States. H.R. 8140. Public Law 92-340.

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site

Established the Puukohola National Historic Site in the State of Hawaii which would provide for the stabilization and preservation of three important Hawaiian temples and the home of John Young, a prominent Englishman closely associated with the early history of the Hawaiian Kingdom. H.R. 1462. Public Law 92-388.

Reclamation projects

Authorized the construction, operation, and management of the following Federal reclamation projects: the Closed Basin Division, San Luis Valley project, a multipurpose water resource development which would salvage for beneficial use ground water which is presently wasted in the Closed Basin area of south central Colorado; the Brantley project in southeastern New Mexico to provide substantial flood protection for the Carlsbad area, irrigation water supplies, recreation, and fish and wildlife conservation; the potential Salmon Falls division of the Upper Snake River reclamation project in south-central Idaho, which would provide irrigation water and minor fish and wildlife conservation benefits; the O'Neill unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program in northeastern Nebraska which would develop unused flows of the Niobrara River for irrigation, recreation and fish and wildlife conservation and which would provide flood control to the area; and the North Loup division of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program in central Nebraska which would develop the flows of the North Loup and Calamus Rivers for irrigation, outdoor recreation, and fish and wildlife conservation. S. 520. Public Law 92—

(Included in the bill are provisions of the following additional bills: S. 50, P/S 3-30-72; S. 432, P/S 6-28-71; S. 353, P/S 9-14-72; and S. 2350, P/S 9-14-72.)

Recreational opportunities

Increased public recreational opportunities on lands adjacent to areas within the

national wildlife refuge system, national fish hatcheries, and other conservation areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior for fish and wildlife purposes. H.R. 10384. Public Law 92—

Reforestation

Established a supplemental national reforestation fund and authorized an annual appropriation of \$65 million to be transferred to that fund for the purpose of planting more trees on those areas of the national forests that are in most need of reforestation, such moneys to be available until expended, and called for the Secretary of Agriculture to submit to Congress within 1 year of the date of enactment and annually thereafter a report setting forth the scope of the total national forest reforestation needs and a planned program for reforesting such lands, including a description of the extent to which funds authorized by this act are to be applied to the program. H.R. 13089. Public Law 92-421.

Safe drinking water

Establishes a program within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish Federal drinking water standards and provides that the States shall be primarily responsible for enforcing those standards, and contains other provisions. S. 3994. P/S 9-28-72.

Saline water conversion program authorization

Authorized an appropriation of \$26,871,000 for fiscal year 1973 for the Federal saline water conversion program. H.R. 12749. Public Law 92-273.

San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a wildlife refuge in the southern part of San Francisco Bay to comprise approximately 21,662 acres of land and waters; and authorized for the 5-year life of the program from July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1977, not to exceed \$20.3 million, of which \$9 million would be for acquisition purposes and \$11.3 million for carrying out the other provisions of the legislation. H.R. 12143. Public Law 92-330.

Santa Fe, Gila, Cibola, and Carson National Forest Boundaries, New Mexico

Extended the boundaries of the Santa Fe, Gila, Cibola, and Carson National Forests, New Mexico, to include certain public and private lands. S. 447. Public Law 92-465.

Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Idaho

Established as the Sawtooth National Recreation Area some 755,000 acres of the Sawtooth, White Clouds, and Boulder Ranges and adjacent forest and high mountain valley lands located in south central Idaho, including the 201,000-acre Sawtooth Primitive Area, which would be designated as wilderness; required the Secretary of the Interior to develop a specific proposal for the creation of a national park in this area and to submit his recommendations to the Congress no later than December 31, 1974; and contained other provisions. H.R. 6957. Public Law 92-400.

Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain lands within the U.S. Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California, as a national wildlife refuge in order to protect and preserve a salt water marsh and estuarine habitat valuable for migratory waterfowl and other wildlife in the State of California. H.R. 10310. Public Law 92-408.

Shooting from aircraft

Provided the Secretary of the Interior with the necessary authority to enforce effectively the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 that prohibit the shooting of birds, fish, and other animals from aircraft. H.R. 14731. Public Law 92—

Sitka National Monument, Alaska

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands, including the Russian Mission, for addition to the Sitka National Monument, and redesignated the monument as Sitka National Historical Park. S. 1497. Public Law 92—

Sockeye salmon

Authorizes \$7 million for the U.S. share of funds required to augment programs for the enhancement of sockeye and pink salmon stocks of the Fraser River system. H.R. 16870. P/H 10-5-72. P/S 10-10-72.

Sonnenberg Gardens

Authorized the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey by quitclaim deed and without consideration to Sonnenberg Gardens, Inc., a charitable, nonprofit, educational corporation approximately 45 acres (including improvements) of U.S. Government property on the grounds of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Canandaigua, N.Y., for the purpose of restoring and maintaining the Sonnenberg Estate. H.R. 13780. Public Law 92—

St. Croix River

Designated a segment of the St. Croix River forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. S. 1928. Public Law 92—

Surplus Federal lands

Made more available to the States surplus Federal lands that are valuable for wildlife conservation purposes. H.R. 13025. Public Law 92-432.

Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Arizona

Designated approximately 48,500 acres as the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness within and as a part of the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests, Arizona. S. 960. Public Law 92-241.

Tinicum National Environmental Center

Authorized \$2,250,000 for the Secretary of Interior to acquire such lands in Tinicum Marsh, Pennsylvania, as may be necessary, not to exceed 1,200 acres, for the purpose of establishing the Tinicum National Environmental Center, and, thus preserving the last true tidal marshland in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. H.R. 7088. Public Law 92-326.

Toxic Substances Control Act of 1972

Requires that new chemical substances be tested by their manufacturer for their environmental and public health effects and that the results of those tests and the intended uses of the chemical substance be furnished the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) for review 90 days in advance of commercial production with a possible second 90-day extension if necessary; requires testing of existing chemical substances which E.P.A. finds reason to believe pose unreasonable threats to human health or the environment; provides a variety of tools to regulate toxic substances including the authority to restrict use and distribution, to seize chemical substances creating imminent hazards, and to order such other action as is necessary to protect man or the environment; requires manufacturers and processors of chemical substances to maintain certain records and reports to enable the Administrator of E.P.A. to properly determine hazards; affords citizens the opportunity to bring suits to enjoin certain violations of the act and to require the Administrator to perform mandatory duties; authorizes the Coast Guard to establish regulations governing the transport of chemical substances on the navigable waters at its own initiative or upon notice of E.P.A.; and contains other provisions. S. 1478. P/S 5-30-72. P/H amended 10-13-72. P/S amended 10-14-72.

Tuna fisheries development program

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to institute a 3-year program for the development of tuna and other fisheries resources in the Central, Western, and South Pacific Ocean, and authorized therefor for the period from July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1976, \$3 million. H.R. 12207. Public Law 92-444.

Upper Colorado River Basin

Increased the authorization for appropriation by \$610 million to complete work on storage units and projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin originally authorized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956. H.R. 13435. Public Law 92-370.

Van Buren National Historic Site

Establishes the Van Buren National Historic Site, which includes the former residence, called Lindenwald, of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, at Kinderhook, N.Y. S. 1426. P/S 3-22-72.

Vermejo Ranch acquisition

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such lands, waters, and interests as he deems desirable for national forest purposes within the proposed Vermejo Ranch purchase area as shown on a map on file in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, such acquisitions to become a part of the Carson National Forest. S. 2699. P/S 6-15-72.

Washakie Wilderness and the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming

Designated the Stratified Primitive Area as a part of the Washakie Wilderness, heretofore known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming. S. 166. Public Law 92-476.

Wasatch National Forest, Utah

Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire non-federally owned land, not to exceed 3,000 acres, located within the boundary of the Wasatch National Forest in the watersheds of Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood Creek, and Little Cottonwood Creek, in order to protect their watershed and other environmental values under a program of multiple-use management. S. 1144. P/S 9-19-72.

Water Pollution Control Act Amendments

Established a policy that the discharge of pollutants should be eliminated by 1985, that the national chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters be restored and maintained, and that an interim goal of water quality providing for the protection of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and for recreation in and on the water be achieved by 1981; changed the enforcement mechanism of the Federal water pollution control program from water quality standards to effluent limits; balanced the Federal-State effort in the pollutant discharge permit system; authorized \$14 billion during fiscal years 1972 through 1975 for Federal grants to communities for construction of sewage treatment facilities; and contained other provisions. S. 2770. The Senate and House passed over veto on 10-17-72. Public Law 92—

Water Pollution Control Act—extensions

Extended authorizations for salaries and related expenses under Section 5(n) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in an amount of \$9 million for the period November 1, 1971, to June 30, 1972 and for grants for State water pollution control programs under Section 7 in an amount of \$15 million for fiscal year 1972. S. 3122. Public Law 92-240.

Extends authorizations for research, investigations, training, and information under Section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for an additional \$11 million (from \$30 million for the period ending April 30, 1972 to \$41 million for the period ending June 30, 1972) and for construction grants

under Section 8 at the appropriated level of \$2 billion for the full fiscal year 1972 (an additional \$350 million to the previously authorized sum). S. 3572. P/S 5-4-72.

Water resources planning authorization

Increased by \$3.5 million the fiscal year 1973 appropriations for the Water Resources Council to carry out certain functions assigned to it under the provisions of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965. H.R. 14106. Public Law 92—

Water resources—Reclamation feasibility studies

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake feasibility investigations of several Federal reclamation projects leading to recommendations for authorization of water resource development projects. S. 3959. P/S 10-2-72. P/H amended 10-14-72. P/S amended 10-14-72.

Westlands Water District

Provided for deferment of construction charges against Westlands Water District for facilities to serve irrigation water to certain lands within the district which are presently in Federal ownership. H.R. 1682. Public Law 92-378.

Wild Rivers System

Amends the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate for study for possible inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system a 36-mile segment of the Colorado River in the State of Utah. S. 2901. P/S 9-19-72.

Wildlife Restoration Fund

Placed a tax on the sale of bows and arrows for adults, and earmarked these funds in order to provide additional funds for the carrying out of wildlife restoration projects and hunter safety projects. H.R. 11091. Public Law 92—

Youth Conservation Corps

Amended the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 to expand and make permanent the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and to provide additional employment for young people while furthering the proper development, protection and maintenance of our national resources, and \$30 million for fiscal year 1973 and \$60 million for fiscal year 1974 for carrying out the Act. S. 2454. Public Law 92—

NOMINATIONS—ACTION BY ROLL CALL VOTE

Nomination of General Creighton W. Abrams, to be Chief of Staff, Army

Nomination confirmed October 12, 1972.

Nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst, of Arizona, to be Attorney General

Nomination confirmed June 8, 1972. (64-19)

Nomination of George P. Shultz, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury

Nomination confirmed June 8, 1972. (83-0)

*PROCLAMATIONS**Clean Waters for America Week*

Authorizes the President to issue a proclamation designating the last full calendar week in May of 1972 as "Clean Waters for America Week." S.J. Res. 210 P/S 4-11-72.

Farmfest—U.S.A.

Authorized the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign nations to participate in Farmfest—U.S.A. in September, 1972, in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. S.J. Res. 182. Public Law 92-407.

Father's Day

Authorized the President to designate the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. H.J. Res. 687. Public Law 92-278.

Honor America Day

Declared July 4, 1972, as a day to honor America. S. Con. Res. 87. Senate adopted 6-28-72. House adopted 6-30-72.

National Arbor Day

Authorized the President to issue a proclamation designating the last Friday of April 1972 "National Arbor Day" and to call upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. H.J. Res. 563. Public Law 92-276.

National Arthritis Month

Authorized the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of May 1972, as "National Arthritis Month." H.J. Res. 1029. Public Law 92-289.

National Beta Club Week

Authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week which begins on the first Sunday in March, 1972, as "National Beta Club Week." S.J. Res. 153. Public Law 92-234.

Authorized and requested the President of the United States to proclaim the week which begins on the first Sunday in March, 1973, as "National Beta Club Week." S.J. Res. 251. Public Law 92-

National Check Your Vehicle Emissions Month

Authorized the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of April 1972, as "National Check Your Vehicle Emissions Month" H.J. Res. 1095. Public Law 92-274.

National Coaches Day

Authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating October 6, 1972, as "National Coaches Day." S.J. Res. 213. Public Law 92-409.

National Day of Prayer for World Peace

Declared it to be the sense of the Congress that the President designate Sunday, February 20, 1972, as a National Day of Prayer for the cause of world peace. H. Con. Res. 524. House adopted 2-16-72. Senate adopted 2-16-72.

National Drug Abuse Prevention Week

Authorized and requested the President of the United States to proclaim the week beginning October 15, 1972, as "National Drug Abuse Week." S.J. Res. 236. Public Law 92-

National Family Week

Authorized and requested the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning on Sunday preceding the fourth Thursday in November of 1972 as "National Family Week." H.J. Res. 135. Public Law 92-452.

National Heritage Day

Authorized the President to proclaim October 1, 1972, as "National Heritage Day." H.J. Res. 1304. Public Law 92-450.

National Hunting and Fishing Day

Requested the President to declare the fourth Saturday of September 1972, as "National Hunting and Fishing Day." S.J. Res. 117. Public Law 92-285.

National Inventors' Day

Authorized the President of the United States to proclaim February 11, 1973, as "National Inventors' Day." H.J. Res. 1232. Public Law 92-457.

National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week

Authorized and requested the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the second full week in October 1972, as "National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week." H.J. Res. 807. Public Law 92-464.

National Microfilm Week

Authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week which begins on September 24, 1972, as "National Microfilm Week." H.J. Res. 1193. Public Law 92-429.

National Shut-In Day

Authorized the President to issue a proclamation designating the third Sunday in

October of 1972 as "National Shut-In Day." S.J. Res. 208. Public Law 92-363.

National Sokol Day

Authorized the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating October 30, 1972, as "National Sokol Day." H.J. Res. 1263. Public Law 92-486.

National Voter Registration Month

Authorized the President to designate the calendar month of September 1972, as "National Voter Registration Month" and to call upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities. S.J. Res. 245. Public Law 92-350.

National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action

Authorized the President to designate the period beginning March 26, 1972, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action" and to designate March 26, 1972, as a national day of prayer for these Americans. S.J. Res. 189. Public Law 92-248.

Women's Rights Day

Authorizes the President to proclaim August 26 of each year as "Women's Rights Day" in commemoration of the anniversary of the adoption on August 26, 1920 of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution, granting women the right to vote. S. 3490. P/S 8-16-72. P/H amended 8-18-72.

SPACE

NASA Authorization Act, 1973

Authorized appropriations totaling \$3,444,150,000 to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1973 for research and development, construction of facilities, research and program management, and for other purposes. H.R. 14070. Public Law 92-304.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Airport development

Amended the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to increase Federal financial assistance for airport development throughout the United States; prohibited the levying, by State and local governments, of passenger "head" taxes or use taxes on the carriage of persons in air transportation with certain exceptions; and contained other provisions. S. 3755. Public Law 92-

Coast Guard authorizations

Authorized a total of \$145,880,000 in appropriations for fiscal year 1973 for use by the Coast Guard for the procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishment, and authorized the average annual active duty personnel strength for the Coast Guard. H.R. 13188. Public Law 92-343.

Cargo Commission Act

Provides for a coordinated national approach toward the solution of the cargo theft problem through the establishment of a Presidentially appointed Commission on security and safety of cargo to conduct an inquiry into cargo security matters and develop a program for maximum cargo safety. S. 942. P/S 9-8-71. P/H amended 10-13-72.

Cass County, N.D.

Authorized and directed the Secretary of Transportation to pay, out of money in the Highway Emergency Relief Fund, to Cass County, North Dakota, the sum of \$85,000 for expenses incurred in reconstructing the Wild Rice Bridge across the Red River between Clay County, Minnesota, and Cass County, North Dakota. S. 3483. Public Law 92-

Cruise ships

Amended Section 613 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the cruise legislation section, to authorize the cruising of passenger vessels for the entire year if the Secretary of

Commerce finds that the operation of the vessel on its trade route is not required, and to permit U.S.-flag passenger vessels to carry mail and cargo between ports not on their regular service under certain conditions. H.R. 9552. Public Law 92-323.

Dulles Airport transit line

Amends the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969 to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make payments to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority in an amount not to exceed \$10 million to finance the cost of planning and designing a rapid transit line in the median of the Dulles Airport Road; provides for a feasibility study on extending a transit line to Friendship airport; and contains other provisions. S. 2952. P/S 10-4-72.

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972

Authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$8 billion for completion of the Interstate System; authorizes \$725 million for the primary system in rural areas, \$425 million for the secondary system in rural areas, \$700 million for the urban system, \$400 million for the extensions of the primary and secondary systems in urban areas, and \$50 million for the small urban system, to be appropriated for fiscal year 1974 out of the Highway Trust Fund; authorizes the use of funds apportioned to each State for the Federal-aid systems to finance the Federal share of the costs of projects for highway public transportation purposes, including construction of exclusive bus lanes, traffic control devices, passenger loading areas, and facilities; states the intent of Congress to establish priority primary routes in each State, and directs the Secretary of Transportation, in cooperation with the State highway departments, to develop such routes and criteria for their designation and to submit a report to Congress not later than June 30, 1973; and contains other provisions. P/S 9-19-72. P/H amended 10-5-72. Senate agree conference report 10-18-72.

High-speed ground transportation act extension

Authorized \$97 million for fiscal year 1973, \$126 million for fiscal year 1974, and \$92.9 million for fiscal year 1975 to carry out the provisions of the act; authorized research and development in door-to-door ground transportation as well as high-speed ground transportation; extended from 15 to 25 years the maximum period for repayment of loans to railroads guaranteed under part V of the Interstate Commerce Act; and contained other provisions. S. 979. Public Law 92-348.

International Aeronautical Exposition of 1972

Increased from \$3 million to \$5 million the funds authorized for appropriation under the fiscal year 1970 Military Construction Authorization Act for the conduct of an international aeronautical exposition to be held at Dulles International Airport from May 27, 1972, through June 4, 1972. S. 3244. Public Law 92-252.

Maritime programs authorization

Authorized a total of \$556,044,000 for fiscal year 1973 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce including construction and operation of ships, research and development programs, and expenses of the National Defense Reserve Fleet; authorized foreign-to-foreign carriage by U.S.-flag bulk carriers; and contained other provisions. H.R. 13324. Public Law 92-402.

Motor carrier reports

Permitted motor carriers and others required to file annual reports with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to file such reports on the basis of a 13-period accounting year, rather than on a calendar year basis, if their bookkeeping is done on a 13-period basis, subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the ICC. H.R. 1074. Public Law 92-338.

Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act

Authorized the Secretary of Transportation to set bumper standards for passenger motor vehicles; required the Secretary to make an automobile consumer information study to determine the operating costs and safety characteristics of particular vehicles; established demonstration projects to test the design and feasibility of diagnostic test inspection facilities; and established a national policy against odometer tampering. S. 976. Public Law 92- .

Motor vehicle safety

Authorized the appropriation of \$52,714 million for fiscal year 1973 for the implementation of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966. H.R. 15375. Public Law 92- .

Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act amendments

Amended the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 so as to extend the deadline by which a State must have in force legislation authorizing the State enforcement agency to impose monetary and injunctive sanctions from August 12, 1970, to August 12, 1973; authorized the Secretary of Transportation to make grants-in-aid up to 50 percent of the cost of activities of State for safety programs; authorized not to exceed \$3 million for fiscal year 1972, \$3.8 million for fiscal year 1973, and \$5 million for fiscal year 1974 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act; and contained other provisions. H.R. 5065. Public Law 92-401.

Public broadcasting

Provides improved financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting with a two-year authorization under a formula matching non-Federal funds coming into all of public broadcasting, but in no event greater than \$65 million in fiscal year 1973 and \$90 million in fiscal year 1974; authorizes an increase of \$10 million in fiscal year 1973, bringing the total authorization to \$25 million, for the Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program; and contains other provisions. H.R. 13918. President Nixon vetoed June 30, 1972.

Authorized for fiscal year 1973 \$45 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and \$25 million for grants for the construction of noncommercial educational television or radio broadcasting facilities. S. 3824. Public Law 92-411.

Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 amendments

Authorized an additional \$225 million for grants to Amtrak, plus \$2 million annually for service between the U.S. and the following cities: Vancouver, Canada; Montreal, Canada; and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; authorized an increase in loan guarantees from \$100 million to \$150 million through June 30, 1973, and \$200 million thereafter, and limits the loan guarantee authority after enactment to expenditures for capital improvements; provided the General Accounting Office with the authority to review records of participating railroads; limited salaries of Amtrak officers to that of Cabinet officials, except for present Amtrak officers, provided that the excess thereof must be paid only from net profits of Amtrak; restored within stated guidelines, passenger train pass privileges (held prior to or on April 30, 1971) to railroad employees, retirees, and dependents; and contained other provisions. H.R. 11417. Public Law 92-316.

Railroad facilities repairs

Authorized the Secretary of Transportation to make loans to certain railroads in order to restore or replace essential facilities and equipment damaged or destroyed as a result of natural disasters during the month of June, 1972. S. 3843. Public Law 92- .

Rates in foreign air transportation

Gave the Civil Aeronautics Board discretionary authority, subject to disapproval by the President, to suspend or reject tariffs in international air transportation to and from the United States; imposed on U.S. and foreign air carriers engaged in foreign air transportation a duty to establish just and reasonable individual and joint rates and practices; maintained the present mechanism for establishing international air transportation rates through the International Air Transport Association, but gave the Board the statutory tools needed to perform its responsibility to protect the traveler, the shipper and air carriers by suspending and rejecting rates which are too high and rates which are destructively low; in essence, gave the Board the same degree of control over rates and practices of foreign air carriers operating into U.S. territory as foreign countries now have over operations of their own carriers and over operations of carriers foreign to those nations. H.R. 11416. Public Law 92-259.

Ship mortgage insurance

Amended section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to increase the amount of Federal ship mortgage insurance available for high-powered vessels capable of sustained speed of more than 40 knots. S. 2684. Public Law 92-374.

Ship mortgages

Amended title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, relating to vessel mortgage guarantees to expedite procedures, simplify paperwork, and better meet the current needs for investment capital necessary to revitalize the American Merchant Marine. H.R. 9756. Public Law 92- .

Shipping law violations

Enabled the Federal Maritime Commission to more effectively discharge its regulatory responsibilities by (a) changing certain penalty provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, from criminal to civil, (b) providing a civil penalty for violations of any order, rule, or regulation made or issued by the Commission in the exercise of its powers, duties, or functions, and (c) authorizing the Commission to compromise any civil penalty provided for violations of those sections of the Shipping Act, 1916, and the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933, as to which it has jurisdiction. H.R. 755. Public Law 92-416.

Supplemental maritime authorization, 1973

Authorized supplemental appropriations of \$175 million for fiscal year 1973 for the construction subsidy program of the Maritime Administration within the Department of Commerce. H.R. 16987. Public Law 92- .

Towing vessel licensing

Promoted safe navigation by requiring that, while underway, certain towing vessels shall be under the direction and control of persons licensed under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and required the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study and to submit to the Congress a report thereon, together with any legislative recommendations, concerning the need for engineers on such vessels. H.R. 6479. Public Law 92-339.

Transportation charges

Amended section 322 of the Transportation Act of 1940, as amended, to permit payment for the transportation of persons or property for or on behalf of the United States to all kinds of carriers or forwarders in advance of completion of the transportation services, provided the carrier or forwarder has issued the usual ticket, receipt, bill of lading or equivalent document covering the services involved, subject to later recovery by deduction or otherwise of any payments made for

any services not received as ordered. S. 3240. Public Law 92- .

Travel agents registration

Adds a new title II to the International Travel Act of 1961 to require persons operating a travel agency to secure registration certificates from the Secretary of Transportation and prohibits, after January 1, 1973, transportation carriers from entering into a contract or other arrangement with any person who is not a registered travel agent. S. 2577. P/S 6-29-72.

Uniform Motor Carrier Standards Act

Amends the Interstate Commerce act to provide that the amendments of the standards which were adopted pursuant to Public Law 89-170, which amended that act, during the initial 5-year period (December 1966 to December 1971) shall become effective at the end of such period, and that amendments thereafter adopted shall become effective at the time of promulgation or at such other time as may be determined by the NARUC (National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners). S. 1911. P/S 9-19-72.

VETERANS

Disability and death pensions

Increases the annual income limitations for eligible veterans and their survivors receiving pensions and provides increases in the rates of pension for an average program benefit increase of 8 percent, and contains other provisions. S. 4406. P/S 10-11-72.

Disabled veterans

Provided for a 10-percent increase in compensation rates for service-connected disabilities and a 10-percent increase in monthly dependents' allowances payable for dependents of veterans rated at least 50 percent or more disabled; authorized the granting of equitable relief by the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration in cases of loss incurred due to administrative error; and contained other provisions. S. 3338. Public Law 92-328.

Military survivors' benefits plan

Established a new system of survivor benefits for survivors of present and future military retirees and active duty members who are retirement eligible; provided maximum survivor benefits of 55 percent of retired pay; and contained other provisions. H.R. 10670. Public Law 92-425.

National Cemeteries Act of 1972

Established within the Veterans' Administration a National Cemetery System which would consist of national cemeteries transferred to the VA from the Department of the Army and cemeteries presently under the jurisdiction of the VA, with the exception of Arlington National Cemetery and those cemeteries located at the service academies; authorized a special burial plot allowance of \$150 (in addition to the present VA allowance for burial and funeral expenses of \$250) in any case where a veteran is not buried in a national or other Federal cemetery; authorized the burial of an unknown soldier from the Vietnam Conflict at Arlington National Cemetery; and contained other provisions. H.R. 12674. Public Law 92- .

Specially adapted housing for disabled veterans

Amended chapter 21 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of a grant payable by the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration to \$17,500 to provide specially adapted housing for disabled veterans. S. 3343. Public Law 92-341.

Veterans' Administration Medical School Assistance and Health Manpower Training Act of 1972

Authorized the Veterans' Administration to make grants to States and VA affiliated

medical schools and other health institutions to establish eight new schools at VA hospitals and improve the existing schools and institutions; authorized expansion of existing VA health training facilities; authorized a program for continuing medical education for health care staff of VA medical facilities and staff of other Federal medical facilities and members of the surrounding medical community on a reimbursable basis utilizing certain VA hospitals as "Regional Medical Education Centers", authorized for each of seven fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 1973 an appropriation of \$75 million annually thereafter; and contained other provisions. H.J. Res. 748. Public Law 92—

Veterans' drug and alcohol rehabilitation

Provides that alcoholism and drug dependence are disabilities for the purpose of treatment under chapter 17 or title 38, United States Code; establishes a special medical treatment and rehabilitative services program for any veteran with alcoholism, drug dependence or alcohol or drug abuse disability; establishes a Special Rehabilitation Revolving Fund to finance a program of counseling, education, and training for post-Korean conflict veterans with discharges rendering them eligible for VA benefits; provides for reimbursement to any Vietnam era veteran for the reasonable cost of treatment and rehabilitative services provided in approved community programs; requires the VA to provide for treatment and rehabilitative services on request to eligible veterans who have been charged with or convicted of a criminal offense and are not incarcerated and are not participating in the program and to any veteran incarcerated in a local jail who was receiving treatment and rehabilitative services at the time of his confinement; requires a line item in the annual budget for all alcohol and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs; establishes a strict medical confidentiality requirement with respect to release of information and records obtained during treatment of an addict under this new program; and contains other provisions. H.R. 9265. P/H 7-19-71. P/S amended 9-7-72.

Veterans' Health Care Expansion Act of 1972

Placed new emphasis upon treatment of the patient as part of a family unit; stressed home health care programs; made eligible veterans with 80 percent or more service-connected disabilities for VA outpatient care and medicines for non-service connected disabilities; made certain veterans' dependents not covered by Medicare, Medicaid, or military medical benefits programs eligible for VA hospital care; made such dependents and all veterans presently eligible for VA hospital care eligible for outpatient care when necessary to obviate hospitalization; established a sickle cell anemia screening, counseling, and medical treatment program to be administered by the VA; required the raising of the staff-to-patient ratio in VA medical facilities; directed the VA to carry out a major program for education and training of health personnel and for recruitment, training, and employment within the VA of veterans with medical military occupational specialties; and contained other provisions. H.R. 10880. Public Law 92—

Veterans' organizations tax-exempt status

Created a tax exemption category for any veterans' organization whose membership consists of at least 75 percent of war veterans as long as a substantial number of the other members are veterans (other than war veterans), cadets, or spouses, widows, or widowers of war veterans or such other individuals; made the effective date of this bill retroactive the date of enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1969; and contained other provisions relating to tax deductions for disaster losses. H.R. 11185. Public Law 92-418.

Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972

Provided for major increases in the basic rates for educational assistance to achieve parity with the World War II GI bill entitlement level; increased the basic rate for educational assistance for a single veteran who is a full time student by approximately 25.7 percent, to \$220 per month; increased the vocational rehabilitation allowance and the allowance for dependents; provided for advance payment of the GI bill monthly assistance allowance; established a new student-veterans work-study/outreach program whereby a veteran may receive \$250 advance allowance for 120 hours work performing various needed services for the Veterans' Administration; provided improved job counseling, training, and placement for Vietnam veterans; and contained other provisions. H.R. 12828. Public Law 92—

World War I veterans

Amends title 38, United States Code, to provide for a special addition to the pensions of veterans of World War I and to the pensions of their widows and children. S. 3070. P/S 10-12-72.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, after listening to the majority leader recite the work and the accomplishments of the second session of the 92d Congress, I know now why I am tired. However, it is a very impressive list of accomplishments.

I presume that it being this time of year the public will also be favored with an equally long list from the executive branch telling what the second session of the 92d Congress has not accomplished. All in all, however, both the executive branch and the Congress have outstanding accomplishments to their credit. Accomplishment which will change the course of history both at the national level and in global affairs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House on H.R. 10751.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10751, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 8 to the bill (H.R. 10751) entitled "An Act to establish the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, to provide for the preparation and carrying out of a development plan for certain areas between the White House and the Capitol, to further the purposes for which the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site was designated, and for other purposes."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted, insert:

"(c) After the development plan has been completed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation, it shall be sub-

mitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. The Secretary of the Interior, within ninety days, shall notify the Corporation of his approval or recommended modifications from the standpoint of the compatibility of the plan with his responsibilities for the administration, protection, and development of the areas within the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. The Commissioner of the District of Columbia, within ninety days, shall consult with the National Capital Planning Commission, shall hold public hearings on the plan, and shall notify the Corporation of his approval or recommended modifications: *Provided*, That in the event that the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the District of Columbia has not notified the Corporation of his approval or recommended modifications of the plan within ninety days after the date of submission, he shall be deemed to have approved the plan.

"(d) In the event the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the District of Columbia has recommended modifications of the plan, the Corporation within one hundred and twenty days of the original submission of the plan shall consult with them regarding such modifications and shall prepare a development plan which shall be transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"If the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the District of Columbia has not approved the development plan, the transmittal shall include a specification of the areas of difference, the modifications suggested by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the District of Columbia and the views of the Corporation thereon."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter deleted by the amendment of the Senate, insert:

"(9) shall seek authority from the Congress to borrow money by issuing marketable obligations, after obtaining proposals from at least three private financial analysts on the feasibility of private versus public financing of the Corporation, which proposals shall be transmitted to the Congress with the development plan as provided in Section 5 of this Act."

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 7, and 9 through 17 to the aforesaid bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the measure.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the House of Representatives agreed to most of the amendments of the Senate to this bill, but they have modified the original provision inserted by them which allowed private financing by the Corporation. The modification of the House language, in effect, calls for a study of private versus public financing to be made by the Corporation by three different financial analysts. Before the Corporation could enter the private financial market, however, separate authority would have to be granted by the Congress to do so. On this basis, I have been assured by the administration that the amendment of the House is not objectionable and should not cause the bill to die, and I agree.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 3.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from Senate amendments Nos. 4, 7, and 9 through 17.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ANDERSON

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I first knew CLINT ANDERSON when he was an important Member of the House and I was a freshman Senator.

From the first, we had a common interest—agriculture.

Therefore, I was delighted when in June 1945, President Truman drew him out of the House and named him Secretary of Agriculture.

As Secretary, he did yeoman work for the farmers of America.

He supported better living for the people at home and scraped our elevators clean in order to get enough wheat for export.

The result, of course, was good farm prices and a bit of grumbling by consumer representatives.

It was in 1948 that Congress, cooperating with the Secretary, enacted what was supposed to be permanent farm legislation.

I was doing a lot of pinch-hitting for Senator Arthur Capper who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture at the time.

Like most permanent farm legislation, the 1948 act turned out to be very temporary and in 1949, when the Democrats had regained control of the Congress and had elected CLINT ANDERSON as Senator from New Mexico, the permanent farm legislation was rewritten.

CLINT has moved around quite a lot since those days, although I feel that at heart he is still a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

As chairman of the Space Committee, on which I served with him for 2 years, he has explored the moon—done away with the need for spy planes, like the U-2, and made instantaneous transmission of news and pictures from any part of the world possible.

Of course, CLINT did not do all of this by himself.

He had plenty of competent help, but behind the scenes he was constantly keeping watch, giving directions and advice and, most importantly, getting Congress to appropriate the necessary funds.

For some years now, I have served with him on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and here the story has been the same.

Yes, CLINT ANDERSON has been a credit to the State of New Mexico and a pillar of strength to the Nation.

And, in the background, but not very far back, stands the lady who has given him much of the courage, the character and the strength with which he has carried on during his remarkable career.

I refer to Henrietta Anderson who has smoothed the way when things got rough and also sees to it that he eats his meals properly and takes care of himself generally.

We are all proud of CLINT and Henrietta Anderson.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS DURING SECOND SESSION OF THE 92D CONGRESS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has considered a total of 24 measures during the second session of the 92d Congress, consisting of 16 bills relating to funds for fiscal year 1973; four bills containing funds for fiscal year 1972; and four continuing resolutions.

I have before me a tabulation which records for all of the appropriation bills for the second session of the 92d Congress the amount of the budget estimates, the amounts approved by the House of Representatives, the amounts approved by the Senate, the amounts approved in conference, together with a comparison of the final conference amounts with the budget estimates.

This tabulation covers the bills for fiscal year 1973 and also the bills for fiscal year 1972 considered in this session. It will be observed from this table that the Congress, in considering the budget estimates submitted by the President for fiscal year 1973, has effected a net reduction in the amount of \$5,322,405,069. In the bills considered by the 92d Congress, second session, for fiscal year 1972, it will be observed that the Congress has effected reductions in the amount of \$418,245,119. The grand total of budget estimates considered by the Senate during the second session amounted to \$185,436,516,552. The Congress provided in the

appropriation bills a total of \$179,695,866,364, which means that a total reduction of \$5,740,650,188 was effected in the budget estimates during this session of the Congress.

The largest single reduction was in the amount of \$5,221,208,000 in the Department of Defense appropriation bill, and there was a reduction of \$337,981,000 made in the military construction appropriation bill for a total reduction of \$5,559,189,000 in the new appropriations requested for the military functions of the Department of Defense.

Because of the lack of authorization, we were not able to complete action on the foreign assistance appropriation bill. The budget requests for the appropriations included in this bill total \$5,163,024,000. Based on the provisions of the continuing resolution, as amended by House Joint Resolution No. 1331, approved today, it is estimated that, on an annual basis, we have provided new obligatory authority in the amount of \$3,652,701,000 for the various programs and activities funded under the foreign assistance appropriation bill, which is a reduction of \$1,510,323,000 in the budget requests.

The first Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill was also increased over the budget estimate by \$1,771,286,000. However, this bill was vetoed by the President, and the House, which considered the vetoed measure first, did not override the veto. The new Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare bill also provides for appropriations that total \$1,771,286,000 over the requests. However, this new bill includes a provision that permits the President to withhold \$1,238,919,500 from obligation. If the President elected to exercise the full amount of this authority to withhold, the increase over the budget request will be reduced to \$532,366,500.

I would also like to report to the Senate that, in the performance of its responsibilities, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate has held 271 days of hearings with 3,717 witnesses. In volume form, these hearings consisted of a total of 43,446 pages.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point the tabulation on the amounts contained in each of the appropriation bills, together with a table reflecting the number of days of hearings and number of witnesses on each of the bills.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE (JAN. 18 TO OCT. 18, 1972)

Hearing	Number of days of hearings	1st date of hearings	Number of witnesses	Date bill received from House and referred by Senate to committee	Date bill reported to Senate from committee	Date bill passed Senate
FISCAL YEAR 1972						
Predator control and related problems (H.R. 9270, 1 part).....	5	Dec. 14, 1971	43	May 5, 1972	May 5, 1972	May 5, 1972
Gold revaluation (H.J. Res. 1174).....	20	Feb. 17, 1972	203	Apr. 27, 1972	Apr. 27, 1972	May 1, 1972
2d supplemental (H.R. 14582, 1 part).....	3	do.	23	Mar. 14, 1972	Mar. 14, 1972	Mar. 15, 1972
Urgent supplemental (H.J. Res. 1097, 1 part).....						

Hearing	Number of days of hearings	1st date of hearings	Number of witnesses	Date bill received from House and referred by Senate to committee	Date bill reported to Senate from committee	Date bill passed Senate
FISCAL YEAR 1973						
The Budget of the United States.....	4	Feb. 1.....	48			
Agriculture (H.R. 15690, 2 parts).....	18	Mar. 6.....	363	June 30.....	July 24.....	July 27.....
Defense (H.R. 16593, 5 parts).....	36	Feb. 16.....	228	Sept. 15.....	Sept. 29.....	Oct. 2.....
District of Columbia (H.R. 15259, 2 parts).....	13	Feb. 7.....	152	June 8.....	June 12.....	June 14.....
Foreign assistance (H.R. 16705, 1 part).....	10	Feb. 29.....	51	Sept. 22.....	Sept. 27.....	Sept. 28.....
HUD, Space, Science, Veterans (H.R. 15093, 1 part).....	9	Apr. 11.....	199	May 24.....	May 31.....	June 14.....
Interior (H.R. 15418, 4 parts).....	20	Feb. 23.....	245	June 14.....	June 26.....	June 28.....
Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare, vetoed (H.R. 15417, 7 parts) (H.R. 16654).....	43	Mar. 7.....	143	June 19.....	June 21.....	June 27.....
Legislative branch: (H.R. 13955, 1 part).....	4	Feb. 28.....	52	Mar. 23.....	Mar. 24.....	Mar. 28.....
Military construction: (H.R. 16754, 1 part).....	8	May 22.....	34	Sept. 26.....	Sept. 30.....	Oct. 3.....
Public works: (H.R. 15586, 7 parts).....	38	Feb. 28.....	1,281	June 27.....	June 27.....	June 30.....
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary: (H.R. 14989, 2 parts).....	14	Mar. 7.....	221	May 22.....	May 31.....	June 15.....
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government: (H.R. 15585, 1 part).....	10	Mar. 22.....	105	June 22.....	June 22.....	June 23.....
Transportation: (H.R. 15097, 1 part).....	8	Apr. 18.....	153	May 25.....	June 15.....	June 16.....
Continuing resolutions:						
(H.J. Res. 1234).....				June 27.....	June 28.....	June 30.....
(H.J. Res. 1278).....				Aug. 16.....	Aug. 16.....	Aug. 17.....
(H.J. Res. 1306).....				Sept. 27.....	Sept. 27.....	Sept. 27.....
(H.J. Res. 1331).....				Oct. 14.....	Oct. 16.....	Oct. 16.....
Supplementals:						
(H.J. Res. 1238).....				June 30.....	June 30.....	June 30.....
(H.R. 16254, 1 part).....	3	July 26.....	23	Aug. 16.....	Aug. 16.....	Aug. 16.....
1st.....	15	June 21.....	150			
Total.....	271		3,717			

¹ Estimated.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. SENATE—BUDGET ESTIMATES OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY CONSIDERED IN APPROPRIATION BILLS, 92D CONG., 2D SESSION, AS OF OCT. 18, 1972

[Does not include any "back-door" type budget or spending authority in legislative bills; or any permanent (Federal or trust) authority, under earlier or "permanent" law,¹ without further or annual action by the Congress]

Bill and fiscal year	Budget request considered by House	Approved by House	Budget requests considered by Senate	Approved by Senate	Enacted	(+) or (-), enacted compared with budget requests
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. BILLS FOR FISCAL 1973						
1. Legislative (H.R. 13955).....	\$433,627,004	\$427,604,764	\$519,347,899	\$514,722,880	\$513,787,980	-\$5,559,919
2. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary (H.R. 14989).....	4,687,988,600	4,587,104,350	4,704,326,600	4,820,717,769	4,681,017,850	-23,308,750
3. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans (H.R. 15093).....	20,173,185,000	19,718,490,000	20,498,183,000	20,583,370,000	20,125,951,000	-372,232,000
4. Transportation (H.R. 15097).....	3,040,362,095	2,922,795,095	3,040,362,095	3,038,175,095	2,999,118,095	-41,244,000
Fiscal year 1973 amounts only.....	(2,909,181,095)	(2,791,614,095)	(2,909,181,095)	(2,906,994,095)	(2,867,937,095)	(-41,244,000)
5. District of Columbia (Federal funds) (H.R. 15259).....	343,306,000	332,306,000	343,306,000	313,706,000	316,393,000	-26,913,000
6. Labor-HEW (H.R. 15417, Vetoed).....	[27,327,323,500]	[28,603,179,500]	[28,767,633,500]	[31,354,930,500]	[30,538,919,500]	[+1,771,286,000]
7. Labor-HEW (H.R. 16654, New bill).....	28,767,633,500	29,603,448,500	28,767,633,500	30,538,919,500	30,538,919,500	+1,771,286,000
8. Interior (H.R. 15418).....	2,520,340,000	2,529,558,200	2,527,154,000	2,550,922,800	2,548,935,300	+21,781,300
9. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government (H.R. 15585).....	5,066,603,000	5,057,145,000	5,066,603,000	5,057,186,000	5,057,827,000	-8,776,000
10. Public Works—AEC (H.R. 15586).....	5,489,058,000	5,437,727,000	5,489,058,000	5,571,696,000	5,504,914,000	+15,856,000
11. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection (H.R. 15690).....	12,952,177,400	12,897,010,900	12,952,190,400	13,561,055,800	13,434,032,700	+481,842,300
12. Disaster Relief Supplemental, 1973 (H.R. 16254).....	1,569,800,000	1,587,300,000	1,569,800,000	1,587,300,000	1,587,300,000	+17,500,000
13. Defense (H.R. 16593).....	\$79,594,184,000	\$74,577,548,000	\$79,594,184,000	\$74,571,698,000	\$74,372,976,000	-\$5,221,208,000
14. Foreign Assistance (H.R. 16705).....	5,163,024,000	4,195,155,000	5,163,024,000	2,823,897,000	3,652,701,000	-1,510,323,000
15. Military Construction (H.R. 16754).....	2,661,384,000	2,280,784,000	2,661,384,000	2,337,726,000	2,323,403,000	-337,981,000
16. Supplemental, 1973 (H.R. 17034).....	3,573,953,325	3,565,048,825	5,016,540,610	5,266,690,610	4,933,415,610	-83,125,000
Total, bills for fiscal 1973.....	176,036,625,924	169,719,025,634	177,913,097,104	173,137,783,454	172,590,692,035	-5,322,405,069
B. BILLS FOR FISCAL 1972						
1. Urgent Supplemental (H.J. Res. 1097).....	957,476,059	957,476,059	957,476,059	957,476,059	957,476,059	-----
2. 2d Supplemental (H.R. 14582).....	4,775,261,477	3,954,453,358	4,865,943,389	5,063,517,439	4,347,698,270	-518,245,119
3. Special Resolution, Gold Revaluation (H.J. Res. 1174).....	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	-----
4. Supplemental, Disaster Relief (H.J. Res. 1238).....	100,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	+100,000,000
Total, bills for fiscal 1972.....	7,432,737,536	6,711,929,417	7,523,419,448	7,820,993,498	7,105,174,329	-418,245,119
C. Total for the session.....	183,469,363,460	176,430,955,051	185,436,516,552	180,958,776,952	179,695,866,364	-5,740,650,188

¹ The Budget for 1973, as submitted Jan. 24, tentatively estimated total new budget authority for 1973 at \$294,813,000,000 gross (\$270,898,000,000 net of some \$23,915,000,000 interfund and intragovernmental transactions and certain so-called proprietary receipts handled as offsets for budget summary purposes only). Of this total, an estimated \$109,754,000,000 does not require current action by Congress; it involves so-called permanent appropriations such as interest, various trust funds, etc., already provided for in various basic laws. The remainder, \$185,059,000,000, is for consideration at this session (mostly in the appropriation bills). About \$14,394,000,000 of this \$185,059,000,000 was shown in the January budget as being "for later transmittal" for new or expanded legislation, pay increases, and contingencies, and about \$45,817,000,000 of the remainder requires legislative reauthorization through various annual authorization bills or where the authorization expires periodically.

² Includes \$240,000,000 for comparability for urban community development special revenue sharing under proposed legislation. Of this sum, \$200,000,000 of new obligational authority was allowed in conference for the urban renewal program and \$40,000,000 for the rehabilitation loan fund.

³ New budget (obligational) authority carried in H.R. 16654, fiscal year 1973 Labor-HEW appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, totals \$30,538,919,000. However, sec. 409, a general provision, authorizes the President to withhold from obligation such sums as he deems necessary but not to exceed \$935,471,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The President is authorized to withhold

from obligation any sums that would reduce total new budget (obligational) authority to \$29,603,448,500, the amount of NOA contained in the House bill, as long as no appropriation or activity within an appropriation is reduced by more than 10 percent.

⁴ Does not include \$649,500,000 by transfer from funds already available for obligations in fiscal year 1973.

⁵ Does not include \$1,315,900,000 by transfer from funds already available for obligations in fiscal year 1973.

⁶ Includes budget estimates of \$780,000,000 for military assistance; \$844,000,000 for security supporting assistance; \$527,000,000 for foreign military credit sales, and \$100,000,000 for Bangladesh refugee assistance, a total of \$2,251,000,000; deferred in Senate bill for lack of authorization.

⁷ New budget (obligational) authority in the enacted Labor-HEW Appropriation bill totals \$30,538,919,500. However, sec. 409, a general provision, authorizes the President to withhold from obligation such sums as he deems necessary but not to exceed \$1,238,919,500 in new budget authority. Therefore, the President may reduce total new budget authority to \$29,300,000,000 as long as no appropriation or activity within an appropriation is reduced by more than 13 percent. If total new budget authority is reduced to \$29,300,000,000, the enacted bill exceeds the budget requests considered by \$532,366,500.

⁸ Annual rate authorized in the continuing resolution until Feb. 28, 1973.

AUTHORITY TO PRINT AS SENATE DOCUMENT TRIBUTES TO RETIRING SENATORS

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that tributes that have been made and will be made to Senator KARL MUNDT be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, will the Senator please make it a blanket request for all retiring Senators?

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I make the request for tributes to all retiring Senators.

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

QUORUM CALL

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

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

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

AMENDMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE RELATING TO ACTIONS ARISING OUT OF DEATH OR INJURY CAUSED BY DEFECTIVE OR UNSAFE IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL PROPERTY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1524.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 1524 to amend title 12, District of Columbia Code, to provide a limitation of actions for actions arising out of death or injury caused by a defective or unsafe improvement to real property, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following language:

SECTION 1. (a) Chapter 3 of title 12 of the District of Columbia Code (relating to limitation of actions) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 12-310. Actions arising out of death or injury caused by defective or unsafe improvements to real property

"(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b), any action—

"(A) to recover damages for—

"(i) personal injury,

"(ii) injury to real or personal property, or

"(iii) wrongful death, resulting from the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, and

"(B) for contribution or indemnity which is brought as a result of such injury or death, shall be barred unless in the case where injury shall be barred unless in the case where injury is the basis of such actions, such injury occurs within the ten-year period beginning on the date the improvement was substantially completed, or in the case where death is the basis of such action, either such death or the injury resulting in such death occurs within such ten-year period.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, an improvement to real property shall be considered substantially completed when—

"(A) it is first used, or

"(B) it is first available for use after having been completed in accordance with the contract or agreement covering the improvement, including any agreed changes to the contract or agreement, whichever occurs first.

"(b) The limitation of actions prescribed in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any action based on a contract express or implied, or

"(2) any action brought against the person who, at the time the defective or unsafe condition of the improvement to real property caused injury or death, was the owner of or in actual possession or control of such real property."

(b) The table of sections for such chapter 3 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"12-310. Action arising out of death or injury caused by defective or unsafe improvements to real property."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by section 1 of this Act shall apply only with respect to actions brought after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Council shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I understand this has been cleared all around. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN) laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON INTENTION TO INTERCHANGE JURISDICTION OF CIVIL WORKS AND FOREST SERVICE ACQUIRED LANDS

A letter from the Secretary of Health, and Secretary of Agriculture, reporting, pursuant to law, on the intention of those two Departments to interchange jurisdiction of civil works and Forest Service acquired lands at Dworshak Dam and Reservoir Project, Idaho (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON ACTUAL PROCUREMENT RECEIPTS FOR MEDICAL STOCKPILE OF CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT PURPOSES

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, reporting, pursuant to law, on the actual procurement receipts for medical stockpile of civil defense emergency supplies and equipment purposes, for the quarter ended September 30, 1972; to the Committee on Armed Services.

DONATION OF LOCOMOTIVES

A letter from the Acting Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, the intention of the Navy to donate three surplus steam locomotives to certain donees; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Training America's Labor Force: Potential, Progress, and Problems of Vocational Education", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, dated October 18, 1972 (with an accompanying re-

port); to the Committee on Government Operations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MATHIAS:

S. 4132. A bill for the relief of Sperling and Schwartz, Incorporated. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALL (for Mr. DOLE):

S. 4133. A bill to authorize advance relocation of FAS Route 1343 in connection with the Onaga Lake project in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

S.J. Res. 275. A joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the last week in June of each year as "National Autistic Children's Week." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BEALL (for Mr. DOLE):

S. 4133. A bill to authorize advance relocation of FAS Route 1343 in connection with the Onaga Lake project in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, KANSAS

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, my colleague from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) is in his home State today, due to the press of previous commitments. He has asked that I submit a bill on his behalf to meet a pressing need in Kansas, and I do so at this time.

I ask unanimous consent that at this point the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD along with an explanatory statement by Senator DOLE and four items of correspondence relating to the subject matter of the bill.

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

S. 4133

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for the Kansas River, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1180, 1187) is hereby modified to provide that the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to relocate the existing FAS crossing over the Vermillion Creek, as required for the Onaga Lake project, in advance of construction of such project.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOLE VERMILLION CREEK BRIDGE

Mr. President, a situation has arisen in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, as the intersection of two Federal programs has put local citizens and local government in a difficult position.

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 contained a provision (section 26) calling for inspections and engineering studies to be made on all bridges in the Federal aid secondary system of roads and highways in the United States. This legislation was wise and responsive to a real need to assess the safety of these bridges many of which are quite old and have come to carry traffic loads far in excess of their original design specifications.

Throughout the country, these studies have been undertaken, and in many cases it has been shown that bridges are unsafe and should be repaired, replaced or closed. Of course the closing and repair of some bridges has imposed some hardships on the county governments responsible for maintenance on the FAS system, but it is generally recognized that safety should be a prime consideration for any transportation system.

Pottawatomie County in northeastern Kansas has complied with the bridge inspection law by contracting for a three-year, \$10,000 study of its bridges, giving first consideration to those structures lying within the general area of the Onaga Lake, a multi-purpose water resources project of the corps of engineers authorized by Congress in 1962. It was felt that these structures should be studied first, because of the expected requirements for quality bridges to serve the large numbers of tourists who will be drawn to the area and because it would not be wise to expend funds for the improvement of some bridges if they are soon to be closed and flooded when impoundment begins in the lake. As it has turned out five of these bridges are unsatisfactory and should be closed. The findings of this study are not disputed, and county officials readily accept the need for this action to be taken in the interests of public safety.

But a major problem presents itself in that if all five of these bridges—which extend along 16 miles of the Vermillion Creek—are closed, a major disruption in local traffic will occur and serious inconvenience for farmers and other local residents will result.

A tantalizing element is introduced into this matter by virtue of the fact that one bridge on FAS Route 1343 approximately midway along this sixteen mile distance is near a site considered by the Corps of Engineers in its preliminary planning for the Onaga Lake to be desirable for a lake crossing. Construction of such a crossing would, therefore, provide an ideal solution for the traffic problems of Pottawatomie County. The problem, however, is that, although the lake project is well into development with \$250,000 appropriated in FY 1973 for advanced engineering and design work, actual construction probably will not begin for two years.

So the county is faced with a serious need to provide a bridge to allow traffic movement across this 16-mile length of Vermillion Creek, and at the same time it sees that any money spent on improvement of one of these bridges will be wasted when the Onaga Lake is completed, both because the bridge will be inundated and because the Corps of Engineers will proceed with its road relocation plans in any event. The Corps of Engineers, as it has indicated in extensive correspondence with my office, appreciates the country's problem, but it cannot proceed with advance relocation of this FAS route on the basis of its current authority.

In view of these facts and the obvious good sense, economically and practically, of helping both the country and Corps to do their jobs in the best interests of the taxpayers, I am proposing legislation to authorize the Corps of Engineers to proceed with advance relocation of FAS 1343 over the Vermillion Creek in accordance with the requirements of the Onaga Lake project.

I believe this legislation will provide the best possible solution for the problems which have been encountered. The citizens of Pottawatomie County will be able to travel through the area without unreasonable inconvenience; the county government and its taxpayers will be spared the unnecessary expense of repairing or replacing a bridge that will be of no use in two or three years; and the Corps of Engineers will be able to complete a necessary and important segment of its project in a manner which will

be entirely consistent with the project's overall goals and requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, OFFICE,
OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1972.
Senator ROBERT J. DOLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOLE: This is in further reply to your 19 September 1972 letter concerning bridge and road construction in the vicinity of Onaga Lake project, Kansas.

A copy of Colonel Needham's letter to you on 5 July 1972 concerning meetings held on this subject is attached for your ready reference. Since the time of Colonel Needham's letter there have been no further developments and no solution has been reached.

The only authorities available to the Corps to accomplish advance relocation of the bridge would require non-Federal interests to share a portion of the cost. Since the state and Pottawatomie County officials have stated that such funds are not available at this time, it does not appear possible for the Corps to relocate the bridge in advance of project construction.

As per your request, I am inclosing a copy of draft proposed legislation. This legislation is submitted as a drafting service only, and does not necessarily represent the position of the Department of the Army. Under Departmental policies and regulations, views on proposed legislation are made by the Secretary of the Army in response to a request from the congressional committee having such legislation under consideration, and then only after coordination with the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. MILLER,
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Assistant Director of Civil Works for
Plains Divisions.

Hon. BOB DOLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOLE: On 26 April 1972, Colonel Charles furnished you information regarding the proposed Onaga Lake project for your reply to Mr. Victor L. Fincham, County Engineer of Pottawatomie County, Kansas. The information furnished related to replacement of some county road bridges in the lake area. Colonel Charles promised you that the Kansas City District Office would contact the Pottawatomie County officials on this matter.

A tri-party meeting was arranged between Pottawatomie County officials, Kansas State Highway Commission officials, and representatives of this office to discuss bridge replacement in the Onaga Lake area. Pottawatomie County officials described the bridge inspection results and outlined the replacement considered necessary. Stress was placed on the immediate replacement need.

State Highway officials described the limited funds available for bridge replacement under the Federal-aid Secondary roads program. While recognizing the need for a replacement bridge in this area, State Highway officials pointed out locations of greater need, both within and outside of Pottawatomie County. This fact was acknowledged by the county officials.

My staff representatives outlined the Onaga Lake project schedule in Colonel Charles' letter to you. The desirability of a road relocation near the present FAS 1343 river crossing was established. My staff indicated a replacement for the FAS 1343 crossing could probably not be completed before 1978 under the lake project road relocations program. The two methods were discussed that are available to us for use in constructing roads in advance of normal relocations procedures. Each of the methods requires special fund appropriations from Congress and

each requires financial participation from the local road owner.

If the anticipated funding schedule for the lake project is met, advance participation by Pottawatomie County in the bridge replacement would hasten the replacement by only two or three years. In addition, the participation required of Pottawatomie County could amount to several thousands of dollars. Because of the anticipated cost to them, the county officials preferred not to participate in advance construction.

The meeting adjourned without reaching a solution to Pottawatomie County's bridge replacement problem. We promised, through our continued project planning, to help the county under our road relocations program and as our relocations authority allows. If the county later decides to request our participation in early construction of a replacement bridge, it will have to initiate the action. This point was understood by the county.

I have made this report to you rather long in order to show the overall local, State, and Federal concern in replacing bridges found inadequate from inspections required under Section 26 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968. We have received several inquiries from counties, in which flood control lake projects are located, about whether we have any way to help in bridge replacement. Unfortunately, we have no authority to help in this activity. I trust this information is adequate for your needs and if I may be of more assistance to you on this or any other matter, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. NEEDHAM,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, OFFICE
OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D.C., April 28, 1972.

Hon. BOB DOLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOLE: This is in reply to your letter of 29 February 1972 inclosing a letter from Mr. Victor L. Fincham, County Engineer, Pottawatomie County, Westmoreland, Kansas, regarding bridge and road construction in connection with Onaga Lake, Kansas.

The Onaga Lake, Kansas project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962. The current estimated cost of the project is \$42,800,000 and the cost of preconstruction planning is estimated to be \$1,400,000. The Fiscal Year 1973 Budget contains \$250,000 for continuation of preconstruction planning and at least one additional year and \$266,000 will be required to complete planning. Consequently, the earliest date that the project could be considered for funds for initiation of construction in the preparation of our budget recommendations would be Fiscal Year 1975. The inclusion of funds for initiation of construction of the Onaga Lake project in any future budget would, of course, be dependent upon budgetary objectives and the needs of other worthy projects throughout the nation. Once funds are appropriated for initiation of construction of the Onaga Lake project it is anticipated that completion of the project would require about five years.

In a preliminary discussion with Pottawatomie County officials, relative to road relocations in the proposed lake area, a lake crossing near the present FAS 1343 creek crossing was considered desirable. The officials considered this crossing, in addition to some connecting roads on the east lake edge, would provide reasonable replacement for roads lost in the lake area.

The Corps of Engineers has two procedures whereby we can recommend to the Appropriations Committees of Congress advance participation when it is determined to be in

the Federal interest. A representative of the Kansas City District will contact officials of Pottawatomie County and explore these procedures and report to you further on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

CARLYLE H. CHARLES,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Assistant
Director of Civil Works for Plains
Divisions.

ROAD AND BRIDGE DEPARTMENT,
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY,
Westmoreland, Kans., February 21, 1972.

Senator ROBERT DOLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As I'm sure you are aware, Congress passed a bridge inspection law during the 1970 session which required in depth engineering study of all bridges on the Federal Aid Secondary System. This study is to be completed by 1973. This was needed and good legislation but as usual there was not funds allotted for this purpose.

Pottawatomie County signed a contract with Cook, Flatt & Strobel, a Consultant Engineering Firm from Topeka, to study the bridges over a period of three years at a cost of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Dollars. It was agreed that four bridges located within the proposed Onaga Reservoir area be studied first as these bridges have caused concern for many years. Obviously, it would be foolish to spend money on bridges and have them flooded when the Reservoir is constructed. The Corps of Engineers have been contacted several times in regard to the construction schedule.

Recently a preliminary report was received from Cook, Flatt & Strobel in regard to the inspection of the four bridges designated 1-4-5-10 on the attached map. Copies of the report are enclosed. Bridges designated 3-6-7 are similar in age, construction and condition to bridges 1-4-5-10. In other words bridges 3-4-5-6-7 will have to be closed as indicated by preliminary reports or risk lives and lawsuits. Obviously, Pottawatomie County will not be in very good position to defend itself in the event of a bridge collapse. Bridge No. 10 can be temporarily improved.

The Corps of Engineers in preliminary discussions have indicated a new bridge and road will be constructed at Location No. 5 when the Onaga Reservoir is constructed. This is indicated also by enclosed copy of an article in the Topeka-Journal of November 29, 1971. If this bridge were constructed as soon as possible it would seem to be that bridges number 3-4-5-6-7 could be closed. To close all bridges between No. 2 and No. 8 which is a distance of approximately sixteen miles will cause all kinds of repercussions.

If there is any way that the Corps of Engineers could build the bridge at location No. 5 (which is going to be built in a matter of time) we would certainly appreciate it and would cooperate in way possible.

Sincerely,

VICTOR L. FINCHAM,
County Engineer, Pottawatomie County.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

S.J. Res. 275. A joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the last week in June of each year as "National Autistic Children's Week." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL AUTISTIC CHILDREN'S WEEK

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I am today offering a joint resolution to proclaim the last week in June of each year as "National Autistic Children's Week."

The plight of autistic children in this country is truly a sad one. Inadequate

programs, inadequately funded, cause thousands of parents throughout the country the anguish of trying without success to provide the education and treatment which can enable these children to lead normal lives.

During the past year I have become deeply concerned about the meager efforts by both Federal and State governments to help these children.

In fact, they have been completely excluded from the one major Federal program which could offer them substantial assistance—the Developmental Disabilities Act.

During the next session of the Congress, we will have the opportunity to revise the law and to right what I consider to be a tragic exclusion. I plan to join in leading that effort because I believe we must end that needless discrimination.

I would emphasize that this effort is in no way designed to dilute the resources available for programs for the mentally retarded children with other developmental disabilities. We must increase the funding levels to assure that all of these children receive adequate programs.

In addition Senator HOLLINGS has recently introduced S. 3806, the Autistic Children Research Act, a bill to provide accelerated research and development in the care and treatment of autistic children. I support him in that effort.

Both of these bills will make important progress toward helping the autistic child. But more is needed. Last summer, I visited the Reiss Davis Child Study Center in Los Angeles.

This center provides an excellent example of what can be done to provide education and treatment for autistic children. The community support which this center has been able to muster has been most impressive. In fact, it has enabled the center to survive as one of the few which provides services for autistic children.

But the need far exceeds the limited resources of centers such as this. And for that reason I am offering this resolution to aid in increasing public awareness of the needs of these children and to build the public support needed to gain passage of an adequate revision of the Developmental Disabilities Act next year.

Through the observance of National Autistic Children's Week it is my hope that we can gain that awareness and support. One very tangible benefit might be an increase in early identification of children with autism. It might also serve to publicize existing programs and services for autistic children whose parents are as yet unaware of those services.

Observance of this week would offer new hope to thousands of parents of autistic children throughout the country and I hope this resolution can be adopted early next year.

I am introducing it today despite the fact that Congress is about to adjourn because I believe we can use the intervening time between now and next January when Congress reconvenes to gain the support needed to pass the resolution.

Mr. President, on June 23, 1972, I wrote to HEW Secretary Richardson asking him to join me in the effort to include

autism in the Developmental Disabilities Act. I ask unanimous consent that that correspondence be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

JUNE 23, 1972.

HON. ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary, Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Mr. SECRETARY: It is my understanding that you will shortly issue regulations implementing the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act of 1970. As you know, this legislation assists States in constructing facilities for and providing services to persons affected by so called "developmental disabilities" which originate in childhood and constitute a substantial and continuing handicap to the individual.

Section 102 (a) (5) of that Act defines the term "developmental disability" for purposes of the legislation as follows:

"... a disability attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or another neurological condition of an individual found by the Secretary to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for mentally retarded individuals. The disability must have originated before the age of eighteen and have continued or be expected to continue indefinitely and must constitute a substantial handicap to the individual in question."

It is my understanding, however, that during the two years since the enactment of this law, no "other neurological condition" has been included in the coverage of this law despite the clear intent of the language that such inclusions be made.

I am writing to you at this time to urge that you institute procedures to carry out the mandate contained in the law for inclusion of children afflicted with other developmental disabilities. The use of such procedures would enable your Department to make specific recommendations for increased resources and expansion of coverage under the Act when it is considered for renewal next year.

A specific example of the need for such expansion is childhood autism. Childhood autism is a profoundly handicapping disturbance which appears very early in life and remains a handicap throughout life. Characteristically, children come to medical attention during the second year of life with developmental retardation. Frequently, they are suspected to be deaf because of their poor social contact, lack of general developmental skills and inability to learn social skills. The prognosis for these children is very bad. For children with a low IQ and who have no speech by age 5, their future is almost certainly chronic institutionalization. For these reasons I believe childhood autism should be included under the Act so that these children may gain the benefits of the facilities and services provided by it.

At present, autistic children are being excluded from the benefits of this program despite their tremendous need for those benefits. The principal reason for their exclusion is the meager funding of the present program. The resources presently available under the Act are inadequate even for those groups, such as the mentally retarded, which are specifically included in the law. Inclusion of autistic children should, therefore, not be made at the cost of reduced effort or resources for those presently covered.

But, they can be included in a revised and expanded program which the Congress can enact next year. By including in the new regulations a process for identification of other disabilities, such as childhood autism, which merit coverage under this program and then by making appropriate recommen-

dations to the Congress based thereon, your Department could make a major contribution toward bringing new hope to thousands of parents and children across the country.

Sincerely,

JOHN V. TUNNEY,
U.S. Senator.

SENATE RESOLUTION 381—SUBMISSION OF A RESOLUTION TO REFER A BILL TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS

(Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.)

Mr. MATHIAS submitted the following resolution:

S. RES. 381

Resolved, That the bill (S. 4132) entitled "A bill for the relief of Sperling and Schwartz, Incorporated", now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Chief Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims; and the Chief Commissioner shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and report thereon to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States or a gratuity and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR MUNDT, OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, for more than one-third of this century KARL MUNDT has served in the Congress of the United States.

The people of South Dakota sent him here for five terms in the House of Representatives and for four terms in the Senate.

This is a great testimonial to the confidence and the respect that the people of his State have for this outstanding statesman. I commend them for their good judgment. Senator MUNDT has served with dedication and honor.

He has made many contributions to our Nation over the years in many diverse fields ranging from education, farming, and business to journalism and public speaking.

Senator MUNDT is a great patriot who has been a forceful spokesman for America.

It is very unfortunate that illness curtailed his legislative activity and deprived the Senate of his full participation in the past few years. I regret that he is leaving the Senate, but I know that we all pray that this retirement will give him the opportunity to fully regain his health.

SENATOR DAVID H. GAMBRELL, OF GEORGIA

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I salute my colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia, DAVID H. GAMBRELL, for the outstanding service he has rendered his State and Nation in the almost 2 years that he has been in this body.

A young and brilliant attorney from Atlanta, DAVID GAMBRELL was appointed to the Senate in February 1971, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Richard B. Russell. He immediately plunged into his duties and demonstrated a great capacity for hard work; active participation in legislative business, both in committee and on the floor of the Senate; and aggressive leadership in matters affecting the State of Georgia.

Although he was sometimes subjected to criticism for his positions, Senator GAMBRELL never departed from the principles he believed in or allowed his convictions to be swayed. These are the marks of a good Senator, and DAVID GAMBRELL has measured up in every respect.

I have known David GAMBRELL since he was in college, and I have followed his career in law and other pursuits over the years with a great deal of interest and admiration. He is an extremely intelligent and thoughtful man, and as a Senator he carefully weighed each decision, and always acted in accordance with what he believed to be in the best interest of Georgia and the Nation.

It has been a pleasure serving with DAVID GAMBRELL in the Senate. I offer my sincere congratulations for a job well done. I wish him every success and happiness in all of his future undertakings.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, the retirement of Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER from this body will leave a void that will be difficult to fill. Samuel Johnson wrote that—

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.

Throughout his public life, as an ambassador and a U.S. Senator, JOHN SHERMAN COOPER has demonstrated that he possesses the highest degree of integrity and knowledge.

Influence and power come to a Senator in a variety of ways, but to lead by the power of unemotional logic and persuasion alone, is a gift few men possess. I have seen this body bog down in the heat of partisan rhetoric and I have seen JOHN COOPER stand above that partisanship and, with calm logic, lead this Senate to tangible accomplishments.

Mr. President, it has been an honor for me to have served with this great statesman and Senator, and I will sorely miss his advice and counsel. Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER will always represent the finest qualities of this body. Even in retirement he will continue to be a Senators' Senator.

RICE HARVEST IN ARKANSAS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, in a three-part series recently written for the Arkansas Democrat, Arthur Halliburton and Jerry Dean have surveyed the history and analyzed the potential of the rice industry in Arkansas.

Today our State leads the Nation in yield per acre and is second only to Texas in total production of rice.

I ask unanimous consent to have these articles on the rice industry in Arkansas printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Arkansas Democrat, Oct. 8, 1972]

RICE HARVEST TIME IN ARKANSAS—STATE LEADS NATION IN YIELD PER ACRE

(By Arthur Halliburton and Jerry Dean)

STUTTGART.—It's harvest time in the rice fields of East Arkansas, and the highways are crowded with "long boy" trucks bringing grain to the mills. Rice stems, bending under the weight of grain and moisture, are being combined from sunup to sunset, before they fall to the ground and spoil.

This is good news both at home and abroad. In the world food crisis, Arkansas rice growers have a place as one of the important food suppliers where hunger is greatest—in Asia.

From the air, Arkansas' vast patterned fields are seen to extend along the whole eastern length of the state, from Gurdon to Corning, and passengers flying from Memphis to Little Rock can look down on rice fields nearly all the way. The season's harvest, now about 60 per cent stored, appears to be about 8 per cent heavier than last year's, or five or six bushels more an acre.

When rice was brought to America in 1694, farmers didn't find its growth lucrative, although some success was gained in the Carolinas and Florida. It was not until the grain was carried to Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana that it became important in the nation's agriculture.

Today, Arkansas leads the nation consistently in yield per acre and is second to Texas only in total production. In 1970, Arkansas' production exceeded that of every other state, although Texas and Louisiana had larger allotments on which the crop would be grown, as they have now.

Rice culture has had an amazing expansion in Arkansas, from the original planting of three acres in 1897 to the 443,331 acres grown in 1972. Arkansas County, whose county seat, Stuttgart, is the center of the state's rice activity, alone had 77,250 acres.

Towns, as well as fields, reflect the phenomenal growth of the rice industry. A stranger traveling across the Grand Prairie will be surprised at the sight of what at first seem to be towering office buildings, but which turn out to be mills and grain elevators of the rice processors, facilities also used in season for the processing of soybeans and wheat.

The heartland Grand Prairie is composed of large parts of Arkansas, Lonoke and Prairie Counties and a corner of Jefferson County. Nine years after the start of rice farming in Lonoke County, it was introduced into Arkansas County, and in the following year, 1907, the Stuttgart Rice Mill Co. began construction of a processing plant for the grain on the site of a flour mill that had been destroyed by fire. A mill was built at DeWitt in 1908 by the Arkansas Rice Mill and Development Co., and another in Lonoke in 1911.

A second Stuttgart mill was built in 1916, on the site of the present Producers Rice Mill.

From its modest beginning, the industry has become practically a way of life for thousands of Arkansans. The work force, methods and machines—even the product itself—all have changed dramatically. Rice varieties are harder, more productive and more resistant to the ills that once attacked the crops.

There have been various adversities. In the recession of the early 1920s, the hard-hit rice farmers decided to pool their efforts and resources, and in 1921, organized a cooperative called the Arkansas Rice Growers Asso-

ciation to improve their marketing position. Millers feared the strength of the group, and some refused to mill the grain of the members, who responded by purchasing a mill of their own. Since then, another cooperative has been organized (Producers Rice Mill, chartered in 1943), and both cooperatives have expanded and diversified.

VOLUME BUSINESS

Other mills in the area remain under independent ownership. All do a volume business, co-op or otherwise. Among the Arkansas County independents are the C&I Rice Mill and the Pioneer Rice Mill at DeWitt.

Now doing business as Riceland Foods, Inc., the first cooperative has 19 subsidiary operations, mostly in eastern Arkansas, with properties including a converting (parboiling) plant, two soybean processing plants and storage buildings for over 45 million bushels of grain.

The soybean, grown more generally over the state and the state's leading cash crop, is compatible with rice growing in every way. It may be planted alternately in the same field, harvested with the same equipment, stored in the same driers and milled with the same processes as rice.

Thus, rice and soybeans are intertwined in the Arkansas rice bowl. Farmers seldom grow rice in the same field longer than three consecutive years. Otherwise, a wild variety of "red rice" results, which is just as palatable as a white variety but not as highly valued in the market place.

TOUCH AND GO

The government allotment of land, without which the gains in the technical and scientific field would cause market overloading and losses to the growers, has been accepted as a necessity. This program, which also provides subsidies for participants, is administered by the federal Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS).

Hugh B. Hardwick, the Arkansas County ASCS executive director, said that the service protected many rice farmers, for whom the economic situation is "touch and go."

"Many couldn't come back the next year if they were to have a single crop failure," he said.

He pointed to the growing costs of farm machinery, maintenance and operations, which have raised the overhead on crop growing considerably.

He also said he had seen the yield of rice in Arkansas County rise from 50 to 111 bushels an acre since the opening of his office in the mid-1950s. The county's per-acre yield last year was over 5,000 pounds, equalled only by one other county in the United States, a parish in Louisiana.

"The marketing quotas are voted by the farmers themselves," Hardwick said. "If they exceed their quota, they must pay a severe penalty, so severe that no one knowingly overplants his allotment."

He said rice price supports usually were \$2.50 to \$2.60 a bushel, so the penalty of \$2.30 to \$2.40 almost would offset the support price. Currently, 77,250 acres are allotted for rice growing in Arkansas County. The state total is 443,331 acres.

Roy D. Bass of the federal Agriculture Department Crop Reporting Service office in Little Rock said that rice production nationwide "has increased 100 per cent in the past 20 years—a factor that has to be taken into consideration relative to the establishment of acreage allotments." This increase is attributable mainly to the greater productivity brought about by research, rather than to larger plantings.

NOT LIMITED

The value of rice production to the Arkansas economy, according to Dr. Carl Farler, economist of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Arkansas at

Little Rock, is not limited to the "farm gate" value, to what the farmer himself receives.

"In 1971," he pointed out, "441,000 acres of rice was harvested from Arkansas farms. This had a farm gate value of \$117,455,000. Approximately 56 per cent of this, or \$65,769,200, represents realized income to rice growers."

The difference, he said, was spent by the farmer for various things he needed in rice growing.

"Many jobs in the manufacturing, transportation, communication, financing and other sectors of the U.S. economy are indirectly affected," he said.

[From the Arkansas Democrat, Oct. 9, 1972]

RICE PRODUCTION SOARS—ARKANSAS COULD OUT-PRODUCE NATION, OFFICIAL SAYS

(By Arthur Halliburton and Jerry Dean)

STUTTGART.—L. C. Carter, vice president and executive director of the Riceland Foods cooperative, doubts that the world's food production is keeping up with population growth, but he thinks he knows one way to meet the problem.

"This area (Arkansas' Grand Prairie in Arkansas, Lonoke, Prairie and a portion of Jefferson Counties) can produce more rice than the whole United States now produces," he says.

Carter favors expansion of the nationwide rice acreage allotment from 1.8 million to 2.1 million acres. That would increase Arkansas' allotment from 443,000 acres to about 508,450 acres.

"Our industry is tooled up to handle it," Carter said.

Between 1966 and 1970, rice consumption accelerated, according to the federal Agriculture Department's Economic Research Service. Notable in the increase in consumption was the demand for broken grain by breweries for use in production of beer.

In addition to new markets for the rice kernel, the emphasis on ecology has resulted on an emphasis on the use of rice by-products, formerly regarded as inevitable waste.

Dr. Alcuin F. Gremillion of the University of Arkansas Graduate Institute of Technology at Little Rock is engaged in a research program to help find profitable means of using rice hulls.

The hulls are suitable for garden mulch, he said, but there are many cheap mulches. It is also good for such uses as chicken coop litter, but there are many tons left over.

RICE GRAIN

About 20 per cent of the covered rice grain, in weight, is hull, he said, and hulls, despite much study, still are disposed of almost exclusively by burning. Yet the prospect of using them invites attention.

"Rice," said Gremillion, "has a remarkable ability to concentrate silicon (a non-metallic element used in alloys) in its hulls, to a content of about 20 per cent as silica."

This silica, he said, could serve as the basis of the manufacture of some high-value inorganic chemicals, if it could be extracted economically. He also noted the possibility of production of valuable organic chemicals from this source, too, because of the high lignin and cellulose content.

MILLING PROCESS

The milling process is perhaps best seen at a grading station such as the one operated by Myron A. Earhart, an Agriculture Department grading specialist, at DeWitt.

A "miniature rice mill" determines the approximate market value and quality of samples taken from grain storage facilities and driers.

Initially, a device called a "dockage tester" gravity feeds raw grain through a series of vibrating filters which separate impurities (dockage) from raw grain.

A second device, the sheller, removes hulls from the kernels, leaving "brown rice" which

still has the bran and polish layers on the kernel. A "miller" finally removes and sorts these two layers to leave the polished rice grain. The trick to milling is to remove the three outer layers without breaking the kernel and thus decreasing the value of the rice by about 40 per cent.

To avoid peaks in the milling operation, moisture content is reduced to about 12 per cent so that the grain may be stored until milled.

After the sample is "milled" at the grading office, the resultant individual sample is weighed to determine the amount of by-products lost.

Earhart then uses a contrasting-colored mat to examine a smaller percentage sample, grain by grain, to determine the quality of the kernels. To be considered whole grain, at least two-thirds of the kernel must remain intact after milling. Lustre and color (clear white, rather than milky) is also examined in a tedious grain-by-grain scrutiny.

Detailed charts are then used to determine the final "grade" assigned the grain sample based on its test.

Earhart explained that the same rice might grow differently in the same field depending on the elevation.

In addition to the Agriculture Department's quality checks and grading, mills also take samples, sometimes using a vacuum probe, from the rice trucks before the load is dumped onto conveyor belts.

Most Arkansas rice is now of the Star Bonnet (long grain) variety, although medium-grain Nova and Nato varieties are also widely grown. Short-grain rice is grown almost exclusively in California and is mostly exported to Asiatic countries, since, when prepared, its more cohesive characteristics are preferred by Oriental consumers.

Arkansas rice producers must compete at several levels. There is competition between independent and cooperative mills, for example, and between cooperatives as well.

Competition is strong with other nations, especially Thailand, a heavy exporter. Other American-grown crops, such as potatoes, are competitive with rice. Other states enjoy advantages in the export market because of inexpensive export transportation from Gulf and Pacific ports.

Carter indicated that the U.S. rice market "fluctuates more than that of any other nation. We would like to see the acreage allotment increased to 2.1 million acres for the next two years . . . to provide stability to the rice industry."

[From the Arkansas Democrat, Oct. 10, 1972]

REVOLUTION IN RICE FARMING—NEW-FANGLED INVENTIONS CROP UP

(By Arthur Halliburton and Jerry Dean)

STUTTGART.—Driverless tractors, timed-released herbicide capsules, ultrasonic cultivation, and laser-beam levee-surveying—these soon may be realities of advanced technology of rice-growing in Arkansas.

"Predictions of 136 bushel-per-acre yields for 1978 are too conservative," L. C. Carter, executive director of Riceland Foods, said in a recent address.

Current yield is often 100-120 bushels per acre. Carter says that yields as high as 151 bushels per acre should become commonplace within the next five or six years, and added that improvement in water management would spearhead the improvement.

Driverless tractors were mentioned by James L. Mason, Riceland's assistant manager, who said that studies are being made for underground cables that would guide tractors automatically in the rice fields.

Carter pointed out experiments with time-released capsules, which would inject needed nutrients, pesticides or weed-killing herbicides into the soil at predetermined times

to provide rice with ideally balanced growing conditions.

Weather forecasting and improved irrigation regulation are expected to be other factors in improving rice production, according to Carter. He added that the open ditches and canals would soon be phased out. Increased accuracy of weather prediction will become influential in determining when planting and harvesting should begin.

More of the drying is expected to be done by machinery in the field following advances in farm equipment capabilities. "Overmilling," in which rice kernels break during harvest, is expected to be reduced, meaning more "fancy" and "head" rice and higher prices for the farmer.

Improved drying methods for rice also were predicted by Carter and Mason, with thermostatic control of the driers to be installed. Such an advance would reduce the moisture content of the rice and decrease spoilage and insect problems.

The problem of dust pollution near the mills resulting from the dumping of raw grain already has been attacked. A ventilation system installed in the grain dumps vacuums much of the dust from the grain as it is dropped onto the conveyor belt beneath the funnel-shaped pit.

Rice mills also have responded to the Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on industrial water purification. Several settling pools formerly used to receive waste water during soybean oil extraction are now being phased out and will be eliminated. A new technique allows the oils to be reclaimed and the water recycled.

Mountains of rice hulls, once the most puzzling problem of the industry, are now being cleared. In combination with the bran obtained from rice milling, the hulls can be converted into nutritious stock feed. A new pellet plant, which Riceland plans to open in about a month, will use rice hulls in this manner.

The "polish," another byproduct, is extremely rich in fats and niacin and can be effectively used in stock feed supplements.

Hugh B. Hardwick, executive director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service at DeWitt, said he believes Arkansas River navigability will help the rice industry in the future, but that the White and Mississippi Rivers currently were carrying the bulk of the rice river traffic.

Carter and Mason said there was some potential for use of the Arkansas River, but that railroads and trucks would continue for now to be the prime movers.

"We even use air freight in some rare instances to ship Arkansas rice," Mason said, "but the way Arkansas will best benefit from the river is not by shipping its raw materials out of the state on it, but by attracting industries which will bring raw materials from elsewhere in on it for processing."

One new characteristic of the rice culture that would have puzzled the rice growers of another age is rice's close alliance with the soybean. The soybean in Arkansas produces more than twice the dollar value of either the rice or cotton crop, and is grown much more widely over the state. A field will produce quality rice seldom more than three years before it is rotated with soybeans. Otherwise, strains of wild red rice, equally flavorful and nutritious, but less attractive to the buyer, result.

The federal Agriculture Department's Economic Research Division recently published a report, "Rice Situation," in which it said the world outlook for rice trade near 1980 is poor, due to decreasing demand in less-developed nations, which traditionally are the major users of rice. The growth of the industry in Arkansas points up a worldwide phenomenon—the picture of highly developed countries, which eat less rice, selling to less developed nations, which consider rice their staple.

Carter sees the situation much more optimistically. He gave the following reasons for improved market possibilities during the next five years:

Low level of world rice reserves.
Continued growth of world population.
Continued political instability in rice-producing nations, especially in Southeast Asia.
Industrialization of many rice-producing nations, especially Japan, and consequent reduction in their export.

Broadened marketing efforts and new uses for rice and its by-products.

"There has been a new dimension added to the outlook with the recent sales of feed grains and soybeans to the Soviet Union," Carter said in his annual report last month.

"In the foreseeable future, there probably will be additional sales to Russia, eastern Europe and Communist China. Whether rice will be included cannot be determined at this time. It is safe to assume, however, that the direct and indirect effects of these new markets will be substantial . . ."

Several problems, however, are affecting the industry. A shortage of natural gas, essential to the grain during operation, for example, is causing some concern. Currently butane is also being used by producers, but unless the Anadarko gas reserves in western Oklahoma are tapped, butane may have to fulfill a larger portion of the fuel demands in the future.

Rice farming is done with a high level of technology in the United States. According to A. W. Woodard, extension marketing specialist with the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service in Little Rock, it is still uncertain what implications the adoption of this technology in other nations may have. The so-called "green Revolution" could make many former importers of rice into viable export nations, thus reducing the export potential for U.S. surpluses.

"Perhaps it is best said that the fluctuations and gyrations of the U.S. rice situation are unique," he said. "A better understanding of the industry, of domestic and international markets, and of official and federal policies which guide the rice industry is needed."

SENATOR B. EVERETT JORDAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I wish to add my voice to those who have paid well-deserved tribute to my friend and colleague from North Carolina, Senator EVERETT JORDAN.

It has been my pleasure to know and to work with him on many occasions during the past 8 years. He has visited in the State of Arizona, and we have been most honored to have him as a guest.

I have appreciated his wise counsel on the many areas of legislation in which he has expertise.

He has a long record of service to his Nation beginning with duty in the Army Tank Corps in World War I. He has been one of the leaders of his party, a successful businessman, a trustee for universities and colleges, and active in numerous public service activities, especially in the health field.

Senator JORDAN is a deeply religious man who has been active at all levels in the Methodist Church.

He is a gracious southern gentleman who has served the State of North Carolina, the South, and the Nation with devotion, integrity and the utmost competence.

We will miss him.

H.R. 1 AND DEBT LIMIT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, all of us are aware that the most complicated issues requiring legislation deal with welfare/social security and revenue matters. Once again the Senate has witnessed the profound mastery the extremely able chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG) displayed in his handling of the highly controversial, complex and time-consuming measures dealing with welfare reform, social security and a rise in the debt ceiling. All who participated in the debates on these bills have a keen awareness of Senator LONG's unexcelled grasp of the intricacies of the legislation. Under his direction the entire Finance Committee and its staff have put in many long and hard hours toward affording a forum for full debate on the various proposals pertaining to a revitalization of the whole concept of welfare in this country. The committee is to be commended for undertaking this arduous task. The expertise of Senator LONG was invaluable, as well, during the debate on the knotty questions involved in the debt limit measure as it passed the House. The expeditious handling of this bill in committee afforded the time needed for the Senate to have the input it deemed necessary, and we are indebted to Senator LONG and his committee for their efforts on the measure.

To be commended as well in connection with these same two measures is the ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, the distinguished and able Senator from Utah, Mr. BENNETT. Through his cooperation and efforts a bipartisan approach was made to solving the questions posed by the bills. He, too, has a thorough, working knowledge which is immeasurably helpful to those of us who are not as well versed in the often bewildering technicalities of welfare/social security. The Senate is indebted to him once again for his candid views and valuable assistance.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR PUERTO RICO

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, when in August of this year, a group of United Nations member countries, led by Cuba, succeeded in placing the political status of Puerto Rico on the agenda of a special U.N. Committee on Colonialism, a long-standing debate on the status of Puerto Rico was rekindled. Should Puerto Rico be granted independence as the U.N. Special Committee would urge? Or should Puerto Rico be granted statehood so that its citizens can enjoy the full rights and prerogatives of American citizenship?

The unfortunate implication of these two questions is that the future of Puerto Rico may be determined by powers external to itself—the United States or the United Nations. Prof. Jose A. Cabranes of the Rutgers Law School has written an excellent article in the October edition of *Civil Liberties*, the American Civil Liberties Union Newspaper, which argues that the people of Puerto Rico and only the people of Puerto Rico, should deter-

mine the proper status of their island state.

Professor Cabranes' article analyzes the contrasting position implied by the United Nations action and the legal steps taken by the ACLU. He then makes a compelling case for self-determination, an ingredient that has apparently been misplaced by well-meaning advocates on both sides.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Self-Determination: What Puerto Rico Wants" be placed in the RECORD at this point.

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

SELF-DETERMINATION: WHAT PUERTO RICO WANTS

(By José A. Cabranes)

The degree to which Puerto Rico should be attached to the United States (if at all) remains the island's central political issue 74 years after its cession by Spain after the "splendid little war" of 1898 (as Secretary of State John Hay put it). One aspect of the issue that has dominated political debate on the island in recent years is the proposal that Puerto Rico should seek the right to vote in United States presidential elections. As the island approaches election day in November, and its quadrennial identity crisis, an interesting question has been raised: Who should resolve that identity crisis? The Congress of the United States, by unilaterally defining the "rights" of the American citizens of Puerto Rico to include voting in U.S. presidential elections? The United Nations, by prescribing compliance with resolutions proclaiming the universal "right" to national independence? The people of Puerto Rico, acting (for better or worse) pursuant to the principle of self-determination? The question, it may be said, is patently rhetorical and patently absurd. Not so, apparently, to two entities devoted to the definition and promotion of libertarian values, the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Special Committee on Colonialism of the United Nations General Assembly.

CONFUSION

The anomalous status of Puerto Rico and its inhabitants within the American system makes it unusually difficult for anyone, even well-intentioned North American civil libertarians, to appreciate all of the implications of claims or "rights" asserted by political factions on the island.

The debate on political status—between advocates of national independence, commonwealth status and statehood—touches Puerto Rican society most sensitively. The politics of personal and national identity is a source of enormous confusion to the islanders themselves. Opinion on the island's political future is now so sharply divided that no clearly-defined consensus is likely to emerge for many years.

Accordingly, I long ago came to believe that it was presumptuous for those of us on the "continent," including those of us with close personal and emotional links to the island, to offer guidance to the people of Puerto Rico on how they ought to solve their identity crises. In recent years, my personal point of view has generally been shared by North American observers of Puerto Rican affairs, regardless of partisan or ideological persuasion. They have properly eschewed a role for themselves in determining Puerto Rico's status and stood firmly on the principle of self-determination: Any choice made by the people of Puerto Rico would be, *prima facie*, reasonable the worthy of serious attention.

COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION

This position is reinforced by the report of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico, which in 1966 concluded that "[t]he policy governing the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico is and should continue to be based on the principles of mutual consent and self-determination."

The Commission's major conclusion seems unexceptionable: "... all three forms of political status—the Commonwealth, Statehood and Independence—are valid and confer upon the people of Puerto Rico equal dignity with equality of status and of national citizenship. Any choice among them is to be made by the people of Puerto Rico, and the economic, social, cultural, and security arrangements which would need to be made under each of the three status alternatives will require the mutual agreement and full cooperation of the Government of the United States. A first step toward any change in political status must be taken by the Puerto Rican people acting through constitutional processes." (Emphasis supplied.) The Commission quite properly placed upon the Puerto Ricans themselves the responsibility for initiating future action for the development or alteration of the island's relations with the United States.

How, then, does one explain the position of the American Civil Liberties Union on the controversial proposal to secure the right of the people of Puerto Rico to vote for President and Vice President?

In March, 1971, a representative of the ACLU appeared before the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on the Presidential Vote (jointly appointed by President Nixon and Governor Ferre of Puerto Rico, a political ally of Mr. Nixon and an advocate of statehood) to argue that "the people of Puerto Rico, as citizens of the United States, should have the right which all other American citizens have, to share in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States." Moreover—and this is the truly extraordinary aspect of the ACLU position—the ACLU representative opposed the suggestion that the grant of this right be conditioned upon a referendum that demonstrated that a substantial majority of Puerto Ricans favored the presidential vote. Any such condition, it was said, "would make of the people of Puerto Rico second-class citizens." It was suggested that Congress should unilaterally give the "right" to the people.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Can one really doubt that participation in presidential elections is a significant step toward political integration of some kind, albeit not formal incorporation or statehood? Other proponents of the presidential vote for Puerto Rico (among them the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, which vigorously endorsed the idea that Puerto Rico participate in presidential elections) turned a deaf ear to the ACLU position. They have generally concluded that the presidential vote for American citizens in Puerto Rico was the sort of step in the evolution of the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico which requires the approval of the people in accordance with Puerto Rican law and established Congressional practice.

Interestingly, the ACLU found no inconsistency between the "right" to vote in presidential elections and the principle of self-determination enunciated by successive American administrations. After all, it argued, the Puerto Ricans would still be quite free to choose their political status. As the former director of the ACLU's Washington office (whose views prevailed within the ACLU) had written a year earlier, the people of Puerto Rico "are United States citizens by birth just as if they had been born in Iowa, Kansas or any other state," and the ques-

tion of the island's political status is "an entirely separate matter and really is irrelevant to the issue of the right to vote . . . In short, the professed [sic] right of self-determination is not really in point." (Emphasis supplied.)

However, Puerto Rico is not comparable to "Iowa, Kansas or any other state." Such facile analogies are certainly well-intentioned, but they bespeak an insensitivity to complex problems of national and political identity.

UNINCORPORATED

Puerto Rico is not now, and never has been, an integral part of the "United States." At least until 1952 (when the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico came into being), the island was an "unincorporated territory of the United States"—in the words of the Supreme Court, "a territory appurtenant to and belonging to the United States but not a part of the United States. . . ." Whatever else commonwealth status may have accomplished for Puerto Rico, it did not "incorporate" the island.

The doctrine of territorial incorporation (*Downes v. Bidwell*, 1901 and *Balzac v. Porto Rico*, 1922) made it constitutionally possible for the United States to hold on to colonies indefinitely. However, it also limited the scope of the imperialism of good intentions. While confirming Congress' virtually unlimited powers over unincorporated territories like Puerto Rico, the Supreme Court recognized the cultural distinctiveness of America's colonial wards. It rejected the suggestion that military invasion and occupation and the establishment by Congress of a civil government in Puerto Rico—or even the grant of American citizenship to the Puerto Ricans—could have the automatic effect of making Puerto Rico an integral part of the United States or making its people "Americans." Having rejected the notion that the Constitution required automatic (and, perforce, coercive) assimilation of alien peoples into the American political system, the Court effectively left to the political process the destiny of the colonial territories acquired from Spain. It thus became possible, in time, for the United States to recognize the principle that the consent of the colonial peoples themselves should be the basis for any substantial political change. For those who believe in the principle of self-determination, the survival and continuing vitality of the doctrine of territorial incorporation is a proper cause of celebration.

As a result of this "unincorporated" status (which Puerto Rico shared with the Philippines, the other major territory ceded by Spain in 1898 and populated by alien people), not all provisions of the Constitution are applicable to Puerto Rico as they are in the states or as they would be in an "incorporated" territory (such as Alaska and Hawaii were before their admission to the Union). For example, the provision of the Constitution on trials by jury does not apply to Puerto Rico, and, most importantly today, neither does the requirement of uniformity in taxation.

COLONIAL CHARACTER

Since 1952 the political status debate in Puerto Rico has continued unabated, with advocates of statehood and independence in full agreement that commonwealth status had not altered the essentially "colonial" character of the island's relations with the United States. Although the island is deeply divided on the constitutional significance and political value of commonwealth status, no one has ever seriously suggested—until the ACLU entered the picture—that Puerto Rico is an integral part of the United States. And no one has seriously suggested that any formal steps toward the political integration of the island and the United States should be undertaken without the consent of the people of Puerto Rico.

In the months following the ACLU's decision to give the putative rights of "citizenship" precedence over the principle of self-determination, other efforts were underway to dictate the political future of Puerto Rico without concern for the freely expressed desires of its people. The successful effort by Cuba and its Socialist and Afro-Asian allies in August, 1972 to place the political status of Puerto Rico on the agenda of a United Nations special committee on colonialism is designed to embarrass the United States into pushing Puerto Rico in a direction opposite to political integration; in this case, the rallying cry of would-be friends of Puerto Rico is not "citizenship," but "independence."

The issue of Puerto Rico's political status ultimately is quite simple: Should Puerto Rico's political future be determined by the seemingly benevolent dictation of non-Puerto Ricans expounding these (or any other) infallible truths? Is it not preferable to permit the people of Puerto Rico, however confused or conflicted, to determine their own fate—a fate which, perhaps perversely, may no more lead to national independence than to political integration? As a matter of principle and practical politics, the only imperative worthy of exponents of libertarian and democratic values is the principle of self-determination—the basic idea that the Puerto Ricans, and not the Congress of the United States or the "anti-colonialist" bloc at the United Nations or even the ACLU, should solve the Puerto Rican's identity problems.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR ANDERSON, OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, one of the pleasures of serving in the Senate has been my association with Senator CLINTON ANDERSON, of New Mexico.

He has been an outstanding member of the Finance and Interior Committees, and I know that the people of New Mexico and all the West are grateful for all that he has done.

As Secretary of Agriculture and as a Member of Congress, Senator ANDERSON has made great contributions to farming, conservation, and the development of our Western States. He also has been a most helpful friend for the Indian and Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest.

My first meeting with Senator ANDERSON was in the 1940's when he came to Phoenix to speak at a Rotary meeting. Earlier, in 1932-33, he had been president of Rotary International.

I have appreciated the privilege of working with Senator ANDERSON over the years, and we will miss his sage counsel. I wish him the very best in the future years.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I say that the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), has again demonstrated the qualities of an effective legislator. He has brought the same measure of thoroughness and expertise to bear in working on measures appropriating money for foreign assistance that we came to expect and appreciate when he devoted his energies to other aspects of national concern. The Senate is indebted to him for the man-

ner in which he represented the views of the Senate in this difficult conference. The pressure of adjournment did not in anyway diminish his complete attention to the problems posed by the stalemate reached on the foreign aid appropriations measure and we all appreciate Senator INOUE's efforts on the continuing resolution.

The distinguished and able chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee deserves recognition at this time as well for the strong and sincere arguments he raised during the discussion of the continuing appropriations for foreign aid. The points he raised are well taken and do not in anyway detract from the efforts made by the Senate conferees on this bill. As one who zealously marks every infringement upon the Senate's prerogatives—and indeed, the prerogatives of the entire Congress—Senator FULBRIGHT is an articulate and able advocate of the Senate's position. We are indebted to him for adding to the high caliber of the debate on this bill.

Coming as it did at the very end of a very tiring day, this measure was expeditiously and thoughtfully handled and the entire Senate is to be commended.

SENATOR HATFIELD'S POSITION ON VOTES OF OCTOBER 17, 1972

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Oregon, Mr. HATFIELD, is in Oregon and was not here to vote last night on the measures before this body.

If present, Senator HATFIELD would have voted for the welfare conference report (H.R. 1), voted to table the continuing resolution (H.J. Res. 1331), and voted to override the veto of the water pollution bill (S. 2770).

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in overriding the veto of the President on the water pollution control measure, the Senate once again affirmed its earlier judgment and its total commitment to clear our waterways; this landmark legislation has been so ably and thoroughly managed by the chairman of the Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE). We all know of Senator MUSKIE's tireless efforts in overcoming what at times seemed insurmountable problems in resolving how best to point this country in the direction of a proper approach to controlling what to some seems an already irreversible trend toward destroying our natural water supplies. Senator MUSKIE and the committee deserve the highest praise and recognition for breaking new legislative ground in environmental law. As always, some are calling for more action and some are calling for less. The deliberate, measured approach used in the water pollution control bill affords a rational answer to a pressing dilemma. I wish to commend Senator MUSKIE, the committee, and the staff. Indeed, the entire Senate can be proud of the bipartisan effort made in the best interests of this country.

SENATOR B. EVERETT JORDAN LEAVES CONGRESS WITH A RECORD OF WORK WELL DONE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, when Congress adjourns this week, it will mark the end of a long and distinguished career by my valued colleague and very good friend B. EVERETT JORDAN of North Carolina.

It has been my privilege to serve with Senator JORDAN on the Committee on Public Works. He has been an active member and has served with great distinction as chairman of our Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds and our Subcommittee on Flood Control, Rivers, and Harbors. To those duties he brought an awareness of the value of public works programs to the people of the United States. He has guided the development of legislation in these areas, drawing on his experience and perception of the needs of our country.

To all of our work he has contributed a great good humor and a willing spirit to explore the issues thoroughly and to make solid decisions.

Senator JORDAN also has occupied one of the more demanding positions in the U.S. Senate, the chairmanship of the Committee on Rules and Administration. In this sensitive position, he has greatly influenced the effective operation of the Senate and has contributed to our ability to be more responsive to constituents and to carry out our duties as legislators.

I regret that EVERETT JORDAN concludes his career in the Senate. He has served the people of North Carolina well. He has been an ardent advocate of programs that would benefit not only his State, but also the whole of the American Nation. I know that he will continue to be actively involved in public affairs, for a man who has been so long in public service can never completely retire. I wish him well, and I look forward to calling on his experience and wisdom in the future.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE SHARING IN MISSOURI

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following excerpt from the report prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation showing distribution of revenue sharing funds in Missouri be printed in the RECORD.

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

Revenue sharing funds for Missouri [In dollars]

Total State grant to all locals...	65,837,018
Amount returned to Missouri State government is.....	385,248
Adair County area.....	257,471
Adair County government.....	81,648
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	165,456
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	10,368
Total to all townships.....	0
Kirksville City.....	165,456
Andrew County area.....	150,590
Andrew County government.....	131,658
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	11,446

Total to all cities under 2,500	7,486	Total to all cities under 2,500	29,109	Crawford County area	133,752
Total to all townships	0	Total to all townships	0	Crawford County government	91,011
Savannah City	11,446			Total to all cities over 2,500	7,943
Atchison County area	112,385	Cape Girardeau County area	693,494	Total to all cities under 2,500	34,798
Atchison County government	92,970	Cape Girardeau County govt	230,784	Total to all townships	0
Total to all cities over 2,500	9,048	Total to all cities over 2,500	450,236	Sullivan City (part)	7,943
Total to all cities under 2,500	10,367	Total to all cities under 2,500	12,474		
Total to all townships	0	Total to all townships	0	Dade County area	139,832
Tarkid City	9,048	Cape Girardeau City	390,928	Dade County government	39,350
		Jackson City	59,308	Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Audrain County area	393,363			Total to all cities under 2,500	27,404
Audrain County government	143,758	Carroll County area	256,495	Total to all townships	73,078
Total to all cities over 2,500	221,396	Carroll County govt	60,579		
Total to all cities under 2,500	28,209	Total to all cities over 2,500	62,565	Dallas County area	136,760
Total to all townships	0	Total to all cities under 2,500	32,386	Dallas County government	69,000
Mexico City	188,217	Total to all townships	100,966	Total to all cities over 2,500	0
City of Vandalia	33,179	Carrollton Town	62,565	Total to all cities under 2,500	67,760
				Total to all townships	0
Barry County area	137,103	Carter County area	32,551		
Barry County government	46,450	Carter County govt	26,235	Davless County area	142,369
Total to all cities over 2,500	46,257	Total to all cities over 2,500	0	Davless County government	51,107
Total to all cities under 2,500	44,396	Total to all cities under 2,500	6,316	Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all townships	0	Total to all townships	0	Total to all cities under 2,500	31,029
Monett City (part)	46,257			Total to all townships	60,233
		Cass County area	341,239		
Barion County area	199,241	Cass County govt	83,015	De Kalb County area	147,931
Barion County government	87,963	Total to all cities over 2,500	151,088	De Kalb County government	46,005
Total to all cities over 2,500	29,580	Total to all cities under 2,500	35,923	Total to all cities over 2,500	5,580
Total to all cities under 2,500	14,931	Total to all townships	71,154	Total to all cities under 2,500	39,929
Total to all townships	66,767	Belton City	93,515	Total to all townships	56,417
Lamar City	29,580	Harrisonville City	26,733	Cameron City (part)	5,580
		Pleasant Hill City	30,840		
Bates County area	238,583			Dent County area	71,069
Bates County government	53,350	Cedar County area	159,364	Dent County government	49,032
Total to all cities over 2,500	36,344	Cedar County government	92,000	Total to all cities over 2,500	22,037
Total to all cities under 2,500	37,493	Total to all cities over 2,500	67,364	Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	111,396	Total to all cities under 2,500	0	Total to all townships	0
Butler City	36,344	Total to all townships	0	Salem City	22,037
		Eldorado Springs City	67,364	Douglas County area	81,500
Benton County area	141,061			Douglas County government	62,500
Benton County government	91,972	Chariton County area	226,263	Total to all cities over 2,500	19,000
Total to all cities over 2,500	0	Chariton County government	75,278	Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	49,089	Total to all cities over 2,500	0	Total to all townships	0
Total to all townships	0	Total to all cities under 2,500	54,200	Ava City	19,000
		Total to all townships	96,786		
Bollinger County area	115,791			Dunklin County area	547,585
Bollinger County government	87,500	Christian County area	105,386	Dunklin County government	203,000
Total to all cities over 2,500	0	Christian County government	66,450	Total to all cities over 2,500	173,247
Total to all cities under 2,500	0	Total to all cities over 2,500	0	Total to all cities under 2,500	89,499
Total to all townships	28,291	Total to all cities under 2,500	38,936	Total to all townships	81,840
		Total to all townships	0	Kennett City	127,747
Boone County area	1,217,184			Malden City	45,500
Boone County government	172,595	Clark County area	158,479		
Total to all cities over 2,500	256,737	Clark County government	127,980	Franklin County area	379,771
Total to all cities under 2,500	787,853	Total to all cities over 2,500	0	Franklin County government	262,301
Total to all townships	0	Total to all cities under 2,500	30,500	Total to all cities over 2,500	99,578
Centralia City	35,269	Total to all townships	0	Total to all cities under 2,500	17,892
Columbia City	221,467			Total to all townships	0
		Clay County area	2,101,833	Pacific City	24,712
Buchanan County area	1,626,027	Clay County govt	424,746	City of St. Clair	29,316
Buchanan County government	410,705	Total to all cities over 2500	1,546,638	Sullivan City (part)	33,421
Total to all cities over 2,500	901,581	Total to all cities under 2500	130,449	Union City	12,129
Total to all cities under 2,500	313,742	Total to all townships	0	Washington City	0
Total to all townships	0	Excelsior Springs City (part)	141,548		
St. Joseph City	901,581	Liberty City	87,184	Gasconade County area	155,566
		North Kansas City	105,803	Gasconade County government	92,846
Butler County area	506,619	Gladstone City	87,112	Total to all cities over 2,500	25,771
Butler County govt	183,500	Kansas City (part)	1,124,992	Total to all cities under 2,500	36,950
Total to all cities over 2,500	300,000			Total to all townships	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	23,119	Clinton County area	174,454	Hermann City	25,771
Total to all townships	0	Clinton County govt	94,513	Gentry County area	153,837
Poplar Bluff City	300,000	Total to all cities over 2500	36,132	Gentry County government	60,219
		Total to all cities under 2500	43,809	Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Caldwell County area	170,473	Total to all townships	0	Total to all cities under 2,500	46,050
Caldwell County govt	51,751	Cameron City (part)	36,132	Total to all townships	47,568
Total to all cities over 2,500	0				
Total to all cities under 2,500	54,288	Cole County area	480,814	Greene County area	2,301,113
Total to all townships	64,435	Cole County govt	71,514	Greene County government	695,991
		Total to all cities over 2500	390,432	Total to all cities over 2,500	1,537,329
Callaway County area	275,521	Total to all cities under 2500	18,867	Total to all cities under 2,500	67,793
Callaway County govt	174,191	Total to all townships	0	Total to all townships	0
Total to all cities over 2,500	89,409	Jefferson City	390,432	Springfield City	1,537,329
Total to all cities under 2,500	11,921				
Total to all townships	0	Cooper County area	179,555	Grundy County area	289,327
Fulton City	89,409	Cooper County govt	93,899	Grundy County government	37,060
		Total to all cities over 2500	66,565	Total to all cities over 2,500	101,334
Camden County area	76,353	Total to all cities under 2500	19,091	Total to all cities under 2,500	20,842
Camden County govt	47,243	Total to all townships	0	Total to all townships	50,092
Total to all cities over 2,500	0	Boonville City	66,565	Trenton City	101,334

Harrison County area.....	199,013	Laclede County area.....	244,080	Total to all cities under 2,500..	31,752
Harrison County government.....	85,500	Laclede County government.....	89,566	Total to all townships.....	37,491
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	24,871	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	142,598	Miller County area.....	132,318
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	20,416	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	11,916	Miller County government.....	90,718
Total to all townships.....	68,225	Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	26,107
Bethany City.....	24,871	Lebanon City.....	142,598	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	15,493
Henry County area.....	251,655	Lafayette County area.....	288,613	Total to all townships.....	0
Henry County government.....	80,342	Lafayette County government.....	92,693	Eldon City.....	26,107
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	108,600	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	137,577	Mississippi County area.....	320,800
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	22,753	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	58,343	Mississippi County govt.....	190,500
Total to all townships.....	39,959	Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	110,829
City of Clinton.....	64,910	Higginsville City.....	35,561	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	19,478
Windsor City.....	43,690	Lexington City.....	65,817	Total to all townships.....	0
Hickory County area.....	47,451	Odessa City.....	36,199	Charlesion City.....	77,829
Hickory County government.....	34,627	Lawrence County area.....	258,785	East Prairie City.....	33,000
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0	Lewis County government.....	108,066	Montleau County area.....	130,133
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	12,825	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	105,242	Montleau County govt.....	80,000
Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	45,477	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	27,439
Holt County area.....	129,924	Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	22,694
Holt County government.....	98,134	Aurora City.....	76,405	Total to all townships.....	0
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0	Monett City.....	11,452	California City.....	27,439
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	31,790	Mount Vernon City.....	17,385	Monroe County area.....	172,808
Total to all townships.....	0	Lewis County area.....	178,728	Monroe County govt.....	114,825
Howard County area.....	215,587	Lewis County government.....	140,134	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	57,981
Howard County government.....	147,790	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	17,573	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	57,981
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	33,000	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	21,022	Total to all townships.....	0
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	34,797	Total to all townships.....	0	Montgomery County area.....	167,664
Total to all townships.....	0	Town of Canton.....	17,573	Montgomery County govt.....	96,300
Fayette City.....	33,000	Lincoln County area.....	178,478	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0
Howell County area.....	218,231	Lincoln County government.....	120,075	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	71,365
Howell County government.....	105,845	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	23,550	Total to all townships.....	0
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	74,467	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	34,852	Morgan County area.....	157,534
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	37,919	Total to all townships.....	0	Morgan County govt.....	113,000
Total to all townships.....	0	Troy City.....	23,550	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0
West Plains City.....	74,467	Lynn County area.....	275,671	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	44,534
Iron County area.....	194,520	Lynn County government.....	54,035	Total to all townships.....	0
Iron County government.....	152,607	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	127,279	New Madrid County area.....	464,959
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	39,864	New Madrid County govt.....	260,500
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	41,913	Total to all townships.....	54,493	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	92,853
Total to all townships.....	0	Brookfield City.....	98,191	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	111,605
Jackson County area.....	13,361,809	Marceline City.....	29,088	Total to all townships.....	0
Jackson County government.....	2,421,610	Livingston County area.....	173,949	New Madrid City.....	52,804
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	10,920,356	Livingston County government.....	57,385	Sikesion City (part).....	3,549
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	19,842	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	69,358	Portageville City.....	36,500
Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	5,960	Newton County area.....	310,005
Blue Springs City.....	19,087	Total to all townships.....	41,246	Newton County govt.....	116,009
Grandview City.....	345,522	Chillicothe City.....	59,358	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	121,644
Independence City.....	1,084,433	McDonald County area.....	94,540	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	12,352
Kansas City (part).....	8,992,629	McDonald County government.....	52,094	Total to all townships.....	0
Lees Summit City.....	159,733	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0	Neosho City.....	89,647
City of Raytown.....	268,694	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	142,447	City of Joplin (part).....	31,997
Sugar Creek City.....	50,258	Total to all townships.....	0	Nodaway County area.....	363,315
Jasper County area.....	1,313,259	Macon County area.....	209,758	Nodaway County govt.....	102,520
Jasper County government.....	319,788	Macon County government.....	141,660	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	97,338
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	852,820	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	40,501	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	39,355
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	140,650	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	27,597	Total to all townships.....	124,103
Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all townships.....	0	Maryville City.....	97,338
Carthage City.....	160,475	Macon City.....	40,501	Oregon County area.....	121,822
City of Joplin (part).....	610,079	Madison County area.....	175,394	Oregon County govt.....	84,000
Webb City.....	82,266	Madison County government.....	122,551	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0
Jefferson County area.....	619,844	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	43,613	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	37,822
Jefferson County government.....	388,646	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	9,230	Total to all townships.....	0
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	213,393	Total to all townships.....	0	Osage County area.....	82,408
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	19,805	Fredericktown City.....	43,613	Osage County govt.....	57,327
Total to all townships.....	0	Marles County area.....	76,387	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0
Crystal City.....	61,092	Marles County government.....	60,498	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	25,081
De Soto City.....	92,530	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0	Total to all townships.....	0
Festus City.....	59,771	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	15,859	Ozark County area.....	92,424
Johnson County area.....	444,871	Total to all townships.....	0	Ozark County govt.....	86,000
Johnson County government.....	219,426	Marion County area.....	400,724	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	157,383	Marion County government.....	141,017	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	6,424
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	68,061	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	259,707	Total to all townships.....	0
Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	0	Pemiscot County area.....	400,558
Warrensburg City.....	157,383	Total to all townships.....	0	Pemiscot County govt.....	172,500
Knox County area.....	103,279	Hannibal City.....	224,264	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	188,676
Knox County government.....	71,500	Palmyra City.....	35,443	Total to all cities under 2,500.....	39,382
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0	Mercer County area.....	100,230	Total to all townships.....	0
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	31,779	Mercer County government.....	30,987		
Total to all townships.....	0	Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0		

Revenue sharing funds for Missouri—Con.

[In dollars]

Caruthersville City	123,176
Hayti City	65,500
Perry County area	172,883
Perry County government	122,000
Total to all cities over 2,500	44,471
Total to all cities under 2,500	6,193
Total to all townships	0
Perryville City	44,471
Pettis County area	635,953
Pettis County govt.	185,094
Total to all cities over 2,510	414,185
Total to all cities under 2,500	36,674
Total to all townships	0
Sedalia City	414,185
Phelps County area	216,718
Phelps County govt.	98,293
Total to all cities over 2,500	108,632
Total to all cities under 2,500	9,793
Total to all townships	0
Rolla City	90,488
St. James City	18,144
Pike County area	232,217
Pike County govt.	154,676
Total to all cities over 2,500	61,770
Total to all cities under 2,500	15,771
Total to all townships	0
Bowling Green City	38,927
Louisiana City	22,843
Platte County area	309,348
Platte County government	88,445
Total to all cities over 2,500	104,472
Total to all cities under 2,500	116,430
Total to all townships	0
Kansas City (part)	104,472
Polk County area	168,021
Polk County government	128,000
Total to all cities over 2,500	28,000
Total to all cities under 2,500	12,021
Total to all townships	0
Bolivar City	28,000
Pulaski County area	151,429
Pulaski County government	90,423
Total to all cities over 2,500	23,000
Total to all cities under 2,500	38,006
Total to all townships	0
Waynesville City	23,000
Putnam County area	120,766
Putnam County government	62,015
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	22,848
Total to all townships	35,903
Ralls County area	83,978
Ralls County government	60,245
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	23,733
Total to all townships	0
Randolph County area	355,733
Randolph County government	93,636
Total to all cities over 2,500	211,514
Total to all cities under 2,500	50,582
Total to all townships	0
Moberly City	211,514
Ray County area	259,755
Ray County government	158,165
Total to all cities over 2,500	55,585
Total to all cities under 2,500	46,004
Total to all townships	0
Richmond City	53,889
Excelsior Springs City (part)	1,696
Reynolds County area	109,028
Reynolds County government	94,000
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	15,028
Total to all townships	0
Ripley County area	156,338
Ripley County government	101,000
Total to all cities over 2,500	0

Total to all cities under 2,500	55,338
Total to all townships	0
St. Charles County area	687,046
St. Charles County government	319,500
Total to all cities over 2,500	356,908
Total to all cities under 2,500	10,631
Total to all townships	0
O'Fallon City	68,845
St. Charles City	260,557
Wentzville City	27,506
St. Clair County area	183,864
St. Clair County government	63,505
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	40,358
Total to all townships	0
St. Francois County area	527,087
St. Francois County government	259,518
Total to all cities over 2,500	196,592
Total to all cities under 2,500	70,977
Total to all townships	0
Bonne Terre City	59,794
Desloge City	23,674
Farmington City	50,908
Flat River City	62,216
St. Louis County area	6,864,528
St. Louis County government	3,793,486
Total to all cities over 2,500	2,886,393
Total to all cities under 2,500	184,647
Total to all townships	0
Ballwin City	39,958
Bellefontaine Neighbors	39,383
Village of Bel Ridge	15,658
City of Berkeley	168,842
Breckenridge Hills Village	69,649
Brentwood City	83,968
Town of Bridgeton	56,291
Clayton City	60,571
Crestwood City	55,298
Creve Coeur City	25,248
Dellwood City	21,223
Des Peres City	15,016
Ellisville City Hall	17,797
Ferguson City	113,027
Florissant City	307,740
Frontenac City	11,037
Glendale City	19,403
Hanley Hills Village	8,709
Hazelwood Village	47,784
Hillsdale Village	11,333
Jennings City	141,575
Kinloch City	114,907
City of Kirkwood	100,193
Ladue City	29,539
City of Manchester	17,070
Maplewood City	122,392
City of Moline Acres	10,480
Normandy Town	27,215
Northwoods City	12,983
Olivette City	26,011
Overland City	128,564
Pagedale City	18,066
Pine Lawn City	29,991
Richmond Heights City	73,386
Riverview Village	10,533
Rock Hill City	43,058
St. Ann City	74,358
St. John Village	25,228
Shrewsbury City	26,321
Town Country Village	7,447
City of University City	252,483
Valley Park City	51,221
Vienna Park City	17,531
Warson Woods City	7,163
Webster Groves City	112,904
Wellston City	143,915
Woodson Terrace City	62,309
Sunset Hills City	11,617
St. Louis City County area	12,702,004
St. Louis City County government	12,702,004
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	0
Ste. Genevieve County area	175,757
Ste. Genevieve County government	98,185

Total to all cities over 2,500	60,068
Total to all cities under 2,500	0
Total to all townships	0
Ste. Genevieve City	60,068
Saline County area	315,413
Saline County government	128,586
Total to all cities over 2,500	156,331
Total to all cities under 2,500	36,490
Total to all townships	0
Marshall City	111,183
Slater City	39,148
Schuyler County area	95,229
Schuyler County government	67,526
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	27,703
Total to all townships	0
Scotland County area	112,254
Scotland County government	89,618
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	22,636
Total to all townships	0
Scott County area	468,588
Scott County government	151,083
Total to all cities over 2,500	216,247
Total to all cities under 2,500	101,259
Total to all townships	0
Chaffee City	21,009
Sikeston City (part)	195,238
Shannon County area	87,693
Shannon County government	58,000
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	29,693
Total to all townships	0
Shelby County area	113,738
Shelby County govt.	65,328
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	48,408
Total to all townships	0
Stoddard County area	483,348
Stoddard County govt.	132,804
Total to all cities over 2,500	70,500
Total to all cities under 2,500	82,262
Total to all townships	117,780
Dexter City	70,500
Stone County area	67,651
Stone County govt.	52,840
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	14,811
Total to all townships	0
Sullivan County area	73,051
Sullivan County govt.	26,890
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	12,549
Total to all townships	33,612
Taney County area	120,733
Taney County govt.	76,279
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	44,454
Total to all townships	0
Texas County area	139,036
Texas County govt.	50,965
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	45,600
Total to all townships	42,471
Vernon County area	389,183
Vernon County govt.	70,807
Total to all cities over 2,500	164,877
Total to all cities under 2,500	31,753
Total to all townships	421,747
Nevada City	164,877
Warren County area	107,162
Warren County govt.	57,947
Total to all cities over 2,500	0
Total to all cities under 2,500	49,215
Total to all townships	0
Washington County area	307,958
Washington County govt.	271,513
Total to all cities over 2,500	28,249
Total to all cities under 2,500	3,195

Total to all townships.....	0
Potosi City.....	28,249
Wayne County area.....	113,601
Wayne County govt.....	71,190
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	42,411
Total to all townships.....	0
Webster County area.....	188,371
Webster County govt.....	111,511
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	40,705
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	36,155
Total to all townships.....	0
Marshfield City.....	40,705
Worth County area.....	68,569
Worth County govt.....	45,585
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	0
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	22,984
Total to all townships.....	0
Wright County area.....	203,017
Wright County govt.....	73,000
Total to all cities over 2,500.....	34,000
Total to all cities under 2,500.....	26,673
Total to all townships.....	69,344
Mountain Grove City.....	34,000

THE HONORABLE FRED HARRIS

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, when the 93d Congress convenes in January the Senate will miss the presence of a great fighter for humanity—the Honorable FRED HARRIS. Many times I have marveled at his stirring eloquence, his compassion and concern, and his courage to do battle for what he believed was right.

FRED HARRIS was always in the forefront of fight for social and economic reform. His compassion for the disadvantaged and the downtrodden will never be forgotten and will always serve as an inspiration to us all.

I know that FRED HARRIS' zeal and vigor will continue in whatever field of endeavor he seeks to pursue.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, the legislation the Congress has just passed is a long overdue step toward reform of our workmen's compensation laws. The Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, originally passed in 1927 to provide a Federal compensation program for injuries or death arising from employment on navigable waters of the United States, has been extended over the years to cover employees of the District of Columbia and other areas of Federal interest. At the present time more than 8,000,000 workers are covered by this Act, including more than 200,000 longshoremen and ship repair men, 300,000 employees of private employers within the District of Columbia and 200,000 workers in defense bases, in nonappropriated fund Federal agencies, and in work on the Outer Continental Shelf.

During hearings on this legislation, held both in Washington and in San Francisco, the committee heard testimony concerning the inadequate benefits paid under present law in one of the most hazardous types of occupation; benefits so inadequate that totally disabled workers, because of the \$70 a week maximum limitation which has been in effect since 1961, receive less than 30 percent of their average weekly wage and

District of Columbia workers receive less than 50 percent of their average weekly wage; benefits so inadequate that the present minimum is \$18 a week.

S. 2318 substantially increases both maximum and minimum benefits under the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act—maximum benefits for a disabled worker are increased from the present \$70 per week maximum to two-thirds of his average weekly wage, subject to a phased-in minimum starting at 125 percent of the national average weekly wage and rising in 3 years to 200 percent of the national average weekly wage; minimum benefits are increased from the present minimum of \$18 per week to not less than 50 percent of the national average weekly wage, or the average weekly wage of the disabled worker, whichever is less. Other improvements to the benefit structure include annual increases in compensation benefits based on increases in the national average weekly wage, upgrading of benefits payable for injuries occurring before the effective date of the act, elimination of the present ceiling on temporary disabilities, and expansion of survivors' benefits and the schedule of awards for disfigurements.

Significant improvements in the act are also made in the area of extended coverage, by extending coverage to injuries occurring in the contiguous dock area related to longshore and ship repair work. The bill also contains provisions for a resolution of the longstanding dispute over third-party actions by injured longshoremen, and provides for important administrative changes respecting both the worker's rights and the operations of the Department of Labor in administering this system of compensation for the over 800,000 employees who depend upon its protection.

S. 2318 also makes the workmen's compensation legislation for the District of Columbia a model of enlightened benefit.

This legislation is an attempt to implement, in the limited area covered by the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, recommendations made by the National Commission on workmen's compensation laws which was created by the Congress in 1970.

I am delighted that in its final hours the Congress has seen fit to pass this much-needed legislation.

SENATOR DAVID H. GAMBRELL, OF GEORGIA

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, DAVID GAMBRELL came to the Senate shortly after I did and we have served together for almost 2 years as Members of the "freshman class."

During this time I have come to respect greatly his integrity, dedication, and judgment. We have worked together closely in several legislative areas, especially in the area of reform, in attempts to make Congress more responsive to the needs of the people.

Because of a combination of political factors, DAVID GAMBRELL's first venture into elective politics was not successful, but I feel that both the State of Georgia, which he served so well, and the Nation,

as well, will be hearing from this man in the future.

My wife, Rhea, and I have thoroughly enjoyed our relationship with DAVID GAMBRELL and his lovely wife, Luck. I wish them both very promising and productive future in the years ahead.

SENATOR ELAINE EDWARDS GAVE FAITHFUL ATTENTION TO LEGISLATIVE DUTIES

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, only a few months ago the Committee on Public Works benefitted by the appointment to its membership of the Senator from Louisiana (Mrs. EDWARDS). She will soon end her term as a Member of the Senate. During her membership, however, she has made a good mark in this body that will be remembered.

Mrs. EDWARDS came to Capitol Hill knowing that her term of office would not be extensive. She could have been content to use her time freed from much of the stress and strain that normally accompanies this office. She did not choose the easy way, however, but immediately assumed the full duties of a Senator with study and application to represent the people of her State.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works, she attended our meetings faithfully and made many helpful contributions to the development of legislation. She was an able and articulate advocate of the people of Louisiana and she represented them well in the Senate.

Mrs. EDWARDS will not be with us when the 93d Congress convenes, and I know that we will miss her presence. I commend her for the work she has done and wish her to know that she will always be welcome in these Halls.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, 92D CONGRESS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Senate in the 92d Congress has been in session on 347 days. During that period, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has held 510 meetings. We have had 330 hearings, sometimes, of course, two or three on the same day. We have met in executive session on 96 days, and we have sat in conference with the House on 84 days. In addition, the committee has held hearings on and ordered reported the nominations of 32 Presidential appointees.

These statistics are merely one indication of the dedication, devotion to duty, and sense of purpose of the members of our committee.

Early next year, when all the results are in, I will submit to the Senate a full record of the legislative and investigative activities of the committee. As of now, I wish only to outline briefly the legislative work done by our committee and its legislative review activities during this Congress.

The committee has reported, and the Senate has passed 57 bills, most of them of major importance. Of these 28 have become law and 10 have been approved by Congress and are awaiting the President's signature. Some have been incorporated in other legislation which has become public law or is awaiting

Presidential approval. The remainder are pending before the House.

LABOR

During the second session of the 92d Congress, four labor-related bills originating in the committee were enacted into law: The Equal Employment Opportunities Amendments of 1972; the Black Lung Amendments of 1972; the Service Contracts Act, and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act Amendments of 1972. In addition both the Senate and House passed the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1972; however the House of Representatives did not agree to go to conference on this legislation.

Above and beyond the legislative activities, the Subcommittee on Labor conducted three legislative review investigations, under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metal and Non-metallic Safety Act, into the disasters at Buffalo Creek and Blacksville in West Virginia and the Sunshine Mine disaster in Kellogg, Idaho, and continued its investigations into the United Mine Workers election of 1969. It also held legislative review hearings in connection with the administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The Equal Employment Opportunities Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-303) provided the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with the power to seek court enforcement of the laws prohibiting job discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, and sex. The amendments expanded the scope of jurisdiction under the basic law to include employees of State and local government as well as employers and labor organizations with 15 or more employees or members. In addition, the act provides a right of action, for the first time, for Federal employees to obtain relief from job discrimination.

The Black Lung Benefits Amendments (Public Law 92-303) improved and expanded benefits for black lung victims and their survivors, including new benefits to orphans and dependent parents, sisters, and brothers, elimination of the X-ray as sole determinant of pneumoconiosis, expansion of pneumoconiosis, in certain cases, to include respiratory and pulmonary impairments, a functional definition of total disability, elimination of offsetting of social security disability benefits and application to surface, as well as underground, coal miners.

The Service Contracts Act amendments (Public Law 92-473) mandate fulfillment of the original legislative intent in the 1965 act by requiring that the Department of Labor make wage determinations for all contracts where the Government contractor employs more than five employees by prohibiting the undercutting of collectively bargained wage rates and by requiring the successor contractors to be bound by such collectively bargained rates.

The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act Amendments of 1972, awaiting the President's signature, provided major improvements in this workmen's compensation system, including an increase in the limit on weekly payments for injured workers to

a high enough level to restore the opportunity for most injured workers to receive 66 2/3 percent of their wages when they are incapacitated by a work injury, improved medical services and rehabilitative assistance and opportunities, expanded coverage, automatic adjustments in benefit levels to reflect cost-of-living increases, and an improved administrative structure.

Another labor-related measure—a bill providing a means for settling the lengthy west coast dock strike—was also reported out by the committee and enacted into law. However, the strike was settled voluntarily, without need for resort to the procedures set forth by the bill.

During the second session, the Senate also passed the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1972, which would have raised the minimum wage to \$2.20 an hour over a period of years, would have provided parity in the minimum wage for all workers covered by the act, and would have expanded coverage to include approximately 8,000,000 new workers. Unfortunately, the House refused to go to conference on this legislation.

The committee's three safety investigations involved extensive field work and legislative review hearings. As a result of this legislative review activity, major defects in the implementation of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act were disclosed, hopefully leading to significant improvements in the administration of these laws.

The committee's hearings concerning the administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 were primarily directed toward the problems that small businesses have encountered under the act—problems largely related to the unavailability of adequate information concerning the safety and health standards which have been issued by the Department of Labor.

The continuation of the United Mine Workers investigation disclosed numerous new questions of improprieties in the administration of the anthracite health and welfare fund. These matters have been referred to the Labor and Justice Departments for consideration of civil and/or criminal prosecutions.

PENSIONS

During the 92d Congress, the committee completed one of the most comprehensive and penetrating studies of the private pension system. Its investigative activities were designed to ascertain the problems of the pension system and whether it was, in fact, fulfilling its purpose of providing American workers with the promise of financial security and dignity in retirement.

Toward these ends, the committee conducted various studies and held extensive hearings. A statistical analysis of 1,302 private pension plans published final results in September 1972 with data relating to all aspects of coverage of the 14,179,631 employee participants. Among the earlier results published from this study were an analysis of 87 plans which established that on the average, more than 90 percent of the participants in those plans had forfeited their benefits over a 20-year period; and a 764-plan

analysis which established that the median monthly pension benefit was \$99, a figure which, when combined with the average social security payment, would give a retired urban couple an income below the poverty standard established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hearings in Washington and other cities gave employee participants an opportunity for the first time to describe the hardships and inequities they had suffered because of defective pension plans. Twenty-one workers out of hundreds examined testified in July 1971, while 14 large corporations confirmed the failings in these plans in October 1972. Hearings in five cities during the spring of 1972 examined the urgent problem of pension losses by thousands of workers when the 11 large employers at the hearings were sold, merged, or went out of business. In preparation for these hearings, the committee staff investigated more than 115 employers whose pension plans had been terminated and which had resulted in partial or total loss of pensions by employees.

Additionally, the committee conducted 6 days of hearings in June 1972 on the Retirement Income Security for Employees Act of 1972, S. 3598, hearing testimony from 33 witness groups, including all segments of the pension industry on the merits of this proposed legislation.

The most significant accomplishment of the committee pension study has been the development of comprehensive legislation to improve the private pension system as it now exists. Based on a careful analysis of the findings of the various studies and investigations, S. 3598 included provisions for Federal regulation of vesting, funding, insurance, and fiduciary activities of private pension plans, as well as a voluntary system of portability.

The bill was reported unanimously to the Senate on September 15, 1972, and is pending on the Senate calendar after having been referred to and reported from the Senate Finance Committee, with amendments.

THE HANDICAPPED

The Rehabilitation Act of 1972 (Public Law 92—) replaces the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and for the first time puts emphasis on serving those with the most severe handicaps. It institutes several new special programs, including establishment of National Centers for Spinal Cord Injuries, services for end-stage renal disease, mortgage insurance and interest grants for rehabilitation facilities, services to older blind individuals, and centers for deaf individuals. New emphasis is placed on research and training, and administration established by statute in the Rehabilitation Services Administration. New investigatory and enforcement bodies are created to assure full access of handicapped to public facilities and to assure fair treatment in hiring and placing handicapped individuals, and a new program is established to serve persons with no vocational goal.

The Randolph-Sheppard Act amendments (S. 2506) were adopted in the Senate as part of the Rehabilitation Act, S. 2506. They would expand work oppor-

tunities for licensed blind vending facility operators and provide them with additional legal and procedural remedies, including binding arbitration and judicial review.

Also incorporated in the Rehabilitation Act of 1972, was the Rehabilitation Services for Older Blind bill (S. 1030), a measure providing special services, including mobility and orientation training, for persons whose combination of age and blindness makes employment difficult to obtain.

Included in the Comprehensive Older Americans Services Amendments Act, was the Middle-Aged and Older Workers Training Act (S. 1307), a measure providing training for unemployed persons age 45 and older.

The Wagner-O'Day of 1938 was amended by Public Law 92-28 to extend its provisions to severely handicapped individuals who are not blind. Previous legislation provided employment in sheltered workshops for blind individuals only. It also expanded the list of items that can be produced by sheltered workshops under the act for sale to Government agencies.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, the committee brought about a number of important advances:

H.R. 11809, providing that for purposes of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, relating to aid for schools in federally impacted areas, Federal property transferred to the U.S. Postal Service shall continue to be treated as Federal property for 2 years, became law, as part of S. 3054, Public Law 92-277.

S. 659, an omnibus education bill contained all necessary action to extend for the 2-year period of the 92d Congress the following laws: The Higher Education Act of 1965, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the General Education Provisions Act—creating a National Foundation for Post Secondary Education and a National Institute of Education—and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. It became Public Law 92-318.

Incorporated into this law were the provisions of S. 2482, to authorize financial support for improvement in Indian education, which had passed the Senate 57 to 0, and S. 1557, to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies in order to establish equal educational opportunities for all children.

Senate Joint Resolution 260, to delay the effectiveness of certain amendments related to the guaranteed student loan program became Public Law 92-391.

S. 390, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to provide for a U.S. Foreign Service scholarship program, is pending on the Senate calendar.

As a special tribute to the late President pro tempore, the Honorable Allen J. Ellender, Senate Joint Resolution 265 was enacted providing grants for scholarships in his name. The resolution is now awaiting the President's signature.

HEALTH

The following health legislation considered by the committee in the 92d Congress was enacted into law:

Public Law 92-52—amended the Pub-

lic Health Service Act to extend for 1 year the student loan and scholarship provisions.

Public Law 92-157—the Health Manpower Act—provided funds for the increased training of manpower for the health professions.

Public Law 92-158—amended the Public Health Service Act to provide for the training of an increased number of nurses.

Public Law 92-218—the National Cancer Act of 1971—amended the Public Health Service Act so as to strengthen the National Cancer Institute and the National Institutes of Health in order to more effectively carry out the national effort against cancer.

Public Law 92-294—the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act—amended the Public Health Service Act to map a massive program aimed at controlling sickle cell anemia.

Public Law 92-305—amended the Public Health Service Act to designate the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases as the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases; the reorganization was designed to expand the development of research and training programs in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of digestive diseases.

Public Law 92-237—the Drug Listing Act of 1972, amended the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for a current listing of each drug manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by a registrant under that act.

Public Law 92-414—the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, amended the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia.

Public Law 92-423—the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act, was designed to enlarge the authority of the National Heart and Lung Institute in order to advance the national attack against these diseases.

Public Law 92-449—the communicable disease control amendments, expanded the Nation's efforts in the area of communicable disease control.

In addition, the following health bills reported from the committee were passed by the Senate and are pending in the House.

S. 1874—the Children's Dental Health Act, is pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senate Joint Resolution 75—to establish the National Advisory Commission on Health, Science, and Society is pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

S. 3716—would expand and improve the authority of the Hill-Burton program, community mental health centers, the National Center for Health Statistics, the emergency medical services, and allied health personnel, medical libraries, public health training, migrant health, and the National Health Service Corps. Several of the component parts of S. 3716 were introduced individually, passed by the Senate, and are pending in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, as is S. 3716.

S. 3327—the Health Maintenance Organization and Resources Development Act of 1972 is currently pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

S. 2818—to regulate the use of diethylstilbestrol in cattle feed is pending in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

S. 3419—the Consumer Product Safety Act has been approved by both Houses and is awaiting the President's signature.

Senate Joint Resolution 206—concerning sudden infant death syndrome, is currently pending in the House Commerce Committee.

S. 3080—the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Act, is currently pending in the House Banking Committee.

H.R. 15475—to provide for the establishment of a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis, is awaiting House action on the conference report.

EMPLOYMENT, MANPOWER, AND POVERTY

The Emergency Employment Act of 1971 (S. 31) providing jobs for unemployed persons through public service employment with State and local governments became Public Law 92-541. The legislation authorized appropriations of \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1972, and \$1,250,000,000 for fiscal year 1973. The full amounts authorized have been appropriated and in the first year 180,000 unemployed persons were provided public service jobs.

The Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1972 (S. 2007) extending the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 for 2 additional years was vetoed by the President who objected primarily to the child development provisions. While a majority of the Senate voted to override the veto—51 for overriding, 36 against—the vote fell short of the required two-thirds and the veto was therefore sustained.

S. 3054, a bill providing for a simple extension of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 for 1 year—through fiscal year 1973—was reported to the Senate on February 10, 1972, and passed on February 15. The Senate agreed to the conference report on March 29 and the President signed the legislation on April 24, 1972 (Public Law 92-277).

The Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1972 (S. 3010), reported to the Senate on May 16, 1972, passed by a vote of 75 to 13 on June 29. The bill extended the authorization for Economic Opportunity Act programs through fiscal year 1974. The final conference agreement deleted the provisions establishing a National Legal Services Corporation. Appropriations were authorized of \$2,369,300,000 for fiscal year 1973 and \$2,390,000,000 for fiscal year 1974. The President signed the legislation on September 19, 1972—Public Law 92-424.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

One of the committee's major concerns during the 92d Congress was legislation providing child development and pre-school educational opportunities.

In the first session, 6 days of hearings were held on proposals to build on the successful Headstart program and provide comprehensive health, nutrition,

and education services to poor children and children of working parents.

On the basis of these hearings and extensive consideration child development legislation was included as part of S. 2007, extending the Economic Opportunity Act.

This bill was vetoed by the President. An effort to override the veto, as I have mentioned, fell seven votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority required.

In the second session of the 92d Congress, the committee resumed its efforts to enact child development legislation. Modified and revised versions of the vetoed bill were introduced by the majority and the minority.

A compromise bill (S. 3617) was agreed to which would authorize \$150,000,000 for training and planning for fiscal year 1973, and for carrying out programs \$1,200,000,000 for fiscal year 1974, and \$1,600,000,000 for fiscal year 1975. The program would be administered in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Reported to the Senate on May 16, 1972, the bill was passed by a vote of 73 to 12, June 20.

The bill is now pending in the House Education and Labor Committee.

During 1971, the committee held 3 days of oversight hearings on the White House Conference on Children and Youth, focusing specifically on follow-up of the Conference recommendations.

As noted earlier, the committee reported Senate Joint Resolution 206, sudden infant death syndrome, also known as crib death. This resolution is pending before the House of Representatives.

AGING

Public Law 92-258, the nutrition program for the elderly amended the Older Americans Act to establish a national hot meals program for persons 60 or over in conveniently located centers—such as senior citizen centers, schools, churches, and other nonprofit settings. The new law will provide approximately 250,000 nutritious meals a day for 5 days a week.

H.R. 14424, the Research on Aging Act, is awaiting the signature of the President. It establishes a National Institute on Aging at the National Institutes of Health to conduct and support biomedical, social and behavioral research and training related to the aging process.

Also awaiting the President's signature is H.R. 15657, Comprehensive Older Americans Services Amendments of 1972. This legislation raises the authorized funding level for programs under the Older Americans Act from \$105 million in fiscal year 1972 to \$432.25 million for fiscal year 1973—including the \$100 million authorization for the nutrition program for the elderly, Public Law 92-258. Among the other major provisions:

Upgrades the Administration on Aging by transferring it out of the Social and Rehabilitation Service into the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Creates a Federal Council on the Aging to advise and assist the President on matters relating to the special needs of older Americans.

Authorizes \$70 million for fiscal 1973 for model projects to focus on special

problems confronting the elderly, such as housing, transportation, preretirement counseling, continuing education, and social services for the elderly handicapped.

Replaces the existing title III community grants program with new area planning and social service programs to provide coordinated and comprehensive social services for the elderly.

Authorizes Federal funding for the alteration, renovation, acquisition, or construction of multipurpose senior centers.

Establishes an Older American Community Service Employment Act—title IX—to provide new opportunities in public service employment for low-income persons 55 or older. A major purpose of this legislation is to help convert the successful pilot projects under Mainstream—such as Green Thumb and Senior Aides—into permanent, ongoing national programs.

Establishes a Middle-Aged and Older Workers Training Act—title X—to provide training, placement, recruitment, and other supportive services for unemployed or underemployed persons 45 or older.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

The committee reported H.R. 6444 during the first session of this Congress. H.R. 6444 provided for a temporary 10 percent increase in annuities for the over 980,000 recipients of benefits under that system. The bill also provided an extension of the Commission on Railroad Retirement's reporting date to June 30, 1972. Finally, the bill contained a provision limiting the increase to those annuitants who had not received benefit increases as the result of Public Law 92-5, the 10 percent social security increase.

H.R. 15927, reported by the committee during the second session, provided for a 20 percent temporary increase in annuities, with no social security offset provision. This increase corresponded with the 20-percent increase in social security benefits resultant from Public Law 92-336. H.R. 15927 also mandated a report by the representatives of employees, retirees, and carriers as to the method of financing—on a permanent basis—the 10, 15, and 20 percent temporary increases. The bill, as amended by the Senate on September 19, 1972, was vetoed by the President on October 4, 1972. On the same day both Houses overrode the veto by votes of 353 to 29 and 76 to 5 and the bill was enacted as Public Law 92-460.

ALCOHOLISM AND NARCOTICS

In March, the Congress approved the report of the joint conference committee on S. 2097, the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, Public Law 92-255. As introduced in 1971 and referred to the Committee on Government Operations, S. 2097 provided for the establishment of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. Following the report of that committee, the bill was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Our committee reported and the Senate approved amendments of S. 2097, which provided for the creation by December 31, 1974, of a National Institute

on Drug Abuse, and authorized the appropriation of substantial funds for drug abuse prevention, research, training, treatment, and rehabilitation over the next 3 years.

In May, hearings were held on S. 2840, a bill to authorize emergency assistance for States and nonprofit private agencies in the establishment of centers for the maintenance, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts. These hearings also afforded an opportunity to review proposed new Federal regulations designed to prevent the illegal diversion of methadone, a chemical substitute in growing use in the treatment and maintenance of heroin addicts. Although S. 2840 was not reported, authority for emergency assistance was provided in Public Law 92-255, and funds for these programs are provided in the supplemental appropriations bill approved by the Congress on October 14.

MIGRATORY LABOR

The committee throughout the 92d Congress has focused its investigation of the plight of the farmworker in the context of all that is happening in rural America.

In this regard, the committee has brought public attention to the vast changes occurring in rural America, changes especially marked by the entrance and involvement of giant corporations and conglomerates throughout the entire food chain. Together with analysis of the economic impact of these giants, national policies concerning rural America and land ownership, distribution, and use were raised by witnesses as significant issues worthy of continuing committee investigation.

As the investigation into the above-mentioned matters progressed, the committee simultaneously pursued its responsibilities in the areas of legislation; legislative oversight; investigation, studies and reports; and assistance to others. The committee continued to be the primary focus of attention for farmworker problems in the Nation.

SCIENCE

The committee reported two major bills affecting the National Science Foundation. One of these became Public Law 92-286, authorizing \$704 million appropriations for fiscal year 1973 for the activities of the NSF and expanding its authorities.

The other proposal, S. 32, the National Science Policy and Priorities Act, was passed by the Senate on August 17, 1972, and is pending before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. This bill would authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct research, education, and assistance programs to prepare the country for conversion from defense to civilian, socially oriented research and development activities. It would authorize for fiscal year 1973, \$150 million, for fiscal year 1974, \$375 million, and for fiscal year 1975, \$500 million. The bill also contains an innovative provision for the protection of pension rights of scientists and engineers.

EVALUATION AND PLANNING OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS

The committee reported S. 5, the Full Opportunity and National Goals and Priorities Act, which would establish a

Council of Social Advisers in the Executive Office of the President, require the President to submit an annual social report to the Congress, and establish a Congressional Office of Goals and Priorities Analysis. The bill passed by the Senate on July 25, 1972, and is pending before the House Rules Committee.

ACTION

Following investigation and hearings on ACTION programs, an amendment to the Office of Economic Opportunity extension legislation was approved in the committee that extended certain programs under the jurisdiction of ACTION, including VISTA.

Mr. President, every member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has made invaluable contributions to the work of the committee during these long months of the 92d Congress. They are each entitled to take great pride in our accomplishments this year and last. I thank them, one and all, for their cooperation, their devotion to the public interest, and their deep and abiding concern for the well-being of our people.

THE GOLDEN GATE PARK

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, as one of the original cosponsors of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, I am especially pleased with the Senate action on H.R. 16444. Although I would have personally preferred a stronger bill, I fully supported enactment of the bill which was passed in the House to guarantee a bill before the close of the current session. I would also like to take this opportunity to commend Congressman PHILIP BURTON and Senator ALAN BIBLE for their splendid efforts on this bill.

The widely heralded northern California climate makes this region ideal for year-round recreation. The warm winters and pleasant summers provide the stimulus for a wide spectrum of recreational activities ranging from boating and hiking to picnicking and sightseeing to name just a few.

The recreation area will begin in the Olema Valley, running parallel to the Point Reyes National Seashore, and will sweep southward between the coast and ridgetops, skirting the communities of Bolinas and Stinson Beach to the Golden Gate. In San Francisco the recreation area will split into two prongs, one segment following along the bayshore nearly to Fisherman's Wharf, and the other following the coast southward almost to the San Mateo County line.

Obviously, this particular location will represent a giant step toward realizing goal of parks for the people. Currently, the overwhelming majority of our national parks have been located in areas beyond the access of the Nation's less affluent members. Proposals such as the Golden Gate National Recreation Area will establish parks where we need them most: In the metropolitan areas of the country where most of our people live. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area will be more accessible to the people than any other national recreational area in the United States.

At least as important as the recreational value of this bill, however, is the guarantee of indigenous wildlife preservation which it also implies. Urban development now threatens to disrupt or destroy the natural breeding grounds of literally hundreds of unique species of fish and wildlife. The bill recognizes this growing danger and intervenes to guarantee that these crucial coastal and tidal areas will be protected in their natural state.

This bill is not perfect. I believe that certain deleted parcels of land would have been invaluable assets to the recreation area. These include the Wolf-back Ridge, Duxbury Reef, the deleted half of the Fort Baker parcel and increased acreage in Presidio. I also believe that the powers of the Secretary of the Interior to veto construction on the military portions of the park should be restored. Nevertheless, I would like to reiterate that my first priority was to see a bill signed into law this year, and for that reason I strongly supported this legislation.

Seldom does the Senate have such an opportunity to preserve for the enjoyment of future generations such splendid lands as were included in this bill. And unfortunately, seldom was the need for prompt congressional action more critical than in this case.

Developers, government agencies, private residents, and others all have set their eyes on various sections of land covered by this bill. Since the Congress has acted decisively by adopting this legislation now, it can guarantee that the Golden Gate headlands and associated areas will be preserved in their natural state. Without such Federal action, now, no guarantee could have been made that the open space will be retained. It was, therefore, with the greatest enthusiasm and optimism that I supported the adoption of this bill before the termination of this session.

SENATOR DAVID GAMBRELL GAVE FINE SERVICE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, nearly 2 years ago, DAVID H. GAMBRELL became a Member of the U.S. Senate. Since that time he has excelled in representing the people of the State of Georgia, exhibiting a great awareness of his State's needs and a dedication to helping meet them.

Senator GAMBRELL will not be with us in the 93d Congress. I know that his departure from this body will be felt by all of us who have come to know him well as a colleague and as a dedicated legislator. Senator GAMBRELL will return to his home State where I am confident he will provide leadership in State affairs of the same high quality that he has exhibited during his membership in the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I join other Senators in paying tribute to JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, our distinguished colleague and friend.

The State of Kentucky, the Senate,

and the Nation have been privileged to benefit from his long and distinguished career. It has been a great personal pleasure for me to have served with him for more than a dozen years on the Public Works Committee and for 2 years on the Foreign Relations Committee. During that time, I have known Senator COOPER as a man of conscience, integrity, and superior ability.

Senator COOPER is perhaps best known for his contributions in the field of foreign affairs. His understanding and wisdom in this area are grounded in broad experience—in his work with former Secretary of State Dean Acheson at the NATO Council of Ministers in the early days of the alliance; in his exemplary representation of the United States at the United Nations; and in his service as the U.S. Ambassador to India and Nepal. He has brought all this knowledge and experience to bear during his years as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER has led many battles in Congress for a sound foreign and defense policy. He is best known for his contribution to arms control and his leadership against the war in Indochina. He led the fight against the antiballistic missile system and he has carefully followed the strategic arms limitation talks. He led the fight against the expansion of the Vietnam war into Cambodia and has been an eloquent spokesman of complete U.S. withdrawal from the cruel war in Indochina.

His contribution to domestic policy has also been distinguished—as a member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in which he took a special interest in educational policies; and as a member of the Agriculture Committee, in which he initiated a wide range of policies and programs designed to improve the quality of life in rural America.

It has been a pleasure and an honor for me to have worked closely with Senator COOPER on the Senate Public Works Committee. I would like to single out especially his contributions in two areas in which I have been privileged to work closely with him; on environmental matters before by Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, and on the issue of a sound transportation policy.

It is, indeed, timely to call the attention of the Senate to Senator COOPER's role in these areas. The Senate has just overridden the President's veto of the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. This landmark legislation and the overwhelming support it has received in the Senate might not have been possible without Senator COOPER's own deep commitment to environmental protection—not only on this bill, but also with respect to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 in which his role was equally vital.

Senator COOPER and I have also worked closely together to provide urban centers with balanced transportation systems by increasing the options for which highway trust fund moneys can be used. This year the Senate accepted this position for the first time. Senator COOPER's role was vital in causing this important breakthrough.

Mr. President, JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, in his great sweep of mind and character, represents far more than Kentucky, which has been honored by making him its spokesman in the Senate for almost 20 years. He represents all Americans. He belongs to all the Nation. And this body has been exalted by his presence and will be poorer for his absence.

Mr. President, the staff of the Public Works Committee has sent a letter to Senator COOPER on the occasion of his retirement. It reveals the deep devotion, respect, and loyalty which I am sure all Members of this body feel toward JOHN SHERMAN COOPER—a man who has served this country in many capacities, but always with courage and conviction. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

OCTOBER 12, 1972.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOPER: It is not easy to put into words our thoughts regarding the role you have played on this Committee. Each of us has served, for varying periods of time, in an effective working environment which you have helped create. Each of us has viewed from varying perspectives the contribution you have made. Each of us has learned much from the way you carry out your responsibilities.

It would be enough perhaps for some to wave a hand in passing and say thank you. We feel that you deserve more. We want to thank you for making us adhere to the process, for insisting that the rules be followed, and for passing to us your commitment to make the Congress function as a creative branch of government.

Few Committees on Capitol Hill function with the degree of non-partisanship and unanimity which is the hallmark of the Committee on Public Works. A primary reason for this uniqueness is the role you have played. Few Committees are as creative or as deliberate as this Committee. We believe that this is in large part attributable to your leadership.

No chain is stronger than its weakest link and no chain joined in a circle can hold together if it is not welded properly. We believe the Committee will continue to function with that strength. You have welded it well and we, the staff who have had the privilege of serving you, thank you for this legacy.

In retirement, your access to staff will be greatly reduced. We would feel honored and privileged if you would call on any one of us at any time to assist you in any way in whatever you may seek to do.

With affection and respect,

(Signed by the individual members of the staff of the Senate Public Works Committee).

ADDRESS BY SENATOR STEVENSON ON VIETNAM

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, on October 9, 1972, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) delivered an address at Northwestern University on our Indochina policy. Because the Senator's analysis is forceful, incisive, and eloquently stated, I commend it to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

ADDRESS BY SENATOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON III

Henry Adams once called the American presidential campaign "the dance of democracy."

He was trying, I suspect, to suggest that our quadrennial electoral ritual is not only a contest but a festival: a celebration of our freedom; a salute to the power of the citizen.

In this sense the noise and hubbub of political campaigning have their place. The bands and bunting, the shouting and parading are appropriate features of a celebration.

But, amid all the confusion, an election is a time of solemn judgment; a moment when the American citizen weighs in the balance, not only the qualities and promises of the aspiring president, but the performance and record of the incumbent.

This year, in particular, is a time to look beyond the tumult for the truth.

It is a time to hold accountable those less eager than they should be to come into the open and discuss the issues with the people. A time, in short, to ask serious questions of the men who have held the reins of political power for the past four years.

Can these men be trusted? Do they speak the truth? Are they guided by the highest principles? Does their record justify our faith for four more years?

In the case of Mr. Nixon, the answer is all too clear. For no presidential administration—at least since Harding, and perhaps since Grant—has been so hag-ridden by suspicion of deceit and scandal: From the Warner-Lambert merger to the wheat deal; from secret Mexican bank accounts to the secret \$10 million political slush fund; from the ITT scandal to the charges of burglary against two men who have held positions of trust in the White House itself.

Can these men be trusted? The answer is written in their record of the past four years.

We must ask if they can manage the motive energy of our society, the economy, efficiently. The question is no idle one for academicians and mathematicians; for the answer determines whether millions of families will be able to fulfill their hopes for themselves and their children.

And here again the answer is a melancholy one. We have experienced, in the four years of Mr. Nixon's administration, the most serious economic reversals in more than a decade: Simultaneous recession and inflation; runaway unemployment; an economic strategy which seems to have been the joint inspiration of Herbert Hoover and Ebenezer Scrooge.

And through it all, the wage and price controls, a \$100 million Federal deficit, the trade deficit—through all the blunders and all the empty promises of better times around the corner, one suspicion grows: That this administration, for all its energetic efforts to help its rich and powerful corporate clients, does not really know how to help the great working majority of Americans. Or care.

Can they manage the economy? The answer is written in the record of the past four years.

We should ask in this election season: Can they bring peace? Can they fulfill our deepest aspiration and the condition of human survival—peace?

Can they bring peace?

Let us not judge Mr. Nixon by too harsh a standard. Let us not saddle him with responsibility for a war he did not create. Let us simply measure him by his own yardstick by the standard he himself laid down.

For it is four years to the day since Mr. Nixon, speaking as a candidate for the presidency, uttered these words:

"Those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance." (Richard Nixon, October 9, 1968)

Now he is asking for another chance.

It was Richard Nixon, four years ago, who campaigned up and down the length and breadth of the land on a promise to end the war in Vietnam: To bring the troops home; To achieve "a just and lasting peace."

That was four years ago; more than twenty thousand American lives ago; more than one hundred thousand wounded American soldiers ago.

That was almost four million tons of bombs ago—more bombs on the people of that tiny nation, Vietnam, in the four years than upon all the people of all the nations in World War II and the Korean war combined.

That was sixty-five billion dollars ago.

History is filled with ironies. What an irony that now, four years later, Mr. Nixon presents himself as a bringer of peace. He utters, again and again, his vague promise of a "generation of peace."

What peace, we may ask? And in what generation?

In this election year, Mr. Nixon boasts that he has brought hundreds of thousands of troops home from Vietnam. Let us give him credit for that. And let us hold him accountable for the 100,000 Air Force and Navy personnel still stationed in Vietnam—still prosecuting the war he said he had a plan to end. Let us remember that the American taxpayer still pays for this war in dollars, inflation, unbuilt schools and high taxes. The American taxpayer supports more than a million and a half men in active combat: South Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, and South Korean.

We are told by Mr. Nixon that his goal, in continuing to prosecute a war that should have been ended long ago, is self-determination for the people of South Vietnam—no more, no less.

Yet the regime of General Thieu, zealously protected and supported by Mr. Nixon, has made a mockery of that claim.

Gen. Thieu's election was a sham and a deception.

His claim to legitimacy is a lie.

His rule is a dictatorship.

Three months ago President Thieu rammed a bill through the National Assembly giving him power to rule by decree. The U.S. Embassy in Saigon supported Thieu's efforts to get that power of tyranny. And he wasted no time in using it to install all the machinery of a full-blown police state.

He has transferred from civilian authorities to military authorities the power to "control food distribution," to "check private residences both at day and night-time," to "detain elements considered dangerous for the national security or public order," to prohibit strikes and "demonstrations or meetings harmful to the national security and public order."

He has transferred from civilian courts to military courts the power to try demonstrators, strikers and ordinary civilian offenders.

He has abolished hamlet elections, decreeing that officials will be appointed instead by military province chiefs under his control.

He has decreed that the public prosecutor may invade the headquarters of a political party "to protect public order and the national security."

He has instituted press censorship which makes it a crime to publish any unfavorable statement about Thieu, even if the statement is true. Ten papers have been shut down in less than two months. The editor of one was convicted of violating the press censorship decree by printing widely-known, unclassified statistics about U.S. bombing of Indochina. The penalty? A year in jail.

He has decreed that "special punitive measures will be applied against unlawful acts that seriously harm the national security and public order." The "special punitive measures" include mass arrests, imprisonment of eight-year-old children, and torture of women.

We are witnessing nothing less than a ruthless and systematic campaign to destroy, or silence, legitimate opposition in disregard of the popular will and of individual liberties.

So much for Mr. Nixon's campaign for self-determination. He bombs one totalitarian regime in the north and subsidizes another in the south.

The fact is that Mr. Nixon has sought to justify the war effort more zealously than he has sought to end it. Now, after four years, his efforts to negotiate a settlement are reaching a crescendo of frenetic activity. But we must face an unhappy fact: Whatever settlement he achieves will be bought on terms which could have been negotiated long ago, had Mr. Nixon accepted the fact that more bombs, more napalm, more invasions, more military posturing by the United States simply cannot win this war for a corrupt and autocratic regime.

We are told that Mr. Nixon's prolonged pursuit of military victory is a matter of national honor and prestige; that Vietnam is a vital pawn on a vast world chessboard; that he is fighting to save America from isolationism; that he is fighting to prevent our nation from becoming a "pitiful, helpless giant."

Does anyone yet believe that the United States has anything to gain in honor and prestige by remaining in Vietnam? Can anyone doubt that our honor and prestige by now would be far better served by scaling down the killing?

We do not need the Vietnam war to prove our strength as a world power. Indeed, each day the war goes on our prestige and power diminish.

Each day the war goes on in Vietnam, we become more isolated, not less: We isolate ourselves from the community of humane nations; we isolate ourselves from our own disapproving allies; we isolate ourselves from our own best instincts and traditions.

Each day the war goes on in Vietnam, we become more like Swift's giant, Gulliver, tied down fast by tiny enemies. And by continuing the war, and not by ending it, we become the apparition Mr. Nixon fears: A pitiful, helpless giant, brought low, not by weakness, but by its misuse of strength.

Can they bring peace? The answer is written in the four years of waste and destruction. So let us judge Mr. Nixon according to his own standard:

"Those who have had a chance for your years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance."

The greatest tragedy—greater perhaps than the tragedy of Vietnam—is that Mr. Nixon sees the world of the twentieth century through nineteenth century eyes.

He seems to believe that brokering among the great powers can bring stability to the world—and that is a nineteenth century notion.

He seems to believe the bribing, bombing and bullying made America great.

He seems to believe that power—raw military power—must be the touchstone of international policy. And that is a nineteenth century notion.

That is a notion far older than the nineteenth century—and one that has always been morally bankrupt and empty. Its repudiation gave us birth as a nation—and strength as a nation.

It is notions like these that have brought us to our present low estate—and that must be repudiated once again.

The world is not a vast chessboard; it is a fragile and unstable community. It is not a universe whose center is the White House basement; it is a multiplicity of men and nations with widely differing aspirations, conflicting hopes, colliding ambitions. It is a brotherhood of men seeking bread and hope.

Mr. Nixon's notions simply do not fit the world he faces.

So he sustains Mr. Thieu's dictatorship in

South Vietnam. He makes deals with the one remaining colonial power in Africa. He abets the genocide of Yahya Khan against the innocent people of Bangladesh, all the while preaching the ideals of the American revolution. All the while making of us a pitiful, helpless giant.

It is easy to see how Mr. Nixon, with his alien perception of the world, could consider his opponent "radical."

There is nothing radical, or new, about calling America home from a reckless and destructive adventure abroad. John Quincy Adams warned America that if she sought to become the empress of the world, she could "lose dominion over her own soul."

There is nothing radical about a foreign policy which seeks to join morality and self-interest. That idea is at least as old as Lincoln who exhorted his countrymen not to ask whether God was on their side, but to ponder whether they were on God's side.

There is nothing radical about a foreign policy which seeks to export decent ideals rather than guns and bullets. We once provided the world with great ideas—ideas of liberty and equality and a decent standard of living for all men—as early as 1776.

We have come to a sad day if now it is radical to suggest that the United States should harmonize its actions in the world with its own best ideals.

We are, after all, a great and generous nation. We have given much to the world, from the Declaration of Independence to the Marshall Plan. We have stood, for the greater part of our two centuries of histories, for something better than military adventurism and power politics.

George McGovern's appeal to you and me and to our countrymen is not that we depart from our best traditions but that we return to them: That we be the greatest power on earth, and what Lincoln eloquently and truly called "the last, best hope on earth."

SENATOR FRED HARRIS DEPARTS HIS CONGRESSIONAL CAREER WITH HIGH PURPOSE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the senior Senator from the State of Oklahoma has, during his 8 years of service, brought to the Senate the strength and vigor that is typical of a young man from a Western State.

FRED HARRIS is a man who vigorously pursues the goals in which he believes. He is a champion of human rights and against those who would deny these rights. Yet, he is a practical legislator; a man who thoroughly understands the lawmaking process. He has been effective in translating his ideals into workable legislation for the benefit of the people of Oklahoma and of all Americans.

FRED HARRIS also exhibited his leadership as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. To this second role, he brought the same vigor and enthusiasm which has characterized his work in the Senate.

Mr. President, FRED HARRIS will leave us at the end of the 92d Congress. I know he will continue to exhibit his concern for public affairs and to be deeply involved in many activities whose impact will be widely felt.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR CLINTON P. ANDERSON, OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, during my 2 years of service in the Senate I have

found that CLINTON ANDERSON, of New Mexico, is one of the most highly regarded and respected Members of this body.

During his 24 years of service in the Senate, both for his State and the Nation, Senator ANDERSON has taken a leadership role in many of the Senate's major activities. His independent judgment has made him a man respected on both sides of the aisle, as well as with the public.

As he prepares to leave the Senate, I join with my colleagues in wishing Senator ANDERSON and his wife a most pleasant and productive future.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION ON A VOTE

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida (Mr. GURNEY) was necessarily absent when the conference report on H.R. 1 was adopted yesterday.

I ask that the permanent RECORD show that had he been present and voting on vote No. 567 he would have voted "yea."

RESEARCH IN MASS TRANSIT

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, there is a growing recognition throughout the country of the urgent need to develop new transportation systems, particularly in our urban areas. More and more people are realizing that we can no longer sit by and watch traffic jams grow larger, while commuting time grows longer. Many companies are currently involved in developing new equipment and facilities which may help us to solve some of these transportation problems, and some of the research efforts going on in this field were described in a recent article in the General Electric Investor magazine. I think that Senators would find the article of interest, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the General Electric Investor, fall, 1972]

RETHINKING MASS TRANSIT

(By George Barlow)

(NOTE.—George Barlow is a freelance writer who has covered assignments in the transportation field ranging from space shuttles to snowmobiles. A part-time commuter, he admits to a personal interest in the speed, comfort and dependability of mass transit between cities and suburbs. A graduate of Stanford and the Sorbonne, he is currently based in New York, where he has ample opportunities to observe the vagaries of intercity, commuter and urban transit systems.)

"People movement" is a problem in desperate search of new solutions. General Electric's move to build complete commuter cars rather than supply components was a first step toward a thorough overhaul not just of hardware but of basic concepts about mass transit.

Arthur Hall is a junior executive in a big Wall Street brokerage firm. He commutes from his home in Stamford, Conn., first by driving his own car to the railroad station. Through morning traffic, this takes a good 20 minutes. When he finally locates a parking space at the station he is faced with a 45 minute train trip on cars that have been in hard service for as much as 40 years. When he arrives at New York's Grand Central Sta-

tion, he hurries through thousands of commuters to push his way into a subway car where he will likely stand pressed tight together with his fellow travelers for 20 to 30 minutes until he arrives at the Wall Street subway station. From there he has a three block walk to reach his office, more or less ready to begin his day's work.

Sarah Stevens is a clerk in a downtown St. Louis store. She lives in an apartment about a 15 minute drive from her job—in normal traffic. But at the time Sarah has to go to and from work, the streets are jammed with other St. Louisians, doing the same thing. It has taken her as long as 45 minutes to make the trip in her own car. So she takes the bus. It's not as much of a nervous strain and frustration, but since the bus has to travel the same route she would drive, plus making stops all along the way, the time she loses each day mounts up to a remarkable 300 woman-hours a year.

Arthur and Sarah are prototypes of all of us who are the creators and victims of problems that come with the concentration of people in urban complexes and megalopolis corridors.

Finding workable solutions to these problems is a top priority assignment for our society—government, industry and individuals. A lot of things have been tried, a lot of new directions in ground transportation explored. What works in one place often doesn't work in another. Existing equipment, rights of way and roadbeds, different factors in construction costs in different areas, different conditions of distances and peak periods versus off periods, all are elements in the problem of moving more people at greater speed—elements that vary so much from one place to another that a single, simple solution is impossible.

Japan has a "bullet train" that travels at 120 miles per hour between Tokyo and Osaka. But the same train couldn't operate at that speed on most of the rougher, more tortuous trackage in this country.

The Berlin "Aerotrain" in France performs beautifully on its almost vibrationless cushion of supporting air as it whisks along propelled by a turbine-driven fan. But to extend its eight-mile test track into a national transportation system is a job whose cost gives pause even to the descendants of the Suez Canal builders.

In all the industrialized countries of the world, experiments in new modes of mass transit—moving more people at greater speeds—are being tried with varying success.

Here in the United States, the problem of ground transportation has three clear-cut divisions. One is intercity travel in short to medium distances—New York to Washington, or Chicago to St. Louis, or Los Angeles to San Diego. This service calls for modern high-speed express trains from center city to center city. The second part of the problem is getting commuters from their suburban homes to the urban centers where they work, and back again. New York City, with the greatest number of daily commuters, has the nation's biggest headache in this respect, but every large city knows the pain.

The third aspect of people-moving problems is within the urban centers. It involves shifting millions of people around a relatively small area every day. Some cities, with varying degrees of success, use underground rail systems. Others depend on surface buses, with some experimentation going on in the direction of "buses only" traffic lanes. But no matter what system is now in use, the people who have to use it in most cities feel that it badly needs modernization or, if it is new, expansion.

General Electric has moved into an important position in the new field of mass transportation on the ground.

There are several good reasons for this move. First, GE has experience and proven

capabilities in the technology of transportation. For more than 70 years, GE has been building locomotives for railroads. General Electric engineers have a vast background in the problems of moving people and things in large quantities on a regular basis. But today's requirements in mass transit demand an even more sophisticated handling. So from its experience in aerospace technologies, General Electric brings a systems approach to the design and assembly of many of the different kinds of vehicles that may become part of the new ground transit complexes.

Research is another area now being called on in the development of rapid transit. GE has an outstanding record of turning basic research into practical products that answer a real need. It has established a Transportation Technology Center that is unique in the industry. The center, at GE's manufacturing complex in Erie, Pa., investigates ways to put into operation the technical data that it generates itself and coordinates from other sources.

At General Electric's Erie RRC, new research facilities have been created to study the possible solutions to some of the toughest problems of current operations, as well as to provide hard data on pilot operations of proposed new equipment.

Here, for example, GE puts "trucks"—wheel, axle and drive assemblies—to the test in studies that simulate actual pounding of current trackage. A related vehicle suspension test gathers data on a system that actively counteracts the bounce and swaying of rail cars at high speed. By applying a pneumatic reaction to this kind of movement, the system dampens uncomfortable motion at its start. The result is not only a much better ride, but the ability to take curves at higher speed without danger and a reduced maintenance because of less pounding vibration.

Nearby, the LRM, or Linear Induction Motor, undergoes tests. A center track that replaces the rotor in a conventional motor operates with a stator that is stretched out flat alongside it. This technique provides direct line propulsion ideal for tracked air cushion or magnetically suspended vehicles. For test purposes, the track is rounded into a wheel so tests can be carried on in limited space, but the principle can be assessed as thoroughly as if it were operating on a track through the countryside.

In another section of the RRC, a full-size pantograph, the Z-shaped pickup device for bringing current from overhead wires into the train, helps in studies of the most efficient ways to bring electric power abroad moving trains.

Other research projects are under way on solid state control systems, higher horsepower motors, new types of liquid and air cooling systems and advanced materials and processes for a wide range of eventual uses.

All in all, GE's RRC provides the most complete advanced private research and development center the rail transportation industry has ever had available.

In its growing participation in mass transit, General Electric has moved from being a supplier of components to a position as prime contractor with a total systems approach to designing and building modern rapid transit, commuter and intercity cars. To carry out this complicated assignment, GE has constructed a brand new \$14 million plant near the RRC in Erie. This highly-organized 350,000-square-foot facility is a great, cavernous structure which has massive capabilities for moving entire cars to various positions while extremely sophisticated subsystems become part of their structure. Quality control is almost a continuous operation, with major test points located at frequent intervals along the line.

At the entry point, car shells are mounted on dummy trucks for movement through assembly stations. But before any equipment

is installed in the shells, they meet their first test, the high-pressure water chamber, equivalent to an over 100-mile-an-hour rain-storm. After this super shower proves they are free from leaks, they are moved into one of the four assembly lines. Highly skilled personnel are required because of the complexity of the electronics and the inter-related systems being installed. More than half of these employees are Vietnam veterans trained by General Electric, and their thorough involvement in their work, their attention to quality, are indications of the level of excellence in their final product.

Even with all the step-by-step quality control, finished cars still undergo additional severe tests. The entire car and its systems are plugged into a computer for a final check-out under simulated conditions. Also in a temperature test, cars are periodically subjected to an environment that passes from -20° to 110° F. with all electrical systems operating under constant checking.

In another unique facility, GE has constructed a four-mile test track where prototype cars are operated under severe test conditions. The new cars being delivered to New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the Connecticut Department of Transportation for service on the New Haven Division of the Penn Central, for example, were prototype tested for more than 15,000 miles before the first car was released to the railroad.

All these facilities for research, development and production combine to give GE a competitive edge in the systems approach to solving mass transit problems. They are bolstered by the Company's ability to apply its products and experience in air conditioning, lighting, communications, computer sciences and other electronic applications, and to integrate component parts produced by various Company divisions. This capability in so many directions gives GE an unusual opportunity to rethink the whole design and construction of rail cars—to create a new generation of cars planned from the start for the most efficient relationship of structure, airflow, related placement of electronic equipment, ride characteristics and interior styling.

The people involved in transportation systems are excited about future possibilities. The federal government is steadily increasing its participation in long distance and local transport systems, as evidenced by the \$10 billion Mass Transportation Act of 1970 and the more than 63 transport bills now under consideration in Congress. Multi-state authorities such as those in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut complex are developing broad plans to bring longer-range solutions to commuter bottlenecks. And cities across the country—from Boston, Washington and Atlanta to San Francisco—have shown willingness to make significant investments for urban transit systems. GE's new programs and facilities are ready for the growth all these developments will bring about, indicating excellent possibilities for future orders.

For the long pull, General Electric is in a strong position as a leader in the kind of research and development that is required to make major contributions to balanced transportation systems that are the goal of both local and national planners.

The concept is proving itself in practice. At present, GE has programs in intercity travel through its participation in the upgrading of the New York-Washington Metro-liners. It is involved in commuter car production with contracts for 144 cars for the New Haven Division of the Penn Central, as well as a total of 330 cars for the Harlem and Hudson Division of that railroad and the Long Island (through the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority) and 214 cars for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and the State of

New Jersey. In urban rapid transit, GE is supplying all the electrical control and propulsion for the new subway cars being ordered by the New York City Transit Authority.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR LEN JORDAN OF IDAHO

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I wish to join Senators in paying tribute to the distinguished Senator from the State of Idaho, LEN JORDAN, on his retirement from the U.S. Senate.

In the few years I have had the privilege of knowing Senator JORDAN, I have found him to be an extremely thoughtful and considerate Senator. His hard and diligent work made him an outstanding Member of this body. His devotion and judgment is an inspiration to all of us. His lengthy and meritorious public service embodied those virtues which have made this country great.

I have learned much from my acquaintance with the distinguished Senator. I wish to tell him how much I appreciate the privilege of serving with him. His courage and leadership will always be remembered by all of us.

Mr. President, his home State and the rest of the country will miss his service. To him and his family, I extend my fondest wishes for a happy and long life.

SENATOR PHILIP A. HART OF MICHIGAN

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, in recent years, a number of articles have appeared in the press commenting on the outstanding legislative work of the senior Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART). I ask unanimous consent that these articles be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Senator HART is a politician who gives hope and confidence that our representative government so sorely under trial will meet the challenges of our time. Senator HART is one of the most decent men I have ever known. The essence of his character is integrity and an intelligent compassion for the people he represents and a deep concern about the responsibilities he bears.

Senator HART has been a champion of many causes, and because of his intelligence, compassion, and sense of duty, he has been thrust into the leadership of many important movements that have taken place in the last decade. A student of the Constitution, and through his work on the Judiciary Committee, Senator HART has led the Senate in the progressive legislation it has enacted concerning civil liberties and civil rights, and he has done this with a sense of fairness that all in the Senate respect and admire.

I came to know Senator HART well during the ABM debate, when the debate began in 1968. Both he and I were not experts in the questions of nuclear weaponry, but it was in large part because of Senator HART's belief that it was necessary to fully understand the larger significance of the ABM deployment decision, his understanding of how it could affect the peace of the world, our national security, and the possibil-

ities to better the lives of our peoples that compelled him to accept a position of leadership in the ABM debate. I am very proud of our joint 4-year effort to lay in the Senate the foundation for a new policy of restraint in nuclear weapons. This new policy was effectively begun over 4 years ago and ratified at Moscow on May 26, when the SALT ABM treaty was signed. I am confident that Senator HART will continue to press for further limitations on nuclear weapons and to support the purposes of the ongoing SALT talks.

Senator HART's interest in foreign policy and military affairs arose, I think it is fair to say, out of his belief that it was necessary to assure that this country's security was fully and adequately provided, but that wasteful weapons systems should not be approved so that the valuable resources saved thereby could be used for vitally needed domestic programs.

Although I am a Republican and Senator HART is a Democrat, I know that his views and legislative actions are not based on partisanship but on the convictions of his heart and the results of hard work and study. As I leave the Senate, I think it is clear that there will be in the next few years a number of very difficult and controversial issues which will test the courage and wisdom of the Senate. Yet, I am confident that when these troublesome questions of race, personal liberties, economic justice, civil rights, national security, and health, welfare, and education of our people come before the Senate that Senator HART will provide the Congress compassionate and just leadership needed by this body and by the country.

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

[From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, June 27, 1971]

SENATOR HART INSIGNIA: SELF-DEPRECIATION, FIRM DETERMINATION (By Frank Kane)

WASHINGTON.—"Put down that he's a very orderly man," the senator said with a smile toward the stacks of paper covering the top of his desk.

This is typical Philip Hart. It's the kind of gentle self-depreciation that you expect from the Michigan senator, who when his aids were preparing the usual "authorized" biography of him interlarded it with his own little remarks designed to remove some of the puffery.

For example, the biography claims that Senator Hart and Rep. Henry Reuss (D., Wis.) were the first to discover the potential use of the Refuse Act of 1899 as a legal weapon in the fight against water pollution.

Senator Hart inserted: "More accurately, it was Reuss' shovel that first struck the old act's coffin. I got there only in time to dust it off."

The same office biography states that all the three successful Hart campaigns for the Senate (the last was again Lenore Romney in 1970) have been conducted in a courtly, low-keyed, "issue-oriented" manner.

Senator Hart's comment was that since he had never had an ill-mannered opponent, "my sense of restraint has never been put to any serious test."

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of one of his sons from a Washington school, the senator told the seniors:

"Don't believe you are the sole possessor of truth. The mark of a really responsible person is tentativeness. Only a fool jumps up and says he knows the answer . . . Arrogance only diminishes your effectiveness."

That lack of arrogance, however, is coupled with a firm determination to do what he believes is right.

He was a leader in the long, successful battles to block the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations to the Supreme Court, to pass and later prevent from being gutted the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and to win the establishment of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore which some day may become a tourist and recreation magnet for millions of urbanites of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

At times Senator Hart has been described as the "leader" or "spokesman" for northern Democratic liberals in the Senate, but he also has been the first to reject such a title, saying that "it means nothing; the hallmark of liberals is to march in nine different directions at the same time."

He also has won some renown as a consumer advocate through sponsorship of "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" legislation and his conduct of Senate investigations into such areas as drug prices, gasoline prices, auto insurance, and auto repair costs.

He has not been mentioned as a potential contender for the 1972 Democratic national ticket. This not only makes him somewhat more accessible and less nervous than many of his colleagues but it also lends a greater air of sincerity to what he says.

Here are a few questions and Hart answers: Does he have any basic personal philosophy that guides him as a senator?

Answer: "No." (This throws you a little and you wait.) Then:

"Like every other job, you thought there was a lot more in it before you got here. Your committee assignments (Judiciary on civil rights bills, judicial nominations, and anti-trust matters, and Commerce which gets into a lot of consumer fields) controls where you put in the bulk of your time."

"But in recent years the trouble is that I feel that we're busy with a lot of problems, and the people who have the real problems are very low on the list of items we're fussing with."

He talked about spending a morning in the Commerce Committee listening to financial complaints from presidents of airlines who say they are "losing their shirts financially. If you are president of an airline, you know damn well you have a problem."

But what about the "guy who doesn't even have enough money to get to the airport?" Or the malnourished child? Or the child who was born with brain damage because his mother lacked a proper diet?

The senator is pessimistic that the Senate will ever direct itself to "the men and women who have the great problems." Those "who have the means to get here, the status to get in, will be listened to, and it probably always will be that way. Only rarely is pressure heard from those who are faceless and voiceless."

This is what makes the system so vulnerable to criticism from the youths of America, he adds.

Is that why he got into such consumer fields as auto insurance and auto repair? Sure, that's part of it.

"But it would be really reaching to say that I got into it because I asked myself, 'What are you doing for the guy who isn't around here all the time to be heard?' The committee assignments had a lot to do with it."

What does he sense about the current mood of America?

Both the Kerner Commission (on racial riots of 1967) and the Eisenhower Commission (on causes and prevention of violence)

have told us what's wrong with American society, he responded.

"But we haven't done a damn thing. We know what we have to do—have people living in decency, getting enough to eat, improve the delivery of medical care, get rid of the residue of slavery . . . These would be the marching orders for my administration."

He added that he doesn't know whether "a guy could be elected president" with such a program, "but it would be great to have one try. It's altogether possible that people would respond to him."

On the other hand, you read in newspapers about the people in suburbs who get caught up in violent disputes about whether to let low and moderate-income housing come in—"that would argue that the mood is not good."

But at least it's encouraging that Vice President Spiro Agnew did not do very well with a hard-nosed approach last year, he indicated.

Does he see anyone on the horizon who would run for the presidency on the "marching orders" he mentioned?

No. I'm for Muskie but I can't imagine him campaigning that way. But as president he might do something."

Mr. Hart added that Senator Muskie will speak out against the growing danger to Americans through intrusions on their privacy by government and "that's part of the mood."

Senator Hart complained about laws authorizing wiretapping and preventive detention that Congress has passed, sometimes with very few dissenting votes, and added: "Whether the mood has actually stilled anyone's voice I don't know, but it certainly doesn't encourage unpopular speeches."

What about new civil rights laws? Legislatively, just about all that can be done has been done and some of it, such as the Voting Rights Act, has produced some very identifiable results (in the number of Negroes registered to vote, for example). Now there should be emphasis on getting funding and the right kind of people to enforce the laws.

But we ought to be able to find a way so that the more sophisticated forms of discrimination in housing, such as through zoning, are not practiced—could that be done legislatively?

"One method would be to withhold all federal funds for any purposes unless the potential recipient has a land-use plan which affirmatively provides for low and moderate-income housing. But that might be unconstitutional since it can be argued that land usage is a function of local government."

Besides, when you cut off federal aid for education, you penalize the school child, or federal aid for hospitals, the sick. The same thing applies to many federal aid programs.

Yet "how do you visualize ever busting up the ghettos unless you open the suburbs? Maybe the urgency of opening up housing would justify it (cutting off federal aid), but you'd have to be damn sure that it would have the proper effect before you did it."

A couple of subjects that we did not discuss were the senator's beard and his wife, Jane Briggs Hart, otherwise known as "Janie."

Until a few months ago the senator looked considerably younger than his age, 58. Now, with the beard, he looks considerably older.

He grew it at the suggestion of a couple of his sons, one of whom returned home from college with a beard. The idea was that if he won re-election, the whole family would take a month off at their home on Mackinac Island in November and December when nobody but a few deer-hunters might be around and he would . . .

Instead, Congress was called into session after the election and he was forced to suffer the remarks of his colleagues during those painful early days of sprouting whiskers.

Now he says that he is not conscious of it, except when someone in an airport or other public places stares at it with obvious disapproval. But if the Washington summer turns typically steamy and he starts to sweat under it, off it will come.

As for Janie, the member of a millionaire Detroit auto parts manufacturing company family, she won some fame for being arrested in a peace demonstration at the Pentagon.

That arrest is still being appealed and now is before the federal appellate court on which sits one Judge Clement Haynsworth, Jr.

Meanwhile, Janie continues to manage affairs of the considerable Hart brood (four sons and four daughters, aged 13 to 23) and studies for a master's degree in anthropology at George Washington University.

We talked a little about auto repair and auto insurance. The senator, while unwilling to concede dropping anything from a package of bills he has introduced on the subjects, did say that he expects Congress to establish some kind of federal guidelines for establishment of "no fault" auto insurance in the states.

He also feels that authority will be given to the Department of Transportation to set standards of repairability or damageability for cars. Theoretically this should result in a reduction or at least leveling of the cost of auto insurance in future years.

But he also cautions that he doesn't really know what will happen until "we get closer to a head count" in the congressional subcommittees dealing with the subject. Typical Hart tentativeness.

[From the New York Times, May 20, 1968]
SENATE LIBERALS TURNING TO HART—MICHIGAN DEMOCRAT HELPED IN PASSING RIGHTS BILL

(By John W. Finney)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senate liberals, disorganized since Herbert H. Humphrey left in 1965 to go to the Vice-Presidency, appear at last to have found a leader in Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan.

Twice this year, in an essentially conservative, economy-minded congress, Senator Hart has succeeded in organizing the liberal forces to push through the Senate legislation bearing a "liberal" stamp.

Probably more than any other Senator, he was responsible for the Senate's adoption of a broad civil rights bill including an open-housing provision.

And in the aftermath of the racial disturbances last month, it was Senator Hart who countered and perhaps "defused" the latent "backlash" sentiment in the Senate by successfully sponsoring a three-year, \$96-million program aimed at providing meals to pre-school children in poverty areas.

Perhaps as important as these legislative achievements, however, is the approving way members of the Senate Establishment—conservatives and liberals alike—are talking about Mr. Hart in the privacy of their offices and cloakrooms. As he approaches the end of his second term, it is apparent that by the unwritten social rules of the Senate, the Michigan Democrat has been initiated into the inner "club" of the Senate.

"Phil is a man we can respect and work with," commented one influential Southern conservative.

"When I need the liberals' votes, I now look to Phil," observed a moderate leader.

The Administration also is looking to Senator Hart for help. When it needs someone to champion one of its liberal causes, such as the civil rights bill, it has been turning more and more to Senator Hart as floor manager.

The liberal block in the Senate, numbering some 15 to 20 members, does not lack for potential leaders of the past such as Mr. Humphrey or Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico. The powers

in the Senate give approving nods to such "comers" as Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota and Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland.

But none of these potential leaders has yet stepped forward at the head of the liberal bloc, either because they lack the seniority or because they have their eyes on the Senate leadership and do not want to become too closely identified with liberal causes.

It was more by default than choice that Senator Hart, 57 years old, assumed the mantle of leadership of the liberal bloc. A diffident, almost shy man who has difficulty even shaking hands with voters on the campaign trail, Senator Hart would be the last to assert that he was the leader. The most he will acknowledge is that he has become "sort of a nerve center" for the liberals.

Paradoxically, however, it is partly because of this diffidence that he has come to be respected and regarded as the liberal leader by the rest of the Senate.

"One of his great strengths," a fellow member commented, "is that he is not a steamroller but basically a thoughtful, tolerant guy whom no one dislikes in the Senate."

For the leadership post, he also has the advantage of being a champion of liberal causes but not so doctrinaire that he exasperates the moderates and the conservatives in the Senate, as do some of his fellow liberals.

His low-keyed approach to the leadership at times causes reservations among some of his fellow liberals. At the outset of the debate on the civil rights bill, for example, there were private grumblings among some of the liberals about the "indecisive" leadership being offered by Senator Hart as floor manager.

But it was Senator Hart's idea that if the bill was to be approved, "we will have to take it through the Senate in our stocking feet." For eight weeks he sat in the majority leader's chair. Patiently listening to the Southern objections, sometimes responding in low-keyed rebuttals.

All the while he kept pressing the majority leader, Mike Mansfield, for closure votes to cut off the Southern debate. It was largely out of personal respect for Senator Hart that Mr. Mansfield permitted four different attempts at closure—something that had never been done before on a single bill.

After World War II service, Mr. Hart started off as a lawyer in Bloomfield Hills, a Detroit suburb, married Jane Briggs, the daughter of a wealthy Michigan family, and was enlisted into politics by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, a law school classmate.

In his self-effacing way, he has tended to stay in the background of the Senate since being elected in 1958. As one Senate leader commented: "You have to go look in the corners to find Phil."

[From the Washington Post, May 23, 1968]
UNDERMINING DUE PROCESS

The Senate has struck a grievous blow at the Supreme Court—and through the Court at the basic idea of constitutional government. Thanks to the splendid work of Senators Hart and Tydings and the awakened consciences of other Senators, the blow was not so deeply wounding as Senator McClellan and the other proponents of Title II of the crime bill meant it to be. But in all conscience, it is bad enough. If the portions of Title II approved by the Senate on Tuesday become law, they will do much more injury to honest men than to criminals; they will curb due process much more than they will curb crime.

Constitutional government is a form of government the components of which are circumscribed in power by a fundamental charter. The restraints fixed by the United States Constitution, as Alexander Hamilton asserted in *The Federalist* nearly 200 years ago, "can be preserved in practice no other way than through the medium of courts of

justice, whose duty it must be to declare all acts contrary to the manifest tenor of the Constitution void. Without this, all the reservations of particular rights or privileges would amount to nothing."

Happily, the Senate shrank from endorsing Senator McClellan's malign intent to strip the Supreme Court of its power to overturn the rulings of State courts. "I do not think the United States would come to an end," Mr. Justice Holmes once wrote, "if we (the Justices of the Supreme Court) lost our power to declare an Act of Congress void. I do think the Union would be imperiled if we could not make that declaration as to the laws of the several States." And the same must be said, of course, about the rulings of State courts which have the effect of laws.

The Senate did not scruple, however, to retain in Title II other provisions designed to reverse recent Supreme Court decisions regarding the admissibility in criminal prosecutions of confessions and line-up identifications. These decisions were made by the Court to protect vital constitutional safeguards—specific guarantees of the Bill of Rights. They imposed restraints on the police in interrogating arrested persons in order to prevent arbitrary arrests on mere suspicion, in order to preserve the privilege against self-incrimination, in order to make real the right to the assistance of counsel.

These are not trivial matters. They are of the very essence of liberty. How else are they to be assured to all Americans than through a Supreme Court empowered to declare invalid any actions by inferior courts transgressing these guarantees?

What an irony it is that the men who led the Senate into acting as a super-court are the very men who have been most noisy and vociferous in asserting that the Supreme Court has acted at times as a super-legislature. And what an added irony it is that they are men who, in the main, are considered, and call themselves, conservatives. They are much more in a rage to destroy than a fervor to conserve.

In a panic about crime, they have chosen a scapegoat instead of a remedy. In place of the patient measures needed to strengthen law enforcement, they have chosen their own form of court-packing. Perhaps the country will have to look to the Executive to save the Judicial Branch of the Government from the Legislature as it once, 20 years ago, looked to the Legislature to save the Judiciary from the Executive.

[From the Flint Journal, Dec. 7, 1971]

A LOOK AT HART

The heat is on Phil Hart, and to the intense frustration of some of his constituency he doesn't show the slightest sign of wilting.

To hear some of them tell it, Michigan's senior member of the United States Senate has perversely taken the wrong side of every important issue that has come along in the last year or so. And now they are attempting to turn the screws on him.

The current effort to recall Hart is mainly a reaction to his positions on the highly emotional issues of busing and gun control. To some extent, this campaign represents a veiled effort to set the stage for political profit in the 1972 election (when Hart will not be on the ballot). But it represents, also, much genuine concern.

Whatever the reason for its support, however, this recall drive takes the shape of a bludgeon to be used on a man who—right or wrong—has never arrived at a position casually and who cannot be frightened by political threats into shifting gears.

We are convinced that Hart would much prefer recall to knowingly taking a course he believes detrimental to the nation and his constituents.

Anyone who believes that Hart will squirm under this new pressure and run for safety

hasn't been paying attention the last 13 years. Today's Hart—enveloped in controversy because he dared touch sensitive nerves—is the same Hart who was returned to Washington in 1964 and 1970 with rousing votes of confidence.

Over the years he has proved himself one of the most thoughtful, consistent members of the Senate—one who does not play political games with important issues, one not afraid of the unpopular stand, one who does not permit the uncertain winds of public opinion to sway him from what he determines to be the right course. His present positions on vital domestic issues should surprise no one, for the signs were clear far in advance.

It is the matter of public opinion on which many apparently are basing their cases against Hart. Supposedly, he is going against the "will" of the voters.

Those who hold firmly to this position, to the point of launching and pushing recall movements, should be reminded that our nation has not yet achieved government by public opinion polling. And it is hoped that it never will, for the hazards are many.

Our legislators are chosen more for their wisdom than their ability to read the collective mind of a divided public on every controversial issue. They are extensions and magnifications of the public's power to reason rather than mirrors of its diverse and contradictory viewpoints. In the final analysis, it is judgment that counts.

If a lawmaker offends too many persons while exercising his judgment, he can be turned out when his term expires and replaced by someone else whose judgment will then be tested. That's the way the system works and, all things considered, it has not worked badly.

The Journal has on occasion differed with Hart, and almost certainly will do so again and tell him so. No public official is infallible.

In the case of Hart, disagreement does not diminish respect.

HART AND KIDS FROM MICHIGAN SEE SOME SOLACE IN ABM VOTE

[From the Michigan Press, Aug. 9, 1969]

WASHINGTON.—After the ABM votes, the five kids from Michigan sat silently on the capitol steps, bathed in sadness and the warm and waning sunlight.

For six months they had worked their hearts out for the Michigan Stop ABM Committee. And on the eve of the vote they had flown to Washington on their own money to be in on the high drama.

Al Frank, a Wayne State student from Bloomfield Hills and state coordinator for the Stop ABM Committee, was the leader of the group. The others were Ed Bruley, of Mt. Clemens, an 18-year-old student at Sacred Heart; Kathy Gille, of Grosse Pointe Woods, from Our Lady Star of the Sea; Joyce Hightower, of Detroit, a Henry Ford High School student, and David Fink, 16, of Oak Park, president of the Oak Park High School student Council.

For four hours they waited in the long lines with the tourists outside the Senate gallery. Only Al and David were able to get in to watch the final, crucial votes.

What was happening on the Senate floor was confusing even for the old hands in the press gallery. But they understood. They knew in advance the votes they had; they knew that Margaret Chase Smith was sweetly playing both sides against the middle; they knew when Clinton Anderson of New Mexico and John Williams of Delaware refused to budge that they had been beaten.

But until the last moment they had hope that this one time the Senate would do the unexpected. So when it was over and they had lost and reporters and tourists and lobbyists were scurrying away from the chamber, they sat near the spot and wondered if all their work had been worth it.

South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond came by smiling with satisfaction. And as the kids looked at the face of a winner and recalled all the lost causes in their young lives, they had to suppress within them a small urge to violence.

"This is the stuff of which cynics are made," one of them said.

And Al thought; "when you look at who is winning these days, it doesn't reinforce your desire to work within the system."

"It seemed as if we'd always be losers," said David. "Some of us supported McCarthy. Some worked for Bobby Kennedy. Some backed Humphrey. And we all worked against the ABM. It was depressing."

When they roused themselves from their reverie in the shadow of the Capitol dome, it was late—after seven. But they wandered over to the old Senate Office Building, which in Washington is fondly called the old S.O.B.

They found the office of their hero, Michigan Sen. Phil Hart, who planned and led the campaign against the ABM. His door was locked, but they waited until he came down the high-ceilinged, marble corridor with a couple of aides and his wife, Janie.

Hart invited the kids into his office, and the senator, his wife and the kids talked of their defeat. Hart was deeply disappointed, but he smiled through it, stoical and ready for new battles against other dragons from the Pentagon.

Hart's talk softened the blow of the day for the kids. His implicit faith in the system, though it frustrates him at times, was contagious.

Despite this loss, the fact that the Senate had gathered unprecedented strength for an unprecedented challenge against a new weapons system was, for Hart, a large step forward.

David came away from his day saying: "So they'll deploy ABM, but it's not the end of the world. Maybe the close vote will mean some of the money will be cut. Certainly Congress will look closely from now on at new weapons. So something good did come of this."

"It's been hard sometimes, but I've always had faith in the system. For me it's the only way things can get done, and it's the same with the rest of us."

The kids are back home now, working in some of the city races, trying at least once again to stay in the system.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 21, 1970]

WAR OF THE WORDS

About the only one who came out of the confrontation between Vice President Spiro Agnew and the hecklers at Saginaw last week with added sheen was Phil Hart. The Senator had the good grace not to reply in kind to the vice president, but instead to defend Mr. Agnew's right to speak without being shouted down.

The senator's defense of the First Amendment against the hecklers was not only politically astute, but was grounded on better principle than what the vice president said or the hecklers did at the airport rally.

Though we've disagreed with Sen. Hart on occasion, we scarcely think he deserves to be called a radical. The vice president should be censured for such loose talk, even under the rather free rules of a political campaign.

But it was not Mr. Agnew who did the most damage to the American political process in his Wednesday appearance, a point Sen. Hart was quick to recognize. The greater damage was done by the gaggle of hecklers who tried to drown out the vice president. Mr. Agnew was not the first public official to be shouted down in recent American history; he was at least the 913th in the past five years.

Even so, the hecklers not only offend the tradition of tolerance for even an unpopular point of view; in addition, they distort our

political debate. A skillful wordsman such as the vice president can—and did—take the hecklers and wrap them around his adversaries' neck, along with all other sins since the original one.

As Mr. Agnew says, with enemies such as these, how can he lose?

We would like very much for the vice president to tone down his rhetoric. We don't think he shows "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind" with his six-syllable epithets and his antediluvian alliterations, nor does he earn respect for the administration he represents.

But with those inane shouts of "Sieg Heil," the hecklers do even more than he does to keep the debate at the gutter level. And they don't even do as much to embellish the vocabulary, to which Mr. Agnew has made more of a contribution than anyone outside the Reader's Digest.

[From the Free Press, Sept. 19, 1970]

HART BLASTS SAGINAW PROTESTERS

(By Clark Hoyt)

Democratic Sen. Philip Hart has condemned anti-war protesters who shouted obscenities Wednesday at his Republican opponent, Lenore Romney, and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

"There are a few people in this country who seem to have perfected all the bad manners possible," Hart said Friday, "and many of them turned up in Saginaw the other day."

Mrs. Romney and Agnew were subjected to taunts by several hundred demonstrators at a Saginaw airport rally in which Agnew denounced Hart as a "radical liberal" who should be ousted from the Senate.

Hart defended himself against Agnew's political attack but said the vice-president had a right to speak—and be heard.

The abusive chants that interrupted Agnew's speech several times were "insults to all of us," Hart said.

The senator added: "There is an old word, 'civility.' I think it is the mark of a gentleman and gentle lady—and I think it was certainly absent there."

In response to Agnew's political attacks Hart told reporters at a Detroit news conference: "I didn't expect him to endorse me."

Then, his voice filling with emotion, his manner growing more intense, Hart added: "I wonder which is more radical—joining up with other Republican and Democratic senators in attempts to end a war that was never declared, or an administration which sends its army across a national boundary without even consulting Congress."

"I wonder who's the big wasteful spender—the Congress that cuts more than \$6 billion out of what the President asks for, or the President who asks for \$6 billion more than he got."

[From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 9, 1969]

AS WE SEE IT: ABM BATTLE WAS LOST, BUT NOT THE WHOLE WAR

Both sides can truly claim a victory in the long and bitter Senate fight over the Safeguard ABM system.

By a vote of 50-50, with Vice President Agnew casting an unnecessary tiebreaker, the Senate defeated an amendment that would have halted the Safeguard system altogether. Then a second amendment that would have permitted research and development but not deployment of the Safeguard was rejected 49-51.

These two votes meant the system had been approved, but they were not the "high-water marks" of ABM opposition, as Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, had predicted. Solace for the losers came when the Senate voted to make all major Pentagon contracts subject to independent audit by the General Accounting Office.

Thus Mr. Nixon has won precisely what he asked for, though he was forced early in the game to scale down the ABM program proposed last year by President Johnson, and he had his wrist slapped on the auditing bill.

At the same time, he suffered a strategic defeat. Here he is in the first year of the term, staking his political future on the outcome, and 14 members of his own party turned thumbs down. The sponsor of the first amendment was a Republican, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith. The co-sponsor of the second amendment, along with Sen. Phil Hart, was also a Republican, Sen. John Sherman Cooper. And the auditing bill was sponsored by Sen. Richard Schweiker, also a Republican.

Those who lost the debate and the floor votes may also have won the war. To us the most significant aspect of the vote was that for the first time since the fall of 1940, when the House voted to extend the draft by a one-vote margin, the military has been seriously challenged.

Since the ABM is purely a defensive system, it is not the lethal threat to Russia or China that more Minutemen missiles might have been or MIRVing our present missiles might provide. But it was a key test both of our domestic priorities and our foreign intentions and as such was a test of the power of the Pentagon.

From the days before Pearl Harbor until now, what the Pentagon wanted it got. The Armed Services Committee has automatically approved both proposals and money requests put forth by the Pentagon, whether for missiles that wouldn't safeguard us or airplanes that won't fly. And the American public simply because the issues are so complex and technical, has blindly and mutely stamped its okay on what the Pentagon wanted and Congress provided.

If this was a high-water mark for ABM opponents, it was probably the high-water mark of Pentagon power too. The Senate Armed Services Committee split on its recommendations which might make the Pentagon more wary in the future. Three of the four senators from South Dakota and Montana, where the Safeguards are to be installed, opposed the system, showing that bribery is no longer enough. And congressional mail showed an outpouring of public opposition, making Congress more aware of its responsibilities.

The quiet lions in the Senate, the Harts, Mansfields and Coopers, did not slaughter the Pentagon. But they did taste the blood of the military mentality, and their appetites should be whetted.

[From the Detroit Free Press, July 7, 1969]

APPROACHING ARMAGEDDON

The armies are forming ranks for the showdown Senate battle over President Nixon's Safeguard ABM system. The President has the edge, Saul Friedman of our Washington bureau thinks, but you can't convince Sen. Phil Hart, who commands the opponents.

The President does indeed have the political weapons. He has the military lobby on Capitol Hill, led by Sen. Stennis and Sen. Russell. He has fear going for him, which he used well by rattling Russian rockets at his recent press conference. And he has normal public apathy, which readily assumed that in such complicated matters as national defense the President must always know best.

But Sen. Hart also has his heavy artillery. Sen. Symington, a former Air Force secretary, knows more than most about Soviet arms and the worth of the ABM. He has foreign affairs experts like Sens. Fulbright and Mansfield, who can talk about arms control and the cold war. He has Sen. Kennedy, who wins votes with his calls for a new war on poverty. And he has at least a full half of

the nation's scientists who have now developed a new argument to go with the old one that the ABM probably wouldn't work.

The old one is still valid, of course, and the cost has now gone up from \$6 billion to \$11 billion. Given the Pentagon's record for cost estimates, a final figure of \$20 billion might not be out of line. And nobody would still know whether the thing would work.

Even more damaging to the Safeguard plan, it seems to us, are two other arguments. Supporters say that Russia has already deployed ABMs around Moscow. But the Safeguard system is three times as big as Russia's, the scientists point out. A new ABM arms race would almost certainly be added to the MIRV race, if Congress doesn't stop that one too.

Finally, three scientists from MIT, all recognized experts in the field of ballistic warfare, have analyzed the statements of Defense Secretary Laird and come to the conclusion that the ABM is worthless.

The three said that, according to Laird's own testimony before a House committee, it would take the United States five years to build the Safeguard system, and Russia could build enough missiles to offset it completely in three months. "This," as Sen. Kennedy put it, "hardly argues that the ABM is a wise expenditure."

Meanwhile, what happens to the cities? What happens to inflation? What happens to air pollution, water pollution, education?

Sen. Hart says he doesn't expect the debate to change many minds. He is probably right. But the balance is so close in the Senate that even one or two can make the difference.

The potential ramifications of the ABM decision are so enormous that if Phil Hart isn't standing at Armageddon, he's not far from it.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Mar. 22, 1969]

MAKES A TIMELY POINT ON RIGHTS

Senator Hart of Michigan gave a much-needed reminder of what the Bill of Rights means in a hearing on Capitol Hill this week. Attorney General John N. Mitchell, in testifying before a Senate subcommittee, criticized a recent Supreme Court decision on electronic bugging and wiretapping. Mr. Mitchell said the court's requirement that the government open its logs of illegal "bugging" to defendants jeopardizes the national security and in some instances "the very life of witnesses."

That is an extreme interpretation of what the decision would do, a variation on the knee-jerk complaint that court decisions protecting certain rights of defendants makes the policeman's lot more difficult.

Senator Hart challenged Mr. Mitchell's contention, saying law enforcement officials "ought to remind the public that restriction on police is the purpose of the Bill of Rights."

The Senator added: "Merely responding to a court decision by saying that it makes it more difficult (for police) doesn't add to public enlightenment."

THE HEAT OF THE ISSUE

Mr. Mitchell's testimony certainly did not add to public enlightenment. He didn't mention the primary reason for the Justice Department's concern about the ruling, and that is the fear that opening of bugging logs would reveal that many foreign embassies in Washington are being bugged, which we have never admitted doing. Thus, under the new ruling, if a defendant ever had reason to phone one of the embassies, the government would have to acknowledge the tap publicly or drop a prosecution involving any bugging or wiretap evidence.

Because of this questionable practice the Justice Department is over-reacting to the

court decision, which rests on two basic tenets of law in this country. One is the adversary system, the contest between two more or less equally equipped attorneys as a device for getting at the truth. The other basic principle is that when the government takes an accused to court on a criminal charge, it must not be permitted to profit, directly or indirectly, from its own illegal conduct.

Mr. Mitchell is arguing for special departures from these traditions. His case is not persuasive, especially in view of the 1963 Crime Control Act. This makes court-authorized eavesdropping legal in some instances, and therefore presumably not subject to the full disclosure ordered in the court decision for earlier cases.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Mar. 9, 1969]

CAN MICHIGAN'S PHIL HART, AMERICAN SENATOR, REMAIN PURE—AND BE POWERFUL, TOO?

(By Saul Friedman)

Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire: "It was on the dignity of the Senate that Augustus and his successors founded their new empire. . . . In the administration of their own powers, they frequently consulted the great national council, and seemed to refer to its decision, the most important concerns of peace and war. . . . Augustus was sensible that mankind is governed by names; nor was he deceived in his expectation that the Senate and the people would submit to slavery, provided they were respectfully assured that they still enjoyed their ancient freedom."

Lyndon B. Johnson, a latter day Augustus, gave Phil Hart his first lesson on how to enjoy being a United States Senator.

The lesson was administered in January, 1959, just after Hart came to the Senate. Hart still recalls the incident, perhaps because it was the first of the hundreds of little initiation rites for the new boys of the Club.

"It was the evening of the first roll call, which was to be a test of the leader's strength. But I didn't know it," Hart says. "You're always supposed to vote with the leader when he wants to adjourn out of trouble. I wasn't ready to quit, so I voted against the leader's motion to adjourn."

The next day, Johnson wandered over to Hart's little desk in the back of the Senate chamber, towered over him and drawled quietly: "Senator, let me tell you a little story. When Sam Rayburn first came to Congress, the Speaker told him: 'Young man, you vote against the leadership whenever your conscience or the interests of your state require it. But don't do it very often and don't do it on anything important.'"

Hart, a little shaken, told Johnson he understood. But he didn't really get the message, because he drew himself up and added politely: "Don't count on me."

The imperious Democratic leader walked off and we can only surmise that he probably wondered whether the quiet little man from Michigan was going to be another one of those do-good-but-accomplish-little liberals, or learn another Sam Rayburn dictum Johnson was fond of quoting: "You got to go along before you can get along."

There are those in the Senate who never learned. And as majority leader, vice-president, and President, Johnson had little to do with them.

In 1957, for example, William Proxmire, a Democrat, was running in a Wisconsin special election for the Senate seat vacated by the death of Joseph R. McCarthy. Johnson was the most powerful figure in the party, then out of the White House, and he used his influence to funnel funds, some from the oil industry, into Proxmire's campaign. After Proxmire won, Johnson met him at the Washington airport, to give him a hero's welcome, and begin buttering him up.

Within a few weeks, Proxmire tried to start a rebellion against Johnson's leadership, and charged the Texan with being dictatorial, which he was. From that time on Johnson saw to it that Proxmire didn't get a thing in the Senate. He barred Proxmire from committees he wanted, even if it meant asking a senator with more seniority to move from one committee and onto the one Proxmire wanted. And Johnson always called Proxmire "Senator Pismire."

It was natural for Hart to have been a bit defiant. There was no love for Johnson among Michigan's Democrats. It may pain some of them to remember it now, but at the time they believed Johnson stood for all that was archaic and evil in the Democratic Party. But that was long ago, when they were the crusaders for what is now called New Politics.

Hart and the leaders of the party that elected him were devout liberals, and their political idols were G. Mennen Williams, Adlai Stevenson, Paul Douglas, of Illinois, and Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota.

These were the kind of men who had guided Hart's views and his career. So it was to be expected that he should look to such liberals for leadership in the Senate.

But eventually Hart discovered, to his deep dismay, that most of these men, even a giant like Douglas, were frustrated and almost without effect in the Senate. The seniority system, the musty rules and traditions of the Senate got in their way. And the clique led by Johnson and the late Robert Kerr, of Oklahoma, was all-powerful.

What disturbed Hart most, however, was the inability of the liberals to put aside their fervent and often dogmatic idealism, and work with and within the system of the Senate—to change it, to become effective, to win even the smallest victories, and to serve their constituents.

This is what Johnson was talking about in that little lesson on the Senate floor. And although it took him a long time, he learned it.

A small incident in the fall of 1966 will illustrate how well Hart has learned the folkways and games of the Senate.

Sen. James O. Eastland, a Mississippi Democrat and an archetype of the porcine, cigar-chomping southern racist, was running for reelection. As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee he was also in on the kill of the civil rights bill that year, for which Hart was floor manager.

A leader of Senate civil rights forces, Hart arose in the chamber one day to denounce Eastland as an obstructionist enemy of all civil rights legislation. Hart's language was unusually harsh.

It seemed a courageous thing for Hart to do, for Eastland was his chairman and a very influential member of the Senate. One of Eastland's allies, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, a North Carolina Democrat, arose to reply to Hart and defend his colleague from Mississippi.

But as Ervin began speaking, Eastland sidled up to him and whispered loudly: "Damn it Sam, sit down and shut up. You're ruining the whole thing."

Hart's speech, it turned out, had been written by Eastland's staff. It was to be circulated in Mississippi to help Eastland win against a Republican who charged he was too soft on the Negro issue.

Eastland and Hart still chuckle over the incident. And Ervin, because he was taken in by it, gets a belly laugh out of remembering it.

It also helped give him a fondness for Hart which is reserved for no other liberal northerner.

"There are few men in the Senate with whom I disagree more, or have greater affection for," Ervin said of Hart. "Some folks around here believe that if you entertain views hostile to their own, there must also

be a personal hostility. Senator Hart is unfailingly a fine gentleman."

Ten or even five years ago, Hart would have thought such a charade repugnant and dishonest. Most of his old idols would never have taken part in it. And yet it was not dishonest.

He agreed with every word in the speech. Indeed Hart could not have made it on his own without expecting some kind of retribution from Eastland. It is rare for a senator to denounce another, much less his committee chairman. Eastland would probably have been elected without the speech, but as it was, Hart's favor made Eastland slightly beholden.

Two years later, under Hart's guidance, the civil rights bill passed, with a minimum of trouble from Eastland. And with Eastland's help Hart has had little difficulty getting federal judicial appointments in Michigan through his committee.

Just before the end of the 90th Congress, when Lyndon Johnson failed to get confirmation for his appointment of Justice Abe Fortas as Chief Justice, he told Hart he could have the nomination.

But there wasn't enough time left in the session and the idea died. Although the hostility towards Fortas' liberal views was high in the Senate and the Judiciary Committee, if there had been a couple of weeks left before adjournment, Hart's nomination could have been approved.

Eastland quietly told Hart he would not oppose him. And Ervin, a constitutional conservative, said later even he might have supported Hart despite their opposite views on recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

The nomination of Hart never came about, but it would have been ironic. Johnson, who once wondered if Hart would ever become his kind of senator, was ready to elevate him to the Supreme Court, partly out of gratitude for his fight in the Senate on Fortas' behalf. And Hart, who for years was miserable in the Senate and dreamed of a Supreme Court nomination, discovered somewhat to his surprise that he didn't want to be on the court after all.

He understood his role in the Senate. He had become a member in good standing of its Establishment, the club within the club. For the first time he was happy at his work, and good at it.

Having discovered this and come to terms with himself and the "great national council" called the Senate, Hart is now reaching towards the height of his powers.

His Judiciary subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly is one of the most important in the Senate, and Hart has become a spokesman for those who challenge corporate windmills. In separate stories in one magazine, Hart was quoted three times in a single issue as the Senate authority on the practices of big business.

Before Hart became chairman of his subcommittee, it was run by the late Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, a flamboyant and gutsy fighter who was more suited to playing Don Quixote. He took on drug companies and crime syndicates in hand-to-hand combat that propelled him to prominence and a place on the 1956 Democratic ticket.

After Kefauver's death, his staff was so disappointed with Hart's gentle, judicial style, many called him "chicken Hart" and "faint Hart." Yet beneath Kefauver's bombast, there had not been much significant legislation. And Hart, like Kefauver, was confronted with a conservative majority on his subcommittee, which limited any liberal, trust-busting action.

Nevertheless, Hart was pushed forward with an impressive list of hearings which exposed seamy practices in big business. In the past couple of years the medical profession has begun to restrict the practice of physician-owned drug companies, because of an investigation by Hart. In an adroit maneuver, Hart took his truth-in-packaging

bill out of the clutches of his hostile committee, and sent it to the more liberal Commerce Committee. It was approved and became law.

Two years ago the Louisville Courier Journal said in an editorial that Hart is "filling a void left by the death of Sen. Estes Kefauver and the defeat of Sen. Paul Douglas. He is emerging as a spokesman for the great, amorphous mass of consumers in this country, poking around in shadowy corners of the domestic scene for the enlightenment of the public. . . . He is a valuable man to have in the Senate."

In the next two years, partly because he must stand for reelection in 1970, Hart is stepping up the activity of his committee, venturing into areas where few have gone and survived politically.

Hart has already begun and will continue to look into the auto insurance and auto repair industries. He will also investigate the high cost of hospital care, the stranglehold that credit bureaus often have on consumers, the favoritism granted big corporations in defense procurement, monopolies in the newspaper and broadcasting industries, and the manner in which international oil cartels manipulate government, the market, and oil prices.

Hart is also a member of the Commerce Committee, and depending on the wishes of the chairman, Sen. Warren Magnuson, he may get to run a subcommittee which will have jurisdiction over air transportation. Magnuson offered Hart the consumer subcommittee, but he turned it down because it would merely duplicate what he is now doing.

In the Senate at large, Hart is the acknowledged expert and the prime mover of civil rights legislation. And more important he has become a force behind what Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, has called "the winds of change" that are now wafting through the Senate. When Kennedy sought counsel on whether to run for the Assistant Democratic Leader's post, he called Hart first. And he took his advice.

Hart was among the early opponents of the anti-ballistic system. And he was one of the early advocates of massive action to relieve hunger and malnutrition in the nation. In both these efforts, and others, Kennedy has joined Hart.

In the relationship of the two men, Hart has displayed no personal ambition, except to reform his party and the Senate the better to deal with the issues of the day. And towards this end he has supported and encouraged Kennedy. Thus, as Kennedy's star rises, so will Hart's.

This too has a potential for irony. Hart has almost always played a supporting role in his political lifetime, and even now he would refuse a formal Senate leadership post unless it was thrust upon him. Yet the ways of life, death and politics have put Hart in a position of leadership, however informal, and great influence. And he has survived or surpassed those he once followed and worshipped.

Stevenson and Kefauver are dead. Douglas and Humphrey are over the hill. And Soapy Williams, the man to whom Hart owes all he has, will soon be looking for a new future.

To be quite accurate, Hart's first political debt is to his wife, because she is rich. Mrs. Jane Hart, whose volatile temperament is a perfect foil for her husband's calm, is the daughter of the late Walter Briggs, a Detroit industrialist. Phil Hart says candidly that he could not have indulged himself in a political career if his wife's money was not available to keep up their homes, send their eight children to school, and pay some office and campaign expenses.

Born on Dec. 10, 1912, in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Hart was the son of a moderately well-to-do banker. He went to Georgetown University,

in Washington, and while there roomed with Walter Briggs, Jr., and through him went to the University of Michigan law school and met his future wife when she was still a scrawny, tomboyish teenager.

By 1943, Hart had finished law school and had become a captain in the army. And in the women's page of a Detroit newspaper it was recorded that "Society reporters have been keeping a sharp eye on the romance of Phil and Jane ever since October, 1940 when Jane appeared at a banquet in honor of the Detroit Tigers (which her father owned) escorted by her young lawyer friend."

On June 19 of that year they were married. Among the guests were former Ohio Gov. James A. Cox, the Democratic presidential nominee in 1920, and A. Mitchell Palmer, who won spurious fame as attorney general after World War I, when he ordered the nation's first "Red hunt."

On D-Day, a year after the marriage, Hart was seriously wounded by a mortar shell on Utah Beach at Normandy. He went on to fight in the Battle of the Bulge, and came home with a Purple Heart, a couple of Bronze stars, and the French Croix de Guerre.

Hart, along with many veterans, returned to Michigan when a new political era was dawning.

He had long been interested in politics. His father, a friend of Woodrow Wilson, and the Democratic chairman of his county, had taken him to the 1924 party convention. But he had no idea he would run for office. A quiet, rather reflective and introverted man, Hart never believed he was suited to politics.

Politicians often like to say they were destined for office, and like any red-blooded American boy, set their minds to it while studying Plutarch by the light of a log fire. The truth is that politicians, like most men, simply find themselves surrounded by circumstance and become its victim or its beneficiary, depending on their luck, their support, their opponent, and their ability to make the most of opportunity.

In the late 1940s in Michigan, the industrial and political power of Detroit had matured. The United Auto Workers, having joined in the war effort, was over its violent, formative period, and had become generally respectable. The strapping new, and liberal guard of the labor movement, the idealism of many a returning veteran, the changing face of Michigan, and the vision of a few, young men were the ingredients for change in the Democratic Party.

Soapy Williams became the standard bearer, and Phil Hart, one of his University of Michigan classmates, became his sword carrier. The Harts were about the only Democrats in Bloomfield Hills.

But the irrepressible Janey remembers those days with starry-eyed nostalgia as they fought losing, uphill battles against the entrenched Oakland County Republicans. Phil Hart only remembers that they lost.

"I have never yenned for the times when we were going to lose by a half million votes," he says. "Back in those days it wasn't as exciting as it is now. I suppose it was fun then, not having any responsibility, having the ability to scream."

Besides battling Republicans, the young turks among the Democrats also fought the American Federation of Labor and Teamster Control of the party, and the influence of communists in the labor movement and liberalism.

After Williams became governor, he appointed Hart Corporation and Securities Commissioner, and in that job he prepared to run for Secretary of State. He was trounced and Williams gave him work as director of the state Office of Price Stabilization. Unhappy in that job, Hart, during the last part of the Truman Administration, became U.S. District Attorney.

As part of his duties he prosecuted sev-

eral Michigan communists under the Smith Act, and has regretted it ever since. When the liberals in Michigan and elsewhere, went on their own anti-communist hunt in the labor movement and other organizations, they unwittingly fed the fires of the McCarthyist monster they came to detest. Since those days, Hart has supported Supreme Court decisions knocking down those laws which he used against Communists in Michigan.

The Michigan battle against the AFL and the Teamsters came to a climax in 1954 when Hart, then legal advisor to Williams, announced he would run for lieutenant governor. Backed by the United Auto Workers, Hart ran in the primary against George Fitzgerald, attorney for the Teamsters and a former Democratic National Committeeman. It was a vicious campaign in which the Teamsters on occasion tried the use of a little muscle against Hart's supporters. But Hart won easily and went on to defeat his Republican opponent.

From then on, the political reporters referred to Hart as Williams' "heir-apparent." When Williams got tired of being governor, it was said, he would go on to bigger things and leave the statehouse to loyal ol' Phil.

Jane Hart, who never got on with Soapy's tempestuous wife, Nancy, chafed at seeing her husband wait at Williams' pleasure. But patient Phil said of Williams: "He and he alone set me on the road. He built the party. I'll wait."

Not only did he wait. He advised Williams to run for the Senate and from there make a bid to get on the national ticket in 1960 or later. But Williams was convinced that his national future would be brighter from a governor's office. He was thinking of the governors then powerful and prominent in party politics—Stevenson, for one. Someone showed Williams an analysis which concluded there was a better chance for national office as a senator than governor. But Williams thought otherwise and made the biggest mistake of his career. He chose to run again for governor and the way was clear for Hart to run for the Senate.

Hart easily defeated the incumbent, Charles Potter, and in running ahead of Soapy by 170,000 votes began leaving his old teacher behind. And like many a man who is big in his own state, as Hart headed for Washington he left naivete and political virginity behind.

On a night soon after his arrival in Washington, the Senate freshmen of the class of '58 gathered with their wives for dinner at the home of one of their number, Vance Hartke, of Indiana. He was a small town mayor who had come to the Senate looking like an overly ambitious button-hook salesman.

During the evening Hartke expansively picked up the telephone and ordered the operator to get Lyndon Johnson at the LBJ Ranch.

"I've gathered the new boys here, Mr. Leader," he said, "because I thought you might want to say a few things to them."

Jane Hart recalls the incident: "One by one, like little boys, they trooped to the phone to say 'Yes, Mr. Leader, No, Mr. Leader, Of course, Mr. Leader.' It was disgusting. I kept hoping that Phil wouldn't go to the phone. But he did. And I chewed him out all the way home."

"All I can say in my defense," said Hart, "is that I was the last to go to the phone."

"I'm sure now it would have made no difference if I hadn't gone to the phone. But politicians are human, and people don't understand this. They are subject to the same pressures as anyone else, even more. But politicians do worry about their job, their bosses, their paycheck. So they go to the phone—to be safe."

Despite Hartke's fawning over Lyndon Johnson, and perhaps because of it, he has

never been admitted into the inner circles of the Senate. Nor have many senators who are conscientious, make headlines, and get re-elected.

"I don't know that there is any more of a club in the senate than in a local bar association," Hart said. "Some men, by virtue of their ability, their judgment, their trustworthiness, their personality, and the work they do draw more water than others. Some men simply have power because of the positions they hold."

"When a new man comes to the Senate it's like a new boy moving in on the block. He is tested in subtle ways to see what he has, to see if he'll lend a hand when he wants something."

Hartke became a hero to liberals when he broke with President Johnson over the Vietnam War. But fellow senators, including the liberals, knew that Hartke challenged the President out of personal pique and his inability to get Johnson's help in the Senate. Therefore Hartke's opposition to the Vietnam War carried little weight with his colleagues, and his manners offend them.

Similarly, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, one of Hart's closest friends in the Senate, could not impress his colleagues when he made his challenge against Johnson. Although he had come to the Senate under the sponsorship of its most influential leaders, during most of McCarthy's tenure he did little work and he wasn't there when embattled liberals needed another voice and another vote.

Although both are liberals, Hartke and McCarthy are at the opposite extremes of Senate style. One, Hartke, was too tight, too openly ambitious; the other, McCarthy, too laconic and indifferent.

It is true that neither had formal position in the Senate and therefore no power to admit them into the club. But this year Russell Long, of Louisiana, chairman of the Power Finance Committee, was defeated as assistant Democratic Leader and thus drummed out of the club. And Sen. Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, an ambitious little man who is majority secretary, seems destined always to carry the bats for the players.

"The way you vote or whether or not you are invincible at home doesn't have a lot to do with where you stand in the club," Hart said. "All I can say is that how much power and influence you wield around here depends on the judgments others make of you for intangible reasons."

For equally intangible reasons, those who are in the club seem to know it. And they operate with an easy self-assurance and a tacit understanding of all the unwritten rules of their league of gentlemen.

You can look down from the galleries to the rich maroon and white carpeted Senate chamber and pick out the club members by the way they saunter easily onto the floor, well-tanned, well-tailored, chatting casually with fellow senators. There are others, with papers and assistants and nervous impatience.

The members of the club frequently cross party lines in their relationships with each other, giving and taking on legislation, favors, tickets to inaugural balls, or the choice of office suites. At the beginning of each session of Congress the leaders will hold committee assignments in abeyance until after the rules and organizational fights, so that the choice of assignments can be used to keep a stubborn Senator in line.

Some members of the club will not allow themselves to be used to help defeat a colleague of the opposite party. Sen. Jacob Javits, of New York, is a Republican but he refused to campaign in Pennsylvania against Democrat Joseph Clark (who was defeated anyway). And two years before Hart helped Eastland out, Michigan Republicans invited Republican Thurston Morton, then Senator from Kentucky, to speak to their state con-

vention. He learned, after accepting the invitation, that he was to help whip up enthusiasm to defeat Hart.

Morton tried to withdraw but couldn't. So he cleared his speech with Hart. He told the Republicans, in effect, that if they wanted to defeat Hart they would have to find a candidate of great integrity, honesty, experience, and ability. Hart had no difficulty getting reelected.

The conviviality of the club, the horse-trading, the seeming hypocritical politeness in debate, produce what is called an area of "enlightened self-interest." And on that bit of ground law is made.

But the pace of progress is painfully slow, and it sometimes seems like retrogression. And so there are critics of the Senate who say, with the support of convincing evidence, that it has become moribund.

Eugene McCarthy, who led a formidable assault on the creeping pragmatism of the political process, believes that it may be irrelevant and unable to cope with the revolutionary crises of the times. That is one reason for his indifference and for his decision to leave the Senate next year.

Hart has spent many hours debating with friends like McCarthy and Sen. Edmund Muskie, of Maine, and himself the worthiness of the Senate process and its snail's pace accomplishments. To wit: Hart may get a favor or two from Eastland, but the people of Mississippi still have him for a Senator.

"My great question is over whether we get taken in by confusing the time and effort and abuse in getting something done, and what gets done. We equate all the work we do with what is accomplished and what is accomplished seems small."

"You can surrender and say the hell with it. But I can't. Therefore you must convince yourself that that's the way history is made—with small accomplishments and much confusion. This is the way society functions, and so does the Senate. But it sure is a drag and depressing sometimes."

When he is not depressed, Hart can recall the voting rights and fair housing bills he helped shepherd into law.

"When I'm eighty years old, a lot of towns are going to be different because of those bills," says Hart.

And the Senate, he believes, is changing rapidly and reforming because of the early battles of men like Douglas, Kefauver, and Humphrey.

"No longer does a liberal have to be an idealistic, visionary, speech-a-day fighter who has to hope that long after he's gone he will have had some effect," Hart said. "Each decade needs a different kind of man, and today we are beginning to get those things men like Douglas wanted."

Thus Hart displays the reason for his calm patience: His implicit faith in the system, the process, the institution.

The United States Senate is only the second such experiment in all of history. The first was the Senate of Rome, organized 700 years before the birth of Christ.

It reached its greatest power during the time of the Roman Republic. But eventually it became bogged in a mire of its own making, dominated by tradition and cliques, preoccupied with games, unable to grapple with really basic issues, then at last supine beneath the Caesars' imperial ambitions.

The American Senate is of course different and more modern than its Roman ancestors. It may still use spittoons, straight pens, snuffboxes, and blotting sand. But the Senators don't wear togas anymore.

SENATOR CLINTON ANDERSON LEAVES THE HILL WITH A RECORD OF GREAT SERVICE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the name of our distinguished colleague from

New Mexico, CLINTON P. ANDERSON, is virtually synonymous with the highest ideals of public service. Senator ANDERSON has assumed many important roles in government, at both the State and Federal levels. As a man deeply involved in civic affairs, as an official of the State of New Mexico, as an administrator of important Federal programs, and as a Member of the Congress, CLINTON ANDERSON has truly exerted a substantial influence on the affairs of the United States.

He served with distinction in the House of Representatives before being appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Truman in 1945. He provided exemplary leadership of that important department of the Federal Government until his election by the people of New Mexico to represent them in the Senate. During his four terms of service, Senator ANDERSON has been an inspiration to his colleagues and a moving force for a Senate responsive to the needs of the United States.

As chairman of the Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences, Senator ANDERSON has performed a critical role in the conquest of space by the United States. He led the development of legislation that furthered American efforts in this enormously complex and important field.

CLINTON ANDERSON has chosen to retire from the Senate. He well deserves a rest from his labors which have been many and productive. His colleagues in the Senate will miss him, but we wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

SENATOR ELAINE EDWARDS OF LOUISIANA

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, our colleague, Senator ELAINE EDWARDS, of Louisiana, will not be with us when the Senate reconvenes in January. As one who has had the pleasure of serving with her on the Public Works Committee, I want Senators to know how much I admire the quality of representation that she gave to the State of Louisiana during her several months of service in the Senate.

She demonstrated that Governor Edwards had uncommon good sense in appointing his wife to serve the people of Louisiana following the tragic death of Senator Allen Ellender. Senator EDWARDS was hard-working, intelligent, and gracious both in committee and on the floor of the Senate. I only wish that we had had the opportunity to have her with us for a longer period of time. Her departure is the Senate's loss.

SENATOR CLINTON ANDERSON, A GREAT AMERICAN, LEAVES THE SENATE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, this is a bittersweet day. It probably is the last day that Senator CLINTON PRESBA ANDERSON will sit in the Senate. He is retiring, leaving public service after nearly 4 decades of helping his fellow citizens of New Mexico and of the Nation.

The senior Senator from New Mexico has had careers in private and public life that few men can dream of. In his

variety of pursuits he has worked and served with success, distinction, and with honor.

Newspaperman, businessman, State official, administrator, Congressman, Cabinet officer, and U.S. Senator. The list of his achievements only hints at his versatility and ability.

Born in Centerville, S. Dak., 77 years ago next Monday, CLINT ANDERSON was educated at Dakota Wesleyan University and at the University of Michigan. He returned to his native State and began newspapering for the Mitchell Republic in 1916. The following year, he was forced by illness to go to the dry climate of New Mexico. From 1919 until 1922 he worked for the Albuquerque Journal as reporter and as managing editor.

ANDERSON EXPOSED SCANDAL

While in the latter post, CLINT ANDERSON displayed the qualities of inquisitiveness and social obligation that have marked his life of service. He wondered about the sudden affluence of ranch owner Albert Fall, who was the Secretary of the Interior.

If it had not been for his sense of duty to his readers and to his country, ANDERSON would not have set in motion the events that finally uncovered the most notorious scandal in the history of this Government. Fall, it was learned, had taken bribes from oil tycoons Edward Doheny and Harry Sinclair to lease Navy oil lands at Elk Hills, Calif., and Teapot Dome, Wyo. Teapot Dome has become a generic term for official skulduggery.

From newspapering, CLINT ANDERSON turned to insurance. For nearly 30 years he operated a successful general insurance business as well as developing a number of other business enterprises.

NAMED STATE TREASURER

His first entrance into public life was in 1933 when he was appointed State treasurer of New Mexico, 2 years later, he was appointed administrator of the New Mexico Relief Administration. He became chairman and executive director of the State's Unemployment Compensation Commission the following year.

His executive abilities brought him appointment as managing director of the U.S. Coronado Exposition Commission in 1939-40.

Thirty-two years ago next month CLINT ANDERSON entered the Washington scene with his election to the House of Representatives from New Mexico. He won reelection in 1942 and 1944.

In June of 1945, as World War II was nearing its end, President Truman named CLINT ANDERSON as his Secretary of Agriculture. In that position, ANDERSON took on the difficult job of setting American farm policy for the postwar years. His work in that arduous post is generally recognized to have been of the finest caliber.

In May of 1948, ANDERSON resigned to enter the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate. Again he was successful. He has been in the Senate ever since, being re-elected three times by substantial margins because of his outstanding record.

LEADER IN ATOMIC ENERGY

Early in his second term, Senator ANDERSON became chairman of the Joint

Committee on Atomic Energy. He quickly became the top congressional expert on the peaceful uses of atomic energy and its leading proponents. His leadership brought the development of the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility that soon will be used for cancer research and treatment, and Project Sherwood, which could bring virtually unlimited and clean energy sources for the world.

In 1961 and 1962, Senator ANDERSON served as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee and has been the senior member since then. His major accomplishment in that field was the landmark Wilderness Act of 1964. He also authored legislation to create the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, to establish a national network of saline water conversion plants, to create the Navajo Irrigation Project, and to develop many soil and water conservation programs.

It was in 1963 that Senator ANDERSON became chairman of the Senate Space Committee. His legislative leadership was crowned with man's first voyage to the moon.

SPONSOR OF MEDICARE

Since 1956, he has been a member of the Senate Finance Committee and is its ranking member. In this position, he sponsored medicare, which has brought medical services within reach of millions of this Nation's elderly.

Truly, few men who have served their country—in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet, and in the Senate—have proven as prolific and as imaginative as Senator ANDERSON. His record is exemplary.

Mr. President, we of the Senate are saddened today that we will no longer have Senator ANDERSON with us in this body. His leadership will be missed by us and by the people of New Mexico and by the citizens of the United States.

Yet, we can all be happy that the Senator from New Mexico will be able to enjoy his retirement. We wish him and his family well.

And, Mr. President, we offer him sincere thanks for giving of himself in the true spirit of our American democracy. He is a great American.

A TRIBUTE TO KGW

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I would like to take just a few moments today to commend KGW radio station in Portland, Oreg., for spearheading a highly successful voter registration drive.

In less than a month, from September 11, to October 7, the KGW volunteers and staff registered 17,504 Oregonians. This registration project reportedly marks the largest ever conducted by a broadcast media in our country. This certainly is a project worthy of praise.

The campaign was aimed at registering the working public that may not have had an opportunity to register at the usual locations open during the day. Covering Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas counties, the KGW drive was supported by a monthlong public service drive on the air with additional newspaper ads from KGW and participating locations. About 20,000 flyers and 10,000

posters were printed and distributed throughout the tricity area to inform residents of the registration locations.

With more than 220 volunteers, working at 445 registration tables in 71 locations, KGW Radio gave Oregonians 1,780 hours to register to vote. Station Manager Dean Woodring, Public Affairs Director Joan Teel, and Multnomah County Elections Manager Allan Robertson headed the project. Support came from Carmen Weber and the Portland League of Women Voters, Ann Crandle, the Junior League, the East Multnomah, Wash., and Clackamas County Leagues of Women Voters, Mary Pederson, David Agan, and the Temple Beth Israel Sisterhood. The Tri-County Registrars, John Weldon, George Poppen, and Roger Thomssen cooperated in the drive by allowing the KGW volunteers to be deputized in all three counties at once.

Bruce Etlinger of the Youth Citizenship Fund along with 150 young volunteers were mainstays of the campaign. They were responsible for contacting all locations manning the tables and counting cards on a day-to-day basis. Group leaders included: Debbie Shaw, Tom Grimes, Terry Plummer, Stan Gacek, Lowell Greathouse, Mary Jo Vanzile, Fran Curtin, and Sandy Sullivan.

Cooperating in the campaign were: Fred Meyer, Safeway, McDonalds, Meier & Frank Lloyds Center and Downtown, Stevens & Son, Cedar Hills Shopping Center, Mall 205, Eastport Plaza, Gateway Rhodes and W. T. Grants, Jantzen Beach Shopping Center, and 16 Portland corporations.

YALE BOWL AWARD OF 1972 TO SENATOR SYMINGTON

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, on March 15, the Yale University Club of Washington presented to the senior Senator from Missouri, the Honorable STUART SYMINGTON, for his distinguished service, the Yale Bowl Award of 1972.

It was my great honor, upon behalf of the Yale Club of Washington, to present the Silver Bowl to Senator SYMINGTON.

We were classmates at Yale, in the class of 1923, from September 1919, to June 1923. I knew him first in 1919. I have always admired him, and our friendship has strengthened during our service together in the Senate. He is one of the great men of the U.S. Senate and of our country.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my remarks before the meeting of the Yale Club of Washington and their guests, held on March 15, 1972, in the Caucus Room of the Old Senate Office Building.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY SENATOR COOPER, UPON PRESENTATION BY THE YALE CLUB OF WASHINGTON OF ITS YALE BOWL AWARD OF 1972, TO SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON

It is Senator Symington that we honor this evening, and I hope that I can be brief. I am very happy to speak for the Yale Club of Washington this evening. I have known Senator Symington longer than I have known anyone else in the Congress—since we be-

came classmates at Yale University in 1919. Some years ago—not too long ago—in our senior year, we talked about entering politics, and I was glad that we met again in the Senate in 1953. Tonight all of us—classmates, alumni, friends, co-workers—meet to pay him deserved tribute.

Senator Symington's career of achievement is not only impressive, it is almost overwhelming. In business, in the armed service, in government, the scope of his work has encompassed American life and, in whatever cause, he has made his mark on our country.

He is one of a distinguished and scholarly family. At the age of 14 years he became an apprentice in a machine shop—so typical of the history of our country. It leads us to understand his record of support and sympathy for all those who labor—whether with hands or minds—seeking opportunity for their children and equality in the nation. It gives also an indication of his later interest in iron, steel, radio and electronic production and his ability in finding practical means to revive failing businesses during the depression of the '30s.

With this background of classical education at Yale, and as a graduate of the International Correspondence School—and just lately named as Man of the Year by his other Alma Mater, I.C.S.—he also has great practical experience. It was not surprising that in 1938, he became president of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis. He found himself engaged in its success, and also in the success of the war effort of World War II. His company produced essential equipment for American aircraft, and particularly gun turrets for our quickly built fleet of bombers. Some of you will remember the top turret, the tail turret and the belly turret of the B-17s and the B-25s.

If I may be personal, I may say that again I came into remote contact with my classmate with respect to these turrets. When I entered the Army in 1942, the young 21-year old private who interviewed me, quite reasonably did not know what to do with me. He assigned me to the Air Force and shortly after to a 60-day school at Lowry Field, in Colorado, to become a turret mechanic—adjusting the mechanisms which controlled the sighting and firing of the high-powered machine guns against enemy aircraft. I found it difficult to keep up with my young classmates who swarmed over the turrets, pounding with hammers and adjusting the sights—but nevertheless I was graduated as an expert turret mechanic and operator. A day or two later, the Commanding Officer of the school called me to his office, told me that I had worked hard and had successfully completed the course. But, then he said, "I am asking that you be transferred to the Corps of Military Police. I am afraid that your turret adjustments would cause more United States aircraft to be shot down, than enemy aircraft". It was a just decision, and a fortunate one, not only for me, but for the United States Air Force and the reputation of Emerson Electric Company.

I hardly know how to begin to speak of the high and responsible positions Senator Symington has held in the Executive Branch of the government. Six times he was appointed by President Harry S. Truman for such important posts as Chairman, Surplus Property Board; Administrator, Surplus Property Administration; Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Chairman, National Security Resources Board; Administrator, Reconstruction Finance Corporation; and the first Secretary of the Air Force. Each time, he was confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting vote. In each of these positions he exhibited a determination to know the facts and the energy which is characteristic of him, and in each position he made substantial reforms. For the excellence of his service, he was awarded the Air Force Association's General

H. H. Arnold Award as Aviation's Man of the Year; the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Aviation Man of the Year; the Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy; the Medal for Merit, and the Distinguished Service Medal.

With this record, it was only natural that the people of Missouri would want to elect him to the United States Senate. He was first elected in 1952—he is now serving his fourth term in the United States Senate and there appears no end in sight.

In the Senate, he is the only member, and, I believe the only member in history, who has served on three committees important to the defense and the peace of our country—Armed Services, Foreign Relations and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

It is impossible in a short time to describe the initiatives he has taken to secure a balanced and rational system of defense and a strong foreign policy. As one example, I do want to call attention to his leadership in establishing in the Foreign Relations Committee, the National Commitments Subcommittee, which he has served as Chairman for the past two years. He has searched out and disclosed military and economic commitments of our country around the world which were never known in exactitude before. In this field alone, he has provided to the Senate information absolutely necessary for discharging its responsibilities in our foreign and defense policies. His intense and never-flagging interest in the limitation and control of nuclear weapons systems in our country and other nuclear nations, systems which now have the capacity of destroying most of life on this planet, may well be his greatest contribution in his long service. In our human problems—civil rights, education, health—he has fought for equal opportunity and rights.

In 1917, he enlisted in the Army as a Private at the age of 17, he became a Second Lieutenant in 1918, one of the youngest to receive a commission. And in World War II, he was at the Battle of Britain to observe the capabilities of the British Royal Air Force and the need for U.S. aircraft.

In 1960, he was a serious contender for the office of President and although I belong to the Republican Party, I will remember always, as many do, his calm and reasoned judgments about the future of our country as he spoke before the commencement of that convention.

It can be truthfully said that he has become one of the most influential members in the Congress of the United States. Looking back at this record, it is good to attempt to inquire what qualities led him through these years, what qualities have caused this long list of achievements for our country. I am sure that among them are the qualities of an inquiring mind, of ceaseless work and study, searching for facts, unquestioned integrity and, his concern and determination, as far as he can contribute, that this country shall meet its obligations to its own people and be an enduring force for good and peace in the world. These qualities mean only one thing—that his work will go on and will live.

He can relax and enjoy himself. He is a great left-handed tennis player, and almost as a good a right-handed golf player. His friends know his good humor and everyone knows his good looks. I am constantly reminded of this by my wife Lorraine when she says to me "if you only looked like Stuart Symington."

I must close, but not before saying that I am sure that he would say that Evie Symington has shared equally, if not more in this record. Daughter of a great Senator, James Wadsworth, descendant of Secretary of State John Hay, mother of a fine family including Congressman James Symington, she is in her own right a commanding figure.

It is an honor on behalf of the Yale Club of Washington to present to Senator Stuart

Symington for distinguished service, the Yale Bowl Award of 1972.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SALT I AND THE PROSPECTS OF SALT II

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, one of the most significant accomplishments of President Nixon's administration in foreign affairs has been the conclusion of the agreements at SALT restraining deployment of the main strategic weapons systems of the two nuclear superpowers. The treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the limitation of antiballistic-missile systems and the Interim Agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms, can mark the beginning of effective and rational control of strategic nuclear weapons of mass destruction. The two lesser agreements to reduce the risk of accidental outbreak of nuclear war and the agreement to improve the hot line between the United States and the Soviet Union, in addition to the major SALT agreements, are tangible evidence that both sides have a stake in continuing efforts to limit strategic arms. I am proud that as a Member of the Senate I was able to make a contribution to the success of those talks.

The next stage of the SALT talks which are scheduled to begin at Geneva in November, are of the greatest importance. There is every reason to believe that Ambassador Gerard Smith and his able negotiating team can continue successfully to conclude further limitations and reductions of existing nuclear weapons stocks and to conclude agreements for further rational procedures to lessen the chances of nuclear war.

Ambassador Smith has said that the ABM treaty marked the approval by the two superpowers of a policy rejecting the use of a first strike as a rational military strategy. By prohibiting the deployment of a widespread ABM defense in either nation the United States and the Soviet Union have strengthened the effectiveness and credibility of the existing nuclear deterrent. The elimination of ABM's as a threat to the survivability of the deterrent and the interim freeze on numbers of major strategic offensive weapons systems has enhanced the possibility that SALT II will result in a treaty on offensive strategic nuclear systems. The prospect is very hopeful.

I was disturbed however, at some aspects of the debate on the Interim Agreement. The debate on the Interim Agreement was a warning that both the administration and the Congress must work closely together if the success of SALT I is to continue to be supported. There are serious obstacles ahead.

The Governments of both the United States and the Soviet Union have made it clear that they are going ahead with weapons deployment programs not covered by the agreements. The President and the Secretary of Defense have stated their determination to maintain the U.S. technological lead and the Congress has approved in full programs to

this end. The Soviet Union, for its part, has said it would do whatever is necessary to maintain equality with the United States. The pitfall that lies before the country in the SALT II negotiations is that arguments justifying the need for negotiating chips in order to be in a position of strength could, if successful, disastrously distort the basic purpose of these arms control negotiations which have given so much hope to the work.

The issues in SALT II to be negotiated are many. Among them are the possibilities for lower overall ceilings on land-based and sea-based ICBM launchers with freedom to choose the mix desired. Further limitation of ABM system to one site or none. An important possibility is a limitation of testing as a way of imposing a curb on the improvement of missiles accuracies. It is to be hoped that other qualitative curbs can be agreed upon although to do so will be extremely difficult. The question of the limitation of forward based systems MRBM's, IRBM's, cruise missiles and other lesser nuclear weapons systems is a crucial one that has to take account of the interests of the allies of both the United States and the Soviet Union. It is possible that additional signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treaty such as China would assist the aims of SALT II. These are but a few of the issues to be considered at the SALT II negotiations. The very range of possibility is a cause for hope and I am encouraged that both the leaderships of the United States and the Soviet Union have said they are open to all possibilities.

I believe that the President and the Congress will diligently pursue a course of restraint which will lead to a lessening of the danger of nuclear war. I am confident that the President and Congress will do so, but it will require vigilance on the part of Congress, constant study and oversight by its responsible committees and cooperation with the executive branch in the common purpose of achieving the control of nuclear weapons systems.

Again I praise President Nixon for his initiative, progress, and success in this field of concern to our country and all peoples.

MONITOR SUMS UP INFLATION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, today's Christian Science Monitor summarizes succinctly and correctly what the Congress has been debating for the past few weeks. The lead editorial in the Monitor wraps up in easily understood language a great lesson in economics. I commend it to the Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

ON INFLATION'S PATERNITY

We trust that most Americans are politically sophisticated enough by this time to recognize what has really been going on in all the maneuverings in the final days of the Congress around the subject of a federal spending limit.

The President has been demanding that Congress put a lid of \$250 billion on U.S.

federal spending, because the demand gives the impression of an effort to keep federal spending down. The Congress is reluctant because its members know that it would become an excuse, at the expense of the Congress, for cutting back on social programs.

What we are really talking about here is blame for the inflation—past, present and future. Nobody wants the blame. The political trick is to try to pass it along to someone else.

Now it seems that Mr. Nixon wants the public to believe that any further inflation depends on whether the Congress agrees to a \$250 billion spending limit. And Congress has tried to pin blame back on him.

Actually, the future of inflation depends on the White House, as it has from the moment Mr. Johnson made Vietnam the stage for the biggest little war the United States ever fought.

There is nothing in the Constitution that requires Mr. Nixon to spend all funds appropriated by the Congress. He didn't need their approval to hold spending to \$250 billion. He could do it all by himself.

Sometime after Nov. 7 there will of course be the day of reckoning. Wage and price controls cannot forever hold the line against an unbalanced budget. Either the inflation will break out again, or the next President will be forced to raise taxes. We suspect it will be Mr. Nixon, and some form of a sales tax disguised under the euphemistic "value added" phrase preferred by the present White House.

RECESS UNTIL 1:30 P.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 1:30 p.m. today.

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

Thereupon, at 12:29 p.m., the Senate took a recess until 1:30 p.m., whereupon the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HART).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16810) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit and to place a limitation on expenditures and net lending for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MILLS of Arkansas, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. BETTS, and Mr. SCHNEEBELI were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a resolution (H. Res. 1169) appointing a committee to join a similar committee of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

S. 3858. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the program of medical assistance to areas with health manpower shortages, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10638. An act for the relief of John P. Woodson, his heirs, successors in interest, or assigns;

H.R. 11091. An act to provide additional funds for certain wildlife restoration projects, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11773. An act to amend section 389 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia to exclude the personnel records, home addresses, and telephone numbers of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia from the records open to public inspection; and

H.R. 15475. An act to provide for the establishment of a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN).

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INOUYE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 3 P.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no business to be conducted by the Senate at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 3 p.m.

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

Thereupon, at 1:32 p.m., the Senate took a recess until 3 p.m., whereupon the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

QUORUM CALL

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

AUTHORIZATIONS FOR INSERTIONS IN THE RECORD FOLLOWING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD following the adjournment of Congress until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress. I wish to advise that the latest date for

filing material for insertion in the RECORD has been set for November 8, 1972.

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

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with reference to the printing of committee activity reports for the first session, I state, on behalf of the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, that the joint committee has very properly ruled that the printing of such reports, both as committee prints and in the RECORD, is duplication, the cost of which cannot be justified.

It is requested that committee chairmen decide whether they wish these reports printed as committee prints or in the RECORD, since the Government Printing Office will be directed not to print them both ways.

ANTIHIJACKING ACT OF 1972— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee on conference on S. 2280, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN). The report will be stated by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2280) to amend sections 101 and 902 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended to implement the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and to amend title XI of such Act to authorize the President to suspend air service to any foreign nation which he determines is encouraging aircraft hijacking by acting in a manner inconsistent with the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to revoke the operating authority of foreign air carriers under certain circumstances, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 13, 1972, at pp. 36090-36091.)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I regret to report to the Senate that after full and free conference on S. 2280 and the House amendments thereto the conferees have reported back in disagreement.

We have met on two occasions this week to consider the differences of the two Houses but have been unable to resolve fundamental differences.

Mr. President, I am presenting this on behalf of the distinguished chairman of subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON). This legislation, the Antihijacking Act of 1972 and the Air Transportation Security Act of 1972 are of vital importance to all Americans who use air transportation and, therefore, I am proposing to call up the House version of S. 2280 for the purpose of amending it further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the conference report is agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

(1) At page 4, in the last line on that page after the word "Aircraft", insert the following: "or if he determines that a foreign nation is used as a base of operations or training or as a sanctuary or which arms, aids, or abets in any way, terrorist organizations which knowingly use the illegal seizure of aircraft or the threat thereof as an instrument of policy."

(2) At page 8, at the end of the amendment, insert the following:

"TITLE II—AIR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT OF 1972

"Sec. 21. This title may be cited as the "Air Transportation Security Act of 1972".

"Sec. 22. The Congress hereby finds and declares that—

"(1) the United States air transportation system which is vital to the citizens of the United States is threatened by acts of criminal violence and air piracy;

"(2) the United States air transportation system continues to be vulnerable to violence and air piracy because of inadequate security and a continuing failure to properly identify and arrest persons attempting to violate Federal law relating to crimes against air transportation;

"(3) the United States Government has the primary responsibility to guarantee and insure safety to the millions of passengers who use air transportation and intrastate air transportation and to enforce the laws of the United States relating to air transportation security; and

"(4) the United States Government must establish and maintain an air transportation security program and an air transportation security-law enforcement force under the direction of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration in order to adequately assure the safety of passengers in air transportation.

"Sec. 23. (a) Title III of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SCREENING OF PASSENGERS IN AIR TRANSPORTATION

"Sec. 315. (a) The Secretary shall as soon as practicable prescribe regulations requiring that all passengers and all property intended to be carried in the aircraft cabin in air transportation or intrastate air transportation be screened by weapon-detecting devices operated by employees of the air carrier, intrastate air carrier, or foreign air carrier prior to boarding the aircraft for such transportation. One year after the effective date of such regulation the Secretary may alter or amend such regulations, requiring a continuation of such screening by weapon-detecting devices only to the extent deemed necessary to assure security against acts of criminal violence and air piracy in air transportation and intrastate air transportation. The Secretary shall submit semi-annual reports to the Congress concerning the effectiveness of this screening program and shall advise the Congress of any regulations or amendments thereto to be prescribed pursuant to this subsection at least thirty days in advance of their effective date.

"(b) The Secretary shall acquire and furnish for the use by air carriers, intrastate air carriers, and foreign air carriers at airports within the United States sufficient devices necessary for the purpose of subsection (a) of this section, which devices shall remain the property of the United States.

"(c) The Secretary may exempt, from pro-

visions of this section, air transportation operations performed by air carriers operating pursuant to part 135, title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations."

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there are authorized to be appropriated from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund established by the Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970 such amounts, not to exceed \$5,500,000 to acquire the devices required by the amendment made by this section.

"(2) search or inspect any property, at any airport which is aboard, or which is intended to be placed aboard, any aircraft in, or intended for operation in, air transportation or intrastate air transportation to determine whether such property unlawfully contains any dangerous weapon, explosive, or other destructive substance;

"(3) arrest any person whom he has reasonable cause to believe has (A) violated or has attempted to violate section 902 (1), (j), (k), (1), or (m) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, or (B) violated, or has attempted to violate, section 32 title 18, United States Code, relating to crimes against aircraft or aircraft facilities; and

"(4) carry firearms when deemed by the Administrator to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section,

and, at his discretion, he may designate and deputize State and local law enforcement personnel to exercise the authority conveyed in this subsection.

"TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE

"(b) In administering the air transportation security program, the Secretary may—

"(1) provide training for State and local law enforcement personnel whose services may be made available by their employers to assist in carrying out the air transportation security program, and

"(2) utilize the air transportation security force to furnish assistance to an airport operator, or any air carrier, intrastate air carrier, or foreign air carrier engaged in air transportation or intrastate air transportation to carry out the purposes of the air transportation security program.

"OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY

"(c) Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the responsibility for the administration of the air transportation security program, and security force functions specifically set forth in this section, shall be vested exclusively in the Secretary of Transportation who shall delegate them to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and shall not be assigned or transferred to any other department or agency."

Sec. 25. Section 1111 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is amended to read as follows:

"AUTHORITY TO REFUSE TRANSPORTATION

"(a) The Administrator shall, by regulation, require any air carrier, intrastate air carrier, or foreign air carrier refuse to transport—

"(1) any person who does not consent to a search of his person to determine whether he is unlawfully carrying a dangerous weapon, explosive, or other destructive substance, or

"(2) any property of any person who does not consent to a search or inspection of such property to determine whether it unlawfully contains a dangerous weapon, explosive, or other destructive substance;

Subject to reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by the Administrator, any such carrier may also refuse transportation of a passenger or property when, in the opinion of the carrier, such transportation would or might be inimical to safety of flight.

"(b) Any agreement for the carriage of persons or property in air transportation or intrastate air transportation by an air car-

rier, intrastate air carrier, or foreign air carrier for compensation or hire shall be deemed to include an agreement that such carriage shall be refused when consent to search persons or search or inspect such property for the purposes enumerated in subsection (a) of this section is not given."

Sec. 26. Section 902(1) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is amended to read as follows:

"CARRYING WEAPONS ABOARD AIRCRAFT"

"(1) (1) Whoever, while aboard, or while attempting to board, any aircraft in or intended for operation in air transportation or intrastate air transportation, has on or about his person or his property a concealed deadly or dangerous weapon, explosive, or other destructive substance, or has placed, attempted to place, or attempted to have placed aboard such aircraft any property containing a concealed deadly or dangerous weapon, explosive, or other destructive substance, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"(2) Whoever willfully and without regard for the safety of human life or with reckless disregard for the safety of human life, while aboard, or while attempting to board, any aircraft in or intended for operation in air transportation or intrastate air transportation, has on or about his person or his property a concealed deadly or dangerous weapon, explosive, or other destructive substance, or has placed, attempted to place, or attempted to have placed aboard such aircraft any property containing a concealed deadly or dangerous weapon, explosive, or other destructive substance shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(3) This subsection shall not apply to law enforcement officers of any municipal or State government, or the Federal Government, while acting within their official capacities and who are authorized or required within their official capacities, to carry arms, or to persons who may be authorized, under regulations issued by the Administrator, to carry concealed deadly or dangerous weapons in air transportation or intrastate air transportation."

Sec. 27. To establish, administer, and maintain the air transportation security force provided in section 316 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1973 the sum of \$30,000,000, and for each succeeding fiscal year such amounts, not to exceed \$30,000,000, as are necessary to carry out the purpose of such section.

Sec. 28. Section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, is amended by adding after paragraph (21) the following:

"(22) 'Intrastate air carrier' means any citizen of the United States who undertakes, whether directly or indirectly or by a lease or any other arrangement, solely to engage in intrastate air transportation.

"(23) 'Intrastate air transportation' means the carriage of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation or hire, by turbojet-powered aircraft capable of carrying thirty or more persons, wholly within the same State of the United States."

and is further amended by redesignating paragraph (22) as paragraph (24) and redesignating the remaining paragraphs accordingly.

Sec. 29. That portion of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 which appears under the heading,

"TITLE III—ORGANIZATION OF AGENCY AND POWERS AND DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATOR"

is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Sec. 315. Screening of passengers in air transportation.

"Sec. 316. Air transportation security force.

"(a) Powers and responsibilities.

"(b) Training and assistance.

"(c) Overall responsibility."

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the bill S. 2280 entitled: An act to amend sections 101 and 902 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended to implement the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and to amend title XI of such act to authorize the President to suspend air service to any foreign nation which he determines is encouraging aircraft hijacking by acting in a manner inconsistent with the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to revoke the operating authority of foreign air carriers under certain circumstances, with the amendments I have just offered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alaska yield?

Mr. STEVENS. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. As I understand it, this is the bill that passed the Senate unanimously, or almost unanimously. Is that correct?

Mr. STEVENS. That is correct.

Mr. President, this amendment is the same as the original Senate bill S. 2280 with several changes which I hope will make it acceptable to the House. First, the amendments delete the non-germane provisions of the Senate bill relating to airline fares.

Second, the amendment transfers the establishment of the air transportation security force from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to the Secretary of Transportation with instructions to the Secretary to delegate such authority to the Administrator.

And third, the amendment reduces the authorization for appropriations for the air transportation security force from \$35 million to \$30 million.

Other than that form of taking away from the Senate-passed bill, the provisions are as they passed the Senate.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, these amendments, I believe, will make the Senate's antihijacking program more acceptable to the House and hopefully will permit them to agree to the Senate provisions which remain so that we might send a bill to the President before adjournment. This matter is too vitally important to defer or postpone and I am hopeful that by making these concessions it will be possible to enact legislation this year.

Again, Mr. President, I am offering these amendments on behalf of the conferees, led by the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON) and we urge that the Senate adopt the amendment and return it to the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alaska.

The motion was agreed to.

H.R. 14628—TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX LAWS APPLICABLE TO GUAM

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 14628.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate H.R. 14628, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax laws applicable to Guam, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, this is a measure that was reported unanimously by the House Interior Committee and then, since it dealt with matters relating to taxation, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which also reported it favorably with amendments, and it was passed by the House of Representatives unanimously. As passed by the House, the bill has the support of the Treasury Department and the administration.

Previously the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which has responsibility for matters relating to our territorial areas, conducted hearings on similar legislation relating to the same problem. I am pleased that finally Congress is close to correcting a longstanding inequity in the tax code of our territory of Guam.

The purpose of H.R. 14628 is solely to correct an inequity resulting from legislative oversight when the Congress made the entire U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 applicable in Guam as the Guam tax code. Since 1968, the administration of this code by Guam for its own territorial income tax purposes has resulted in U.S. mainland citizens temporarily working on Guam being taxed as non-resident aliens and U.S. corporations doing business on Guam being taxed as "foreign" companies. The effect is to impose penalty taxes on income earned on Guam by these taxpayers which are substantially in excess of the normal tax rate. The urgent need for action on H.R. 14628 during this session of Congress is to correct this inequity at the earliest possible date so that all U.S. citizens, whether located on the U.S. mainland or on Guam, will be afforded equal tax treatment.

Similar legislative proposals antedating H.R. 14628, which was introduced by Congressman WILBUR MILLS on April 26, 1972, have been pending in one form or another another before the Congress of the United States since March of 1970. The present version of the bill, which is now before the Senate, is the final product of the combined drafting efforts of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue and Taxation, the U.S. Treasury

Department, Internal Revenue Service, as well as the government of Guam.

We wish to point out that there is unanimous support for this bill, both here in the United States and on Guam, from all levels of government as well as the private sector and the business community.

Mr. President, I move the passage of H.R. 14628.

Mr. PROXMIRE. If the Senator will yield, he says this is to provide for relief, as I understand it, for individuals and corporations who are residing in Guam.

Mr. BURDICK. Yes, that is correct. It also works in the reverse, in the United States.

Mr. PROXMIRE. What is the impact on the Treasury? How much is Federal revenue reduced?

Mr. BURDICK. I have been told there is practically no revenue loss; but at the most, it would be about half a million in any case.

Mr. PROXMIRE. This is a House bill, is that right?

Mr. BURDICK. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It just came over from the House?

Mr. BURDICK. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It has not been before the Finance Committee? There were no hearings in the Finance Committee?

Mr. BURDICK. No. It has not been before the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator said similar legislation was originally introduced in 1970; but Ways and Means Chairman WILBUR MILLS introduced the instant bill in April 1972, as I understand. Why is this coming in on the very last day within a few hours or so of probable adjournment?

Mr. BURDICK. I do not know how or why the House acted in this late fashion. I cannot tell the Senator. All I can say, the bill has merit.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It seems to have substantial merit, and I understand from the people who have looked at it very closely that it seems to be completely meritorious. I am concerned because it does have a revenue impact. Does the Senator have a Treasury estimate that it will have a revenue impact of \$500,000 or less?

Mr. BURDICK. I do not have the letter from the Treasury Department on that.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does the Senator have a Treasury estimate that it is \$500,000 or less?

Mr. BURDICK. I understand this is the Treasury estimate.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is approved by the Treasury Department?

Mr. BURDICK. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It was passed, did the Senator say unanimously, by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee?

Mr. BURDICK. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. And also passed with amendments by the Ways and Means Committee?

Mr. BURDICK. That is right.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, if this bill is not amended further, I would have no objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN). The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 14628) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that, on reconsideration, two-thirds of the House had agreed to pass the bill (S. 2770) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which had been returned by the President of the United States to the Senate with his objections.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 726) calling for adjournment of the two Houses of Congress on Wednesday, October 18, 1972, sine die, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

ORDER FOR CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO BE HELD AT DESK

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the House concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 726) be held at the desk until called up by me.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECESS TO 4:10 P.M. TODAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 4:10 p.m.

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

Thereupon, at 3:21 p.m., the Senate took a recess until 4:10 p.m.; whereupon

the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

TRADE AGREEMENT, LEND LEASE SETTLEMENT, RECIPROCAL CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT) by the Secretary of Commerce enclosing with the letter a copy of a trade agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

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

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1972.

Hon. HUGH SCOTT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HUGH: I am pleased to advise you that today the U.S. and the Soviet Union have signed a trade agreement which we believe marks a major step forward in the economic relationships between our two countries.

The agreement includes a settlement of the lend lease obligation which the Soviet Union incurred during World War II. As you know, the negotiations leading to this trade agreement have been in progress since President Nixon met with Mr. Brezhnev earlier this year. The details of both the trade agreement and the lend lease settlement are contained in the attachment.

With the expected adjournment of Congress today, I recognize that more detailed briefings may not be possible at this time. I wish to assure you, however, that we intend to fully apprise the Congress of all matters contained in the agreement and we seek to do this well in advance of the time the Congress considers the various legislative actions which ultimately will be needed to consummate the agreement.

Sincerely,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Secretary of Commerce.

THE WHITE HOUSE FACT SHEET

(Trade agreement, lend lease settlement, reciprocal credit arrangements, Joint United States-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission)

The successful negotiation was completed today of a comprehensive series of agreements and arrangements between the United States and the Soviet Union covering trade matters, reciprocal trade credits, expanded business facilities and the settlement of outstanding lend lease obligations. These agreements reflect the Basic Principles of Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed by the President and General Secretary Brezhnev at last May's Summit Meeting. The Seventh Principle provided: "The USA and the USSR regard commercial and economic ties as an important and necessary element in the strengthening of their bilateral relations and thus will actively promote the growth of such ties. They will facilitate co-

operation between the relevant organizations and enterprises of the two countries and the conclusion of appropriate agreements and contracts, including long-term ones." At the Summit Meeting, the Joint US-USSR Commercial Commission was established—chaired by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson for the American side, and Minister of Foreign Trade N. S. Patolichev for the Soviet side. The full Commission met in Moscow in July of this year and again in Washington for the past week. Specific work groups of the Commission have been in specific negotiations for the past few weeks.

The President signed today the determination making the Soviet Union eligible for credits from the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Secretary Peterson and Soviet Minister Patolichev signed the Trade Agreement, Secretary William P. Rogers and Minister Patolichev signed the Lend Lease Settlement Agreement.

Trade agreement

Consistent with the U.S. objective of creating a comprehensive and clear framework within which private American firms can participate in U.S.-Soviet trade, the trade agreement spells out guidelines in specified critical areas to facilitate the flow of trade. The agreement provides for reciprocal granting of trading access equal to that granted for most of our trading partners in the free world; for protection against disruption of domestic markets; for the placement of substantial orders by the Soviet Union for U.S. machinery, plant and equipment, agricultural products, industrial products and consumer goods; for the availability of U.S. business facilities in the Soviet Union equivalent to those granted representatives of other nations; for the establishment of a U.S. Commercial Office in Moscow and a Soviet Trade Representation in Washington, and for the encouragement of third country supervised arbitration in the settlement of commercial disputes. The agreement provides an exception for each side relating to national security interests. U.S. export controls are not negotiable and were not, therefore, discussed. However, such regulations have been and will continue to be under review.

Level of trade

The trade agreement contemplates that total trade during its three-year period will at least triple over the 1969-1971 period to an aggregate amount of at least \$1.5 billion. The Soviet Government states that it expects substantial orders to be placed in the United States for "machinery, plant and equipment, agricultural products, industrial products and consumer goods." For example, the Soviet Government has indicated a desire to purchase several million dollars worth of U.S. equipment to manufacture tableware. Also, U.S. firms have applied for export licenses for equipment valued at well over \$1 billion in anticipation of bidding successfully on contracts associated with the huge Kama River Truck Plant construction project. It is estimated that U.S. companies could capture between \$250 million and \$500 million worth of the equipment contracts for this project. Substantial grain purchases are expected to continue during the period of the agreement. Machinery and equipment exports to the Soviet Union are expected to grow substantially. Currently, electrical and non-electrical machinery accounts for only \$60 million (or 37 percent of our total exports to the Soviet Union in 1971). Even though total U.S. machinery exports to all countries in 1971 were \$11.6 billion. Several large scale joint projects are currently under discussion or negotiation. These include industrial installations for the production of polystyrene, metal fasteners, fertilizers, metal mining, and natural gas extraction and transmission. The United States balance of trade with the Soviet Union has traditionally run heavily in favor of the United States—generally by a

ratio of 3 to 1. This trend can be expected to continue over the period of the trade agreement resulting in a favorable trade balance in the probable range of at least a few hundred million dollars a year. Furthermore, U.S. exports to the Soviet Union traditionally have been much more job intensive than Soviet exports to the U.S., largely raw materials which are much less job intensive.

MFN provisions

The agreement provides that each country will reduce its tariffs with respect to the products of the other to the level generally applicable to like products of most other countries. This will require action by the U.S. Congress. The President currently plans to submit such legislation early in next year's session. It is anticipated the trade agreement will not enter into force and its three-year period will not begin to run until such legislation is enacted. Between 1935 and 1951 such tariff treatment was also accorded to the Soviet Union, but it was withdrawn by statute in 1951 during the Korean War. Yugoslavia was not affected by the 1951 statute. A subsequent amendment made possible the granting of this tariff treatment to Poland in 1960. The granting of tariff treatment, at a level generally applicable to like products of most other countries, to the Soviet Union is fully consistent with United States membership in GATT.

Market disruption provision

Through state trading monopolies, the Soviet Union controls both the importation and exportation of all goods. In the Soviet economy, costs and prices do not necessarily play the same role as they do in a market economy. Accordingly, the Soviets have agreed to a procedure under which, after consultations, they will not ship products to the United States which the United States Government has advised will "cause, threaten or contribute to disruption of its domestic market." In the event the Soviets request limitation of U.S. exports, the United States Government is obliged to make such information available to the U.S. business community.

Reciprocal trade credits

Each Government agreed to make available to the other, on a reciprocal basis, trade credit arrangements which are usual and customary in the financing of exports. The President has, therefore, determined that the Export-Import Bank of the United States may engage in transactions with the Soviet Union. The Soviets have given assurances that the facilities of the Foreign Trade Bank of the Soviet Union and the credit facilities of more than 40 Soviet foreign trade organizations will be available to American importers.

The Soviets have executed an operating agreement with Eximbank which provides that with respect to all matters—amount of credit, interest rate, repayment provisions—they will be treated in the same manner as any other country. Eximbank policies concerning private participation in credit facilitation will apply, and all credits in excess of \$10 million will be subject to the usual review by the National Advisory Council.

EXPANDED BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Commercial office

The trade agreement provides that the United States may establish a governmentally-sponsored Commercial Office in Moscow to be operated through the U.S. Embassy there. The Soviets will be permitted to establish a Trade Representation in Washington. The U.S. Commercial Office in Moscow will provide the U.S. business community with up-to-date information on Soviet markets, facilitate introductions of U.S. businessmen to the appropriate Soviet ministries, provide such facilities as bilingual stenographers and communications and provide critical expertise in advising U.S. businessmen in making

their sales and purchases. Because members of the Soviet Trade Representation will have diplomatic immunity, they will not be permitted to negotiate or execute any transactions.

Business facilities in Moscow

Like all foreign firms, U.S. business firms may not establish a permanent office in Moscow with the power to hire local personnel and the right to receive office space, facilities and housing without accreditation by the Soviet Government. Until very recently, only two U.S. firms—both engaged in the travel and tourism industry—were accredited. Since negotiations were commenced, two industrial firms have been accredited, and the Soviets have agreed that they will continue to accredit U.S. firms on a basis no less favorable than that accorded firms of any third country. Any problems arising out of these accreditation procedures will be resolved through the Joint Commercial Commission. The Soviets have given written assurances that U.S. accredited companies will be authorized to employ Soviet personnel, acquire needed telephones, telex equipment and other such communications facilities promptly, import promptly needed equipment such as typewriters, calculators, dictation and copying equipment and automobiles and personal items such as furniture and appliances, have access to suitable housing and receive prompt processing of visa requests.

Large trade center complex

The Soviets also have said they will construct a large office-hotel-apartment trade center in Moscow. It is contemplated that the trade center will contain a substantial number of company offices, first class hotel rooms and apartments and related support activities. The center will be the first of its kind in the Soviet Union and is expected to be in full operation in the next few years. The Soviets will invite United States companies to make proposals and cooperate in the financing and construction of the trade center. The Soviet Government is also planning to construct a trade and economic exposition center and has offered to lease a pavilion to the United States for display of American products. The U.S. will assist the Soviets in establishing in New York a Soviet office for the purpose of purchasing American equipment for use in the Kama River truck plant.

Arbitration

For the last 40 years the Soviets have had a policy of encouraging arbitration under the auspices of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission in Moscow which is composed of 15 Soviet nationals. Arbitration in a third country was agreed to by the Soviet foreign trade organizations only if the Western firm demanded and was able to negotiate a third country provision in the purchase or sale contract. By contrast, the rules of the American Arbitration Association provide that where a party to an arbitration proceeding is not an American, he has a right to have the controlling arbitrator be from a third country. The trade agreement encourages settlement of commercial disputes by arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the Economic Commission for Europe, a United Nations' agency, in a country other than the Soviet Union and the United States with arbitrators appointed by an authority in a country other than the Soviet Union and the United States. Parties to contracts, however, are free to decide on any other means of arbitration "which they mutually prefer and agree best suits their particular needs." In addition, U.S. firms are guaranteed the right to use the processes of Soviet courts and comparable Soviet organizations are assured similar access to U.S. courts.

LEND LEASE SETTLEMENT

Background

Outstanding Soviet lend lease obligations have been a deterrent to U.S.-Soviet com-

mercial relations since World War II. Negotiations which were conducted immediately after the war, in 1951 and in 1960 all ended in failure. The lend lease statute gives the President full power to settle the obligation within very broad limits. The agreement under which lend lease aid was extended to the Soviets followed other similar agreements in providing only the most general language concerning how contributions to the war effort by each side were to be settled. Consequently, the actual 1945 settlement with the British, the principal beneficiaries of lend lease aid, provided the guidelines for the settlement with the Soviet Union which received about half as much aid as the British, but more than five times as much as any other country. The principal issues were the amount of the total settlement, whether and how much interest should be charged, the length of time for repayment, a grace period and a right to postpone annual installments under certain conditions. Negotiations were complicated by the length of time which had elapsed since World War II, the difference between current interest rates and those prevailing at the end of World War II, and the fact that Soviet products have been subject to higher tariff levels during the intervening period than have been the products of the British.

The Soviet settlement

Outstanding Soviet lend lease obligations will be settled by the payment by the Soviets to the United States of an amount at least \$722 million payable over the period ending July 1, 2001. \$12 million is being paid today. \$24 million will be paid July 1, 1973, and \$12 million on July 1, 1975. The balance will be paid in equal annual installments (\$24,071,429 for each of 28 installments assuming the first such annual payment is on July 1, 1974*) ending on July 1, 2001. The exact total amount will depend upon when and how many of the four allowable annual deferments are taken by the Soviets. If the Soviets were to take their four postpone-ments early in the period, interest on deferments could amount to as much as \$37 million, making the total amount payable between now and 2001 equal to \$759 million. Such deferments, if taken, will nonetheless be repaid by July 1, 2001, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The British pay 2 per cent interest on any deferments and are permitted to add a year beyond 2001 for each deferment. The median interest rate for total interest bearing public debt between 1946 and 1972 is 2.867 per cent (which is coincidentally the interest rate for the year 1959). The settlement also includes remaining amounts due on the "pipeline account" for lend lease goods delivered (approximately \$45 million due) to the Soviets immediately after World War II and for which they have been paying since 1954.

The Soviet settlement as compared to the British settlement

In addition, account was taken of the fact that the U.S. has carried the Soviet debt since the War at the cost of the foregone interest it would have received had the Soviets settled at the time the British settled, and has experienced a period of substantial world-wide inflation. As to prospective interest rate, it had to be recognized that the 2 percent rate charged the British was itself concessionary as against rates prevailing in 1946. The two settlements compare as follows:

*If such MFN is granted between June 1 and December 1, the first lend lease payment is due not more than thirty days thereafter. If MFN is granted from December 2 through May 31 of the following year, then the first lend lease payments is due on July 1 of that year. The earlier payment date of such annual installments is July 1, 1974.

Total aid extended: U.K., \$21.5 billion; Soviet, \$11.1 billion.

Total amount to be paid: U.K., \$895 million; Soviet, \$921 million.¹

Grace period: U.K., 5 years; Soviet, none. Final due date: U.K., December 31, 2005—(could be December 31, 2008, if three additional permitted deferments taken); Soviet, July 1, 2001—no extension.

Annual deferments: U.K., 7 allowed—extended final due date; Soviet, 4 allowed—no extension.

Interest rate on deferments: U.K., 2 percent; Soviet, 3 percent (compared to British settlement in which deferments result in an extension). The 3 percent Soviet interest rate is actually comparable to a 4 percent interest rate on the British basis. The U.K. paid 2 percent.

COPYRIGHTS AND TAX TREATIES

Significant progress was made on both the copyright and tax treaty issues and work is continuing on both scores in special work groups in each of these subjects. It is expected that additional major progress on these issues will be made prior to the next Commission meeting.

Joint United States-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission

Commercial relations between the two countries will continue to be monitored by the Joint Commercial Commission. The U.S. delegation on the Commission is chaired by Peter G. Peterson, Secretary of Commerce, and is composed of James T. Lynn, Under Secretary of Commerce as Vice Chairman; Jack F. Bennett, Deputy Under Secretary of Treasury; Willis Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of State; and Andrew E. Gibson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, as members, James L. Mitchell as General Counsel, and Steven Lazarus as Executive Secretary.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1971) to declare a portion of the Delaware River in Philadelphia County, Pa., nonnavigable.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11021) to control the emission of noise detrimental to the human environment, and for other purposes, with an amendment in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

¹ Assumes no deferments and includes payments for goods in "pipeline" at the end of World War II and delivered thereafter (\$199 million have been received from Soviet Union to date.)

H.R. 1467. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to personal exemptions in the case of American Samoans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16071. An act to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965;

H.R. 16654. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16925. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to extend the authority for special pay for nuclear-qualified naval surface officers, and provide special pay to certain nuclear-trained and qualified enlisted members of the naval service who agree to reenlist, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 17034. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that today, Wednesday, October 18, 1972, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 3858. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the program of medical assistance to areas with health manpower shortages, and for other purposes.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

FREE ENTRY OF CARILLON FOR THE USE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SANTA BARBARA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 4678.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4678) to provide for the free entry of a carillon for the use of the University of California at Santa Barbara, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand this is a bill used as a vehicle for various trade amendments late last week. Is that correct?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand all we would do here is send the bill back in the form which it passed the Senate, so that is simply a repetition of what we have done. There are technical reasons why this is done, but there are not substantive changes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The

question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

PUBLIC DEBT LIMITATION

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of the proposed debt limit legislation, Mr. John Evans of the staff of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs be permitted to have the privilege of the floor.

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

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I make a similar request for Eugene Mittelman of the committee staff.

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

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I make a similar request for Tom Gallagher of my staff.

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

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, I make the same unanimous-consent request for Kenneth McLean of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

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

PUBLIC DEBT LIMITATION— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on H.R. 16810, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN). The report will be stated by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16810) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limitation, and to place a limitation on expenditures and net lending for the fiscal year ending June 1973, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this further report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of today.)

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the parliamentarians on both sides have worked overtime to help us to put together a conference report on which we believe

the Senate and the House can agree. The House has now agreed to this proposal, and it is now a matter for the Senate to agree.

What the conference report does in its simplest terms, and it is very complicated in the way it is put together to achieve the result, is that the spending limitation, to all intents and purposes, is eliminated. In view of the fact that the \$250 billion ceiling is in both the House and the Senate bills there is an amendment added at the end, as suggested by the Senate, as amendment No. 1 of the conference agreement which states:

The provisions of this title shall cease to apply on the day after enactment of this Act, and no action taken before such day shall have any force or effect on or after such day.

That has the effect of negating any provision in the bill that has to do with a spending limitation.

In conference, the House, in effect, has agreed to the Senate amendment, but it had to add it to the report we agreed to in conference previously.

I regret we were not able to prevail upon the House conferees to expand the conference agreement to include more of the provisions that we had initially in this bill—particularly the amendment that we had brought to the conference on unemployment insurance matters. Unfortunately, the House conferees advised us that under their parliamentary rules this would not be in order, and it could not be considered even by unanimous consent. Under their rules, this is an amendment in the third degree and, therefore, they say they cannot consider it. At this point we could not persuade them to agree to it.

There is a bill before the House, H.R. 640, which we have reason to believe the House might yet either be willing to agree to or go to conference with the Senate on. It contains the Senate-passed amendment, the Magnuson amendment, which is broader than the one we have here in this conference agreement, which could be of assistance to more States than those which would be benefited by the proposal before us. Those States that could be benefited by the Magnuson amendment as agreed on between the two Houses are Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

It is my hope that the House will act on H.R. 640 and agree to the Senate amendment, or ask for a conference, so that we may pursue this matter further. Then, we could provide help to some of the States that are not included in the list I have mentioned, but which are in the broader list which I hold here, and which could be favorably affected by the Magnuson amendment.

This is the best we are able to do on this piece of legislation, and on that basis I ask the Senate to agree to the conference report.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask what happened to the istle amendment?

Mr. LONG. That was put in a different bill.

Mr. LONG. I believe it is on H.R. 7577, and on the House side objection has been

made to taking that bill to conference. So, as it stands this moment, it is in the House, but that, as well as the other amendments there, are subject to some of the difficulties, I suppose, that we had on the legislation on this side, where one Member's objecting has a great deal of power at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the House Ways and Means Committee had unanimously approved a bill which was exactly like the istle amendment. I do not think the House got around to acting on the bill itself. But I realize there are two other amendments, one relative to angostura bitters and the other, I think, had something to do with the excise tax on wines.

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. I presume those are the ones that the House frowned upon, because the Ways and Means Committee had already approved the istle amendment as a bill.

Mr. LONG. There is no great significance to either the angostura bitters. Neither of them is going to make a great deal of difference one way or the other, and I would hope that the House would be permitted to vote on them as well as the istle amendment. But as it stands at this moment, Senator, under the rules of the House, a single Member can be even more arbitrary than one can be in the Senate and stop a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. AIKEN. I would be surprised if there were a single Member in the House who would object to these amendments, because, as the chairman of the committee has said, they have no effect on income or cost of application of the law, or anything like that.

Mr. LONG. I thank the Senator. If the House will go to conference on them, I will be glad to go back and deal with them. If the Senator from Utah will remain here, we have a couple of soldiers who will go back to them, if they want to talk, and put them on H.R. 640.

I would hope the large delegations from California and New York, neither of which is benefited by the unemployment insurance proposal here, but both of which could be benefited if the House would even go to conference with regard to the measure that remains on the calendar, or at least at the Speaker's desk, would use their influence to bring this bill out of the House for a vote. We have certainly no difference. In fact, most of this conference was spent in trying to expand the unemployment insurance amendments, because the matter involved in the debt limit was easily disposed of.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that the members of the Finance Committee have shown extraordinary patience and diligence all through the last few days of this conference, and I know that the fault does not lie with them.

Mr. LONG. Senator, I have somewhat more encouraging news. I am informed that the istle amendment on H.R. 640, which is the amendment on which we hope to have a conference with the House at this late date, will be agreed to if we are able to get to a conference with them.

Mr. AIKEN. I would expect the House conferees to agree to the istle amendment if they agree to anything.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I assume the Senator from Louisiana has relinquished the floor.

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have heard with great interest the report of the Senator from Louisiana. The Members of the House, the conferees for the House, the conferees for the Senate, have done, I am sure, whatever they felt they could do according to their lights. They are very tenacious men. That is the way Senators should be, and we honor them for it. But as I hear the report, it offers no hope for us of any kind. It is my understanding that an effort to bring up H.R. 640 over there, unless pursued with great vigor and determination, even to take it to a vote on suspension, is likely to be fruitless.

This matter was brought before us even before anything was done about this other bill, which was the way to solve the procedural impasse. However, I have served in the House, too, and I know that procedural impasses can be solved, and I have helped to solve them, when they really need to be.

We have really debated this matter very exhaustively. It comes simply to an arbitrary selection of nine out of 25 States which have serious unemployment problems that are going to be helped, and the other 16 are going to be left waiting at the door.

This is not a conference which, as a Senator from New York, I have any right to approve. I know Senators are exhausted. They were here until a quarter after one this morning. It should be footless to continue this debate. If it is the will of the Senate, and if that is the way the Senate wishes to go, I shall record myself in opposition. I would hope that a number of Senators would rebut this report, in justice to the States which need help just as badly as other States do. It seems to me a most arbitrary and uncompromising attitude, but, if that is the only thing we can do, like other Senators, we simply have to bide our time until the next season comes around.

I really must, with the greatest strength I have, protest this really arbitrary and highhanded treatment. We passed an amendment. We insisted on it. We went back to the House. It now comes back here without a shred of recognition—simply an uncompromising, flat "no." No good reason. No reason is advanced. Indeed, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Long) himself said yesterday, that he really felt that he was right, that he was going to take it back and get it done; but obviously he represents one House and the best will in the world just will not accomplish that.

So, Mr. President, it really gives us no alternative but to show our disagreement in the only way which is open to us, without materially impeding the work of the Senate. I would have hoped at least the effort would be made to deal with H.R. 640 and that this matter would be brought back to the Senate having at least done all we could and all they could on settling the matter with respect to this other bill.

I know the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Long) is a very experienced legislator. He has used his words very carefully.

There are no commitments of any kind or character with respect to any other bill or any other action.

I must assume, and I think I am right in assuming, as I am not inexperienced either, that that is the end of it, and that once the Senate accepts this conference report we may live to fight another day, but from now until next January, February, or March those who are unemployed in my State, 170,000 strong, and whose benefits have expired, and those who are unemployed in California, 150,000 strong, whose benefits have expired, as well as those who are unemployed in the other 16 States whose benefits have expired, will have to go on welfare or find some other way of making do. They are not going to get any help from the U.S. Government.

There is one other bit of inequity, Mr. President, which I would like to point out here. The nine States which benefit—and I do not begrudge it to them at all; I simply wish my State were in the same position—benefit at the expense of all the employees of the United States, including those in my own State, and my own happen to represent a big share of the total, as do California's. We all have to pay into the pot in order to benefit a particular group of States through the application of a Federal unemployment compensation scheme. It comes out of that pool; so if the tax has to be increased or the reserves have to be reduced, all the employers of the country pay it. So we are paying to suborn an inequity and a discrimination against us.

It seems to me that this is a pretty reprehensible business, but the American system makes us one House and the other House another, and so there we are, Mr. President. I regret it very much. I deplore it. I think it is shocking, and I am sorry, but that is the way it is.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. Of course.

Mr. LONG. May I say to the distinguished Senator that I am very sympathetic with his problem, but I have done the best one Senator can to help him with it. I would point out to him that there is only so much that each Senator can do, including the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from New York.

The Senator represents a State which has almost 40 Representatives over there in the House of Representatives. California is similarly affected, and they have a delegation of comparable size. I do not say this to cast any reflection or add to their burden, except to point out that the House has not been sending the amendment to us. We have sent it to them on three bills, and as far as I am concerned, I am still ready to go to conference and renew this struggle to try to bring about what the Senator is seeking to achieve, but at this moment we need some help from the other side.

Mr. JAVITS. I could not agree with the Senator more, and I stood here on the floor yesterday myself and spoke in exactly the same vein. I think it is really shocking that the Representatives, according to population, of the two largest States in the Union cannot have an impact upon the body in which they serve.

Mr. LONG. I am informed further that after the sine die resolution is agreed to, it no longer requires unanimous consent to bring this matter up.

Mr. JAVITS. It no longer requires unanimous consent?

Mr. LONG. In the House of Representatives.

Mr. JAVITS. I realize that, but—

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. May I finish my statement? I have the floor. I suggest to the Senator, therefore, that perhaps we simply ought to take no action upon this conference report momentarily, and see what they do with H.R. 640. It seems to me that would be a fair resolution of the situation.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, this conference report has nothing to do with the problem the Senator has. Here is the reason the Senate conferees agreed to this conference report: We are told that this amendment cannot be considered in the House of Representatives because it would then become an amendment in the third degree. They tell us that to seek to do what the Senator would like would then constitute an amendment in the fourth degree, and that an amendment in the third degree cannot be considered, much less one in the fourth degree.

But the matter can be put in conference by the House going to conference on H.R. 640, and that is what the Senator from New York should be seeking. If I were he, I would be urging the New York delegation and the California delegation to seek to move forward H.R. 640, and as I say, after the House passes its sine die resolution, they are then in a position to act without unanimous consent. So there is still a chance of moving that legislation, and we hope we will.

Incidentally, I have been informed that the Esso amendment is also on this bill.

Mr. JAVITS. I realize there is still a chance for me, but the only resource I have is here. I have no commitment of any kind or character from anyone over there, so I must seek what remedies I have here. The only remedy I have here I am informed by the desk, is to vote "yea" or "nay" on the conference report, since it no longer has an amendment in disagreement. All I can do is vote "yea" or "nay," up or down. But I can at least exercise my privilege of voting against it on the record, and try to get as many other Senators as we can to defeat it again, as we did last night.

Mr. LONG. Even if we defeat the conference report, however, we cannot achieve what the Senator desires on this bill. So I do not think it would accomplish anything if he did.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I used to have a client years ago who built up an enormous business, in the hundreds of millions of dollars. He could hardly read and write, but he had a marvelous expression. He used to say, "There is always a right way to do right," and I think there is a right way to do right in this situation, even if it is to go to conference on H.R. 640 and bring in a conference report. If the House wants to do it, it can

do it. If it does not want to do it, we cannot make them do it, but we do not have to make it easy for them, either.

I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I just wanted to bring up a procedural point. Someone referred to the point that a resolution to adjourn sine die over in the House of Representatives would lead to a suspension of the rules. It only leads to a suspension of the rules if the Senate also agrees to the resolution to adjourn sine die. But until the Senate agrees to the resolution to adjourn sine die, the rules of the House remain the same as they have been prior to their resolution to adjourn sine die, which means that they have to have unanimous consent.

I have had the impression that H.R. 640 is apparently dead in the House of Representatives. I ask the Senator from Louisiana, can the Senator enlighten me? Does the Senator know?

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I am informed that the Senator is probably correct, that a sine die resolution has to be agreed to on both sides in order to obtain the suspension that the Senator seeks. And incidentally, Mr. President, I am informed that there is a conference report waiting on the highway bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Almost, but we are not quite ready.

Mr. LONG. I am now informed that that is not yet the case.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate further. I have made my point. I hope very much to get a record vote on this conference report. I hope very much it can be turned down, as we did last night, because of the manifest unfairness that a group of States and a group of people, through no fault of their own, are being shut out arbitrarily and discriminatorily from Federal assistance, and being forced on the welfare rolls. I think they are entitled to be heard here as well as anyone, and I intend to speak for them if I can.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I merely want to say this: I am sure that the Senator from California and the Senator from New York know that no one has been more insistent or worked harder with Senators on this unemployment matter—may I have the attention of the Senate?—than the Senator from Washington. Actually, no one is shut out. If you have a certain percentage of unemployment, you are in. I wish I did not have to stand here and admit we are in. I wish we were shut out in my State. Would that not be fine? If we went down from 10½ to 5½ percent we would be. I wish we were out, but we are not.

There are certain States that are on the borderline, including New York, I agree with the Senator from New York that these people who are going to walk the streets, out of work, do not know the difference between germaneness and nongermaneness or between third- and fourth-degree amendments, or the parliamentary dickering we are having in the Senate. They are out of work. If that happens to us, let us not shut out those who have a chance to get it under the House provisions. I do not know what happened in the House. I know one Rep-

resentative who has been almost insistent in this matter—the Senator from New York knows who I mean—in the Ways and Means Committee.

So I am hopeful that S. 640 will pass, too. I suggested that today. No one has been more cooperative with us in this matter than the Senator from Utah and the Senator from Louisiana. I hope we will not get to a point here where everybody is going to be out.

There is a practical matter here, too. All the State legislatures have to approve of this. None of them will meet until January of next year. I suppose it would be February before the legislatures would approve, because the State has to come up with one-half.

So I am hopeful that we can work this matter out. I have been here the last two sessions until the dying moments on this unemployment business, and it is becoming difficult for me to understand why we cannot have a simple bill taking care of the unemployed of this country and vote it up or down. We have it in three bills—this one and two more. Last year, we bounced around on this matter like ping-pong balls.

I will do anything I can to get these States back in. The truth of the matter is that we had better be thinking about some kind of permanent law by which these trigger features will happen automatically.

I am sorry that somebody is out, but I wish I were out. I would be very happy. I would have gone home Friday night, if I were out. But we are not out. We are still at a percentage of 10½, as are some of the other States. I do not know how we can do this. We might have to wait until January, because it will not happen anyway until January. The Legislature of the State of California will not meet. Perhaps they will have a special session, if unemployment is severe enough.

So it is not all bad that somebody is completely out. It is just that they had to have a breaking point. The House, in my opinion, decided the wrong breaking point. It happens that my State has the worst situation of any State in the Union; therefore, whatever breaking point they had, my State was in. If they made it 10 percent, my State would have been in. I have just as many people worried about it, too.

Another thing: I cannot understand any objection to the payment of Federal funds into this at the rate of one-half, because if 500,000 or 600,000 people are unemployed and they have to go on welfare, it is going to cost just as much as the payments, or more.

So I am hopeful that we will work this matter out. I surely do not blame the Senator from New York and the Senator from California for trying to do everything they can think of, but do not leave me out alone, either—or the other States. If their States get higher, they will trigger in, too. I hope they do not, but they might.

Mr. JAVITS. No one has been more loyal to us, including the author of the original amendment, than Senator MAGNUSON. I said that I certainly do not want to intrude upon the good fortune of those States which continue in, and I

will do my best in that regard. But I think the Senator will appreciate, when he sees the figures, how many people are involved in our problems. Washington, tragically, has 42,000 unemployed in this category. Between New York and California, we have 320,000 in this category. When you take the whole country, it is approximately 800,000, and the number of people being helped is about 200,000.

So we have a perfect right to protest. The Senator is correct when he says that the legislatures have to meet, and so forth; but not a crumb of comfort is being given to us in any way, not even any assurance that anything in particular is going to be done.

I am not talking about Senator LONG—he is completely in good faith in this matter—or Senator BENNETT. But in the other body we get no shred of comfort whatever. Procedurally, they cannot do it. So what? There are many ways to do it, if they want to do it. But there is no assurance of any kind about anything, and I do not think that is fair.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, in view of the Senator's statement, and in the effort to be helpful to him in this matter, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report be laid aside temporarily.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CLINTON P. ANDERSON OF NEW MEXICO ON HIS RETIREMENT

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, as this session comes to a close, I want to pay tribute to CLINTON ANDERSON, one of our most distinguished and valued Members. CLINTON is retiring at the end of this session, after a distinguished career in public life which spans almost four decades. His career is extraordinary because he has served at the highest levels in both the executive and legislative branches of this great democracy.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1940 and served until he was appointed by President Truman as Secretary of Agriculture. He left that post in 1948 when he ran successfully for the Senate, where he has been a strong and effective Member for more than two decades—and if this was not enough, he was also a successful businessman.

During his outstanding career he has been a man of broad scope and vision—a man dedicated to strengthening our Nation, not only in terms of national defense, but also in making America a better place to live. He has worked in these Chambers unceasingly to provide better medical care for our people. He has worked to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In 1956, as chairman of

the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, he established the panel to appraise the impact of peaceful applications of atomic energy on the American way of life, our economy, our industry and our natural resources. This panel, under the direction and guidance of CLINT ANDERSON, composed of leading citizens of the country from industry and labor, laid the basis for developing the U.S. civilian nuclear power program.

As chairman of the Joint Committee in the 84th and 86th Congress, CLINTON ANDERSON worked effectively to bring a new source of energy to America and the world. He was the coauthor of the Price-Anderson indemnity legislation, which provides for governmental assumption of liability over and above private insurance coverage for reactor hazards. He strongly urged Congress to develop a legislative program for the expansion and acceleration of atomic energy to assure the U.S. leadership in this developing field.

In strengthening our national defense he led the fight to support a Navy captain who had an idea that the United States could be the first to develop nuclear-powered submarines, and with the backing of the Joint Committee, that captain, now known worldwide—Admiral Rickover—succeeded.

CLINTON ANDERSON felt very strongly that the principal role of the Joint Committee was to serve as a "watchdog" over the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies of the Executive Department responsible for atomic matters. It was his leadership, particularly in the early days of the civilian atom, that he developed the basis for the peaceful atomic energy program that we have today.

CLINT went on to be chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and again he used his great abilities to insure that the United States was first in putting men on the moon.

In his long and distinguished career he has had many accomplishments and many blessings. Without question the most important has been his wonderful family—his wife Henrietta, his two children, and his grandchildren. In his career he has been successful because he is a man of great ability, strong will, and a sense of vision. It is this sense of vision that we will miss so much. The vision that saw the need for an atomic energy program to provide energy for the world. The vision which saw the need to keep our defense "second to none." His insight, his ability, his effectiveness throughout the years has always moved America forward. It is a rare tribute to him that he has been honored in his own time by having a nuclear facility dedicated to his name at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. We will all miss his leadership and we will always remember his accomplishments. We are all sorry to see him go, but it is by his choice. And we wish him many years of good health.

PARTICIPATION OF INDIANS IN FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, with adjournment imminent, it appears that it

is now impossible for the Congress to complete action on legislation authorizing a program for loans and grants to assist Indians in establishing Indian-owned businesses, as requested by the President in his July 8, 1970 message on Indian matters.

There was a glimmer of hope when the House of Representatives passed H.R. 8063 on October 13, 1972. However, that hope has waned as adjournment draws near.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on companion legislation, S. 2036 and S. 2237, on August 1, 1972. This legislation was scheduled for executive consideration on August 9, on September 6, and again on September 28, 1972. Unfortunately, the committee was unable to consider it.

The House combined the elements of the two measures and reported them as a single bill, H.R. 8063. This was acceptable to the administration. I might say, Mr. President, that it is my understanding that the administration considers Indian financing legislation as a very high priority item in providing help to Indians.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter, dated October 17, 1972, from Assistant Secretary Loesch to Senator ALLOTT be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., October 17, 1972.

HON. GORDON ALLOTT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ALLOTT: Mr. Forrest Gerard of the Committee Staff requested that we provide our views on H.R. 8063, the "Indian Financing Act of 1972", as passed by the House of Representatives on October 13, 1972.

H.R. 8063 as passed by the House incorporates the substance of two Administration proposals, S. 2036, a bill "To provide for financing and economic development of Indians and Indian organizations, and for other purposes", and S. 2237, a bill "To establish within the Department of the Interior the Indian Business Development Program to stimulate Indian entrepreneurship and employment, and for other purposes."

The differences between H.R. 8036 and the Administration's proposals are relatively minor. We believe the House inadvertently omitted a requirement we had proposed to the grant program (S. 2237) that enterprises receiving grants be "on or near the reservation". Since the program is discretionary, we would administer it in accordance with our recommendation so that its benefits accrue to reservation Indians.

This bill would materially assist our efforts to promote the economic development of Indians and Indian organizations. We, therefore, urge its speedy enactment.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this letter from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

HARRISON LOESCH,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, it is my sincere hope that the committee will be able to act on this important legislation at an early date, so that Indians across the Nation can participate in and

become a part of our great free enterprise system.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and at 5:46 p.m. the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 6:22 p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1972—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on S. 3939, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3939) to authorize appropriations for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of today.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this matter is being called up at this time because the leadership has been informed it has been cleared on all sides, and this is the result of lengthy meetings between House and Senate conferees.

I ask unanimous consent that there be a time limitation of 10 minutes on the pending conference report, the time to be equally divided between the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. COOPER) and the distinguished manager of the bill (Mr. RANDOLPH).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PACKWOOD. I object.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I withdraw the request.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, again, with the understanding that it is agreeable to all sides as far as the leadership is concerned, I ask unanimous consent that there be a time limitation of 10 minutes to be equally divided between the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. COOPER) and the manager of the bill, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Who yields time?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes. Let us have order in the Chamber, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, for approximately 40 hours the House and Senate conferees on S. 3939 have been working to bring the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972 to our respective bodies for final passage. Late this afternoon the conferees agreed upon a measure. Eleven of the 12 Senate conferees gave approval to the conference report and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE) abstained from voting. There was complete agreement of all conferees of the House. This is not to say that any conferees were satisfied 100 percent with the outcome of the conference. We recognize the importance of this legislation and we recognize the complexity of this measure. It is the composite thinking of men of understanding and purpose who were attempting to bring to fruition legislation that can be signed into law by the President to continue the highway program. We have also given dimension to other forms of transportation which have not only the approval of the American people but also the demand of the American people that we meet some of the unmet needs that have accumulated.

Mr. President, this bill will enable the Federal-aid highway program to continue without interruption. Authorizations for the interstate, primary, secondary, and urban highway systems are extended for 1 year. The 1-year authorization is a departure from our traditional practice. It was agreed on after extensive discussion to assure that the Senate and House of Representatives would address themselves to the highway program early next year. It is the desire of the conferees to consider highway matters in 1973 so that both Houses of the Congress can review several provisions of the Senate and House bills that were of great controversy in the conference. Operating under the time constraints of a Congress preparing to adjourn for the year, we were unable to agree on these items, and we were unable to give them the deliberation needed to reach an accord.

The conference report is, however, more than just a simple extension of the existing highway program. Provisions of the two bills that were identical or substantially alike were included, as were

those on which there was no disagreement. The result is a bill that makes important improvements in our highway and mass transit programs.

Authorizations for primary, secondary, and urban highways are substantially increased, reflecting the recognition by both Houses of the urgent need to accelerate the development and rebuilding of these vital traffic arteries. The highway safety program is modified to make it more effective in reducing the deaths and injuries on our roads, and increased funding is authorized. The bill continues and refines the highway beautification program designed to remove blight from our roadsides.

A major feature of this bill is the inclusion of greatly expanded authorizations for urban mass transit construction grants and for operating subsidies badly needed by many of our country's financially pressed transportation systems. These authorizations are from general fund appropriations and were adopted virtually as they passed the Senate.

One of the principal items of controversy on which we could not agree was the concept of funding any type of urban public transportation activities through the Highway Trust Fund. This concept was embodied in the Cooper-Muskie amendment adopted by the Senate which would have given urban areas the choice of using urban highway funds for either highways or public transportation. Such an approach was totally unacceptable to the House conferees. At the same time, Senate conferees were opposed to the inclusion of a House provision to create a new highway system known as the priority primary system, a 10,000-mile network of express roads which we had not considered and on which we had no information.

These were the major items on which the conferees could not concur, and they are sure to be among those which will receive searching inquiry during the first session of the 93d Congress.

Mr. President, this conference was a difficult one, but it was carried out by men dedicated to the improvement of transportation of all types. It was carried out by men who are aware of their responsibilities and are determined to meet them. It appeared last Saturday that we would fail to produce a bill. But after considering the situation and recognizing that the highway program could not be allowed to come to a halt, I reconvened the conference this morning. I am glad to report that on this occasion we succeeded.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for two questions? I know time is limited, and I shall not be long. But on two issues that concern me, we might clarify the record. One is with respect to the Cooper-Muskie amendment. We were unable to persuade the House conferees to accept the Senate provision.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. MUSKIE. We undertook, therefore, to extend the ABCD system just 1 year so that we could have another crack at this provision next year.

The House was adamant on two mat-

ters for much of the conference. Finally, today, we were able to get the House to agree to the 1-year extension, which gives us a crack at this issue next year. Is that correct?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MUSKIE. The next question is this: With respect to the priority primary system the language of the conference report, I think, indicates that it is the intent of the conferees to establish this system. From my point of view, what is indicated is not an authorization of this system, but simply an intent that the Congress take it under consideration next year, and that the system cannot be established without action by the Congress. Is that correct?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct: a study, then action.

Mr. MUSKIE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. NELSON. The Senate-passed bill, S. 3939, the Federal Highway Act of 1972, had language which included section 112, which would change the first qualifying deadline for interstate finance programming from July 1, 1973, to July 1, 1974. There is a particular problem in the State of Wisconsin about meeting the qualifying date of July 1, 1973, and section 112 extended the deadline to July 1, 1974, and I assume it may apply to other places in the United States.

Under the conference agreement, that section was dropped. The act is extended for 1 year.

My question is, Would it be the intention of the chairman of the committee to address itself to that particular question of extending that deadline for qualifying to July 1, 1974, as the distinguished chairman of the committee had it in the bill as it passed the Senate?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct. On the 10th of October I received a letter from the Senator from Wisconsin in reference to this matter. As the Senator has indicated, it was in the Senate bill. It has been dropped in conference. I pledge to the Senator from Wisconsin and others who may be interested that early next year this matter will be addressed by the Senate Committee on Public Works. I feel there will be no difficulty in taking care of the Senator's State and other States.

Mr. NELSON. I appreciate that statement, because I-57 involves a particular problem in Milwaukee, which I discussed in the letter which I sent to the Senator from West Virginia as chairman. There is no way they can give the proper statutory assurances, under the law of Wisconsin, prior to July 1, 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my letter to the chairman of the committee (Mr. RANDOLPH) be printed at this stage in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, D.C., October 10, 1972.

Hon. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
Chairman, Public Works Committee, U.S.
Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Senate passed S. 3939, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972 on September 19, 1972, by a vote of 77-0, language was included in Sec. 112 of the bill which would change the first qualifying deadline for Interstate finance programming from the present July 1, 1973 to July 1, 1974 for those projects authorized under the last 1,500 mile addition to the Interstate program. This change in deadline directly applies to a unique situation in the State of Wisconsin and was added in the Public Works Committee at my request.

Our particular problem in Wisconsin has to do with the Milwaukee end of the I-57 project. At this time no one is in any position to make a firm finding about that segment of the I-57 project south of the Saukville Interchange. There are many pros and cons as to desirability of locating it over the route of the proposed Stadium Freeway north. The major considerations in favor of this are the possibility of security 90% financing for developing a high level highway which will serve the ingress and egress of the Milwaukee area from the northwest, and contribute toward closing the freeway gap on Fond du Lac Avenue (U.S. 41) as well as serving as the southern leg of I-57.

However, the ability of the State, as well as the City and County of Milwaukee, to make a positive finding and demonstrate clear intent and capability by next July 1, 1973 is impossible. This is due to a July 28, 1972 agreement between the Governor of Wisconsin, the Executive of Milwaukee County and the Mayor of Milwaukee which conditions this project as well as some others on a show of substantial progress in offsetting the housing deficit in Milwaukee resulting from past construction of all kinds.

To meet this housing requirement and thus proceed to a firm decision on the intent to construct this segment of I-57, the State of Wisconsin has passed legislation authorizing the establishment of the Wisconsin Housing Authority. Because of a possible conflict with the State Constitution, however, this legislation faces a court test before the WHA will be in business. Regardless of the outcome of the court test of the constitutionality of the WHA legislation, this delay will prevent the State of Wisconsin from making any positive finding and demonstrating to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation by July 1, 1973 a clear intent and capability to construct the final segment of I-57.

The Secretary of the Department of Transportation of the State of Wisconsin has stated that another year is vitally necessary for the State to be able to meet the first deadline required by law. The final sentence of Sec. 112 of the Senate passed version of S. 3939 would accomplish this purpose and extend the first deadline to July 1, 1974. This provision was not included in S. 3939 when the House passed their version of this legislation on October 6, 1972. It is my hope that this explanation of the unique situation in Wisconsin which is directly affected by this provision in the Senate bill will merit the attention of the conferees on the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972 and will be retained in the Conference Report on this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

GAYLORD NELSON, U.S. Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. COOPER) has 5 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I agree with the statements made by the Sena-

tor from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH). The House conferees would not agree to the Cooper-Muskie provision. We fought against the establishment of a 10,000-mile "priority primary" system. No hearings were held on that in either House. The established minimum cost was \$10 billion. We do not believe that should be done when the Interstate System is only 81 percent complete, and also it is not proper to add such a burden on the highway trust fund without proper consideration.

I agree with what the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH) stated in response to the question by the Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE). The Secretary will report by June 30, after consultation with the States, his views on this system, and then Congress would have the opportunity, if it wanted, to consider and adopt them.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. If the Senator will permit me, I was a conferee. I am concerned about this bill. I am deeply concerned about any headlong commitments to thousands of miles and billions of dollars of additional Interstate Highway building. I am concerned about environmental matters. I am very unhappy about the fact that there are no moneys for mass transit. Both I am especially concerned about the point raised by the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Maine, and I would like to ask a few questions:

Does the conference report authorize funding for the so-called 10,000-mile priority primary system?

Mr. COOPER. No.

Mr. PROXMIRE. What are the cost estimates for that system?

Mr. COOPER. Department of Transportation Secretary Volpe wrote me that their estimate would be \$10 billion at a minimum.

Mr. PROXMIRE. \$10 billion?

Mr. COOPER. \$10 billion.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Are we committed by the conference report to going ahead on this system?

Mr. COOPER. No.

Mr. PROXMIRE. One more question, finally: Is the Secretary required by the conference report to draw up detailed plans for the 10,000-mile system, or is he merely required to report to Congress on the need for and feasibility of such a system, together with cost estimates for such a system?

Mr. COOPER. The latter; not detailed plans for such a system. As I just said, he must submit a report on the matter, as suggested in the second clause of the question, by June 30. Then any action thereafter would have to be taken by Congress.

Mr. PROXMIRE. May I ask the Senator from West Virginia if he agrees with that response?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I agree fully with the Senator from Kentucky. We had very much in mind the concerns expressed by the Senator from Wisconsin. We are glad to answer the questions in the report.

Mr. COOPER. There is an unfortunate word in that bill, but that does not con-

trol it, because this must come back to Congress.

I would like to say the significant issue in the conference report is this: Prior to this year there was a biennial authorization; Congress authorized the Federal-aid highway programs every 2 years. Our amendment, which has been accepted, provides for a 1-year authorization. It is understood that it will be for 1 year. Every highway program will stop after that 1 year unless Congress enacts legislation. This gives the Senate and the House the opportunity to hold hearings, receive testimony, consider these issues, and to vote again. There is a necessity for voting again on all those questions.

I wish we had more time to thoroughly debate all these matters, but this, in my view, is the most significant point. It protects the Congress. It protects the viewpoint that the Senator and I have had over environmental questions, beautification, and all the rest.

Mr. PROXMIRE. May I say to the Senator from Kentucky that if it were not for the extension of 1 year, I would be vigorously opposed to the conference report and would do my best to stop it. However, under the circumstances, this being a 1-year extension, I will not oppose it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the conference report has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, permit me to congratulate the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works and all the conferees for the magnificent job they have done in advancing the national interests and working out one of the most difficult problems this Congress had to confront in trying to solve the needs of the urban areas as well as the sparsely populated areas, and all the States of the Nation, each one of which wanted to have its particular problems considered.

May I especially extend to the Senator my gratitude for the fact that the conference report and the bill as finally developed permits the State of Louisiana to do what we think we need to do, and that is to meet our most immediate, pressing needs and erect a modern road, with the understanding that as funds become available under the primary system, our share can be used to help amortize the road we built. That was a provision I introduced earlier. The chairman was most thoughtful in considering that problem. I have no doubt that, without his sympathetic consideration, the probabilities are that it could not have prevailed.

The Senator from Louisiana, and I am sure he speaks for all Senators, congratulates the Senator for his work on that matter as well as all other matters in the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank my col-

league, and I simply say that this was the work of the conference.

NOISE CONTROL ACT OF 1972

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I ask that the pending business be temporarily laid aside so that I may ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 11021.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11021) to control the emission of noise detrimental to the human environment, and for other purposes, which was in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Noise Control Act of 1972".

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds—

(1) that inadequately controlled noise presents a growing danger to the health and welfare of the Nation's population, particularly in urban areas;

(2) that the major sources of noise include transportation vehicles and equipment, machinery, appliances, and other products in commerce; and

(3) that, while primary responsibility for control of noise rests with State and local governments, Federal action is essential to deal with major noise sources in commerce control of which require national uniformity of treatment.

(b) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health or welfare. To that end, it is the purpose of this Act to establish a means for effective coordination of Federal research and activities in noise control, to authorize the establishment of Federal noise emission standards for products distributed in commerce, and to provide information to the public respecting the noise emission and noise reduction characteristics of such products.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) The term "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, or association, and (except as provided in sections 11(e) and 12(a)) includes any officer, employee, department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, a State, or any political subdivision of a State.

(3) The term "product" means any manufactured article or goods or component thereof; except that such term does not include—

(A) any aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or appliance, as such terms are defined in section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; or

(B) (i) any military weapons or equipment which are designed for combat use; (ii) any rockets or equipment which are designed for research, experimental, or developmental work to be performed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; or (iii) to the extent provided by regulations of the Administrator, any other machinery or equipment designed for use in experimental work done by or for the Federal Government.

(4) The term "ultimate purchaser" means the first person who in good faith purchases a product for purposes other than resale.

(5) The term "new product" means (A) a product the equitable or legal title of

which has never been transferred to an ultimate purchaser, or (B) a product which is imported or offered for importation into the United States and which is manufactured after the effective date of a regulation under section 6 or section 8 which would have been applicable to such product had it been manufactured in the United States.

(6) The term "manufacturer" means any person engaged in the manufacturing or assembling of new products, or the importing of new products for resale, or who acts for, and is controlled by, any such person in connection with the distribution of such products.

(7) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, or transportation—

(A) between a place in a State and any place outside thereof, or

(B) which affects trade, traffic, commerce, or transportation described in subparagraph (A).

(8) The term "distribute in commerce" means sell in, offer for sale in, or introduce or deliver for introduction into, commerce.

(9) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(10) The term "Federal agency" means an executive agency (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) and includes the United States Service.

(11) The term "environmental noise" means the intensity, duration, and the character of sounds from all sources.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 4. (a) The Congress authorizes and directs that Federal agencies shall, to the fullest extent consistent with their authority under Federal laws administered by them, carry out the programs within their control in such a manner as to further the policy declared in section 2(b).

(b) Each department agency, or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government—

(1) having jurisdiction over any property or facility, or

(2) engaged in any activity resulting, or which may result, in the emission of noise, shall comply with Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements respecting control and abatement of environmental noise to the same extent that any person is subject to such requirements. The President may exempt any single activity or facility, including noise emission sources or classes thereof, of any department, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch from compliance with any such requirement if he determines it to be in the paramount interest of the United States to do so; except that no exemption, other than for those products referred to in section 3(3)(B) of this Act, may be granted from the requirements of sections 6, 17, and 18 of this Act. No such exemption shall be granted due to lack of appropriation unless the President shall have specifically requested such appropriation as a part of the budgetary process and the Congress shall have failed to make available such requested appropriation. Any exemption shall be for a period not in excess of one year, but additional exemptions may be granted for periods of not to exceed one year upon the President's making a new determination. The President shall report each January to the Congress all exemptions from the requirements of this section granted during the preceding calendar year, together with his reason for granting such exemption.

(c) (1) The Administrator shall coordinate the programs of all Federal agencies relating to noise research and noise control. Each Federal agency shall, upon request, furnish

to the Administrator such information as he may reasonably require to determine the nature, scope, and results of the noise-research and noise-control programs of the agency.

(2) Each Federal agency shall consult with the Administrator in prescribing standards or regulations respecting noise. If at any time the Administrator has reason to believe that a standard or regulation, or any proposed standard or regulation, of any Federal agency respecting noise does not protect the public health and welfare to the extent he believes to be required and feasible, he may request such agency to review and report to him on the advisability of revising such standard or regulation to provide such protection. Any such request may be published in the Federal Register and shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the information on which it is based. Such agency shall complete the requested review and report to the Administrator within such time as the Administrator specifies in the request, but such time specified may not be less than ninety days from the date the request was made. The report shall be published in the Federal Register and shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the agency respecting the revision of its standard or regulation. With respect to the Federal Aviation Administration, section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (as amended by section 7 of this Act) shall apply in lieu of this paragraph.

(3) On the basis of regular consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, the Administrator shall compile and publish, from time to time, a report on the status and progress of Federal activities relating to noise research and noise control. This report shall describe the noise-control programs of each Federal agency and assess the contributions of those programs to the Federal Government's overall efforts to control noise.

IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR NOISE SOURCES; NOISE CRITERIA AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 5. (a) (1) The Administrator shall, after consultation with appropriate Federal agencies and within nine months of the date of the enactment of this Act, develop and publish criteria with respect to noise. Such criteria shall reflect the scientific knowledge most useful in indicating the kind and extent of all identifiable effects on the public health or welfare which may be expected from differing quantities and qualities of noise.

(2) The Administrator shall, after consultation with appropriate Federal agencies and within twelve months of the date of the enactment of this Act, publish information on the levels of environmental noise the attainment and maintenance of which in defined areas under various conditions are requisite to protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety.

(b) The Administrator shall, after consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, compile and publish a report or series of reports (1) identifying products (or classes of products) which in his judgment are major sources of noise, and (2) giving information on techniques for control of noise from such products, including available data on the technology, costs, and alternative methods of noise control. The first such report shall be published not later than eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) The Administrator shall from time to time review and, as appropriate, revise or supplement any criteria or reports, published under this section.

(d) Any report (or revision thereof) under subsection (b) (1) identifying major noise sources shall be published in the Federal Register. The publication or revision under this section of any criteria or information on control techniques shall be an-

nounced in the Federal Register, and copies shall be made available to the general public.

NOISE EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PRODUCTS
DISTRIBUTED IN COMMERCE

SEC. 6. (a) (1) The Administrator shall publish proposed regulations, meeting the requirements of subsection (c), for each product—

(A) which is identified (or is part of a class identified) in any report published under section 5(b)(1) as a major source of noise,

(B) for which, in his judgment, noise emission standards are feasible, and

(C) which falls in one of the following categories:

(i) Construction equipment.

(ii) Transportation equipment including recreational vehicles and related equipment).

(iii) Any motor or engine (including any equipment of which an engine or motor is an integral part).

(iv) Electrical or electronic equipment.

(2) (A) Initial proposed regulations under paragraph (1) shall be published not later than eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall apply to any product described in paragraph (1) which is identified (or is a part of a class identified) as a major source of noise in any report published under section 5(b)(1) on or before the date of publication of such initial proposed regulations.

(B) In the case of any product described in paragraph (1) which is identified (or is part of a class identified) as a major source of noise in a report published under section 5(b)(1) after publication of the initial proposed regulations under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, regulations under paragraph (1) for such product shall be proposed and published by the Administrator not later than eighteen months after such report is published.

(3) After proposed regulations respecting a product have been published under paragraph (2), the Administrator shall, unless in his judgment noise emission standards are not feasible for such product, prescribe regulations, meeting the requirements of subsection (c), for such product—

(A) not earlier than six months after publication of such proposed regulations, and

(B) not later than—

(i) twenty-four months after the date of enactment of this Act, in the case of a product subject to proposed regulations published under paragraph (2) (A), or

(ii) in the case of any other product, twenty-four months after the publication of the report under section 5(b)(1) identifying it (or a class of products of which it is a part) as a major source of noise.

(b) The Administrator may publish proposed regulations, meeting the requirements of subsection (c), for any product for which he is not required by subsection (a) to prescribe regulations but for which, in his judgment, noise emission standards are feasible and are requisite to protect the public health and welfare. Not earlier than six months after the date of publication of such proposed regulations respecting such product, he may prescribe regulations, meeting the requirements of subsection (c), for such product.

(c) (1) Any regulation prescribed under subsection (a) or (b) of this section (and any revision thereof) respecting a product shall include a noise emission standard which shall set limits on noise emissions from such product and shall be a standard which in the Administrator's judgment, based on criteria published under section 5, is requisite to protect the public health and welfare, taking into account the magnitude and conditions of use of such product (alone or in combination with other noise sources), the degree of noise reduction achievable through the

application of the best available technology, and the cost of compliance. In establishing such a standard for any product, the Administrator shall give appropriate consideration to standards under other laws designed to safeguard the health and welfare of persons, including any standards under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, the Clean Air Act, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Any such noise emission standards shall be a performance standard. In addition, any regulation under subsection (a) or (b) (and any revision thereof) may contain testing procedures necessary to assure compliance with the emission standard in such regulation, and may contain provisions respecting instructions of the manufacturer for the maintenance, use, or repair of the product.

(2) After publication of any proposed regulations under this section, the Administrator shall allow interested persons an opportunity to participate in rulemaking in accordance with the first sentence of section 553(c) of title 5, United States Code.

(3) The Administrator may revise any regulation prescribed by him under this section by (A) publication of proposed revised regulations, and (B) the promulgation, not earlier than six months after the date of such publication, of regulations making the revision; except that a revision which makes only technical or clerical corrections in a regulation under this section may be promulgated earlier than six months after such date if the Administrator finds that such earlier promulgation is in the public interest.

(d) (1) On and after the effective date of any regulation prescribed under subsection (a) or (b) of this section, the manufacturer of each new product to which such regulation applies shall warrant to the ultimate purchaser and each subsequent purchaser that such product is designed, built, and equipped so as to conform at the time of sale with such regulation.

(2) Any cost obligation of any dealer incurred as a result of any requirement imposed by paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be borne by the manufacturer. The transfer of any such cost obligation from a manufacturer to any dealer through franchise or other agreement is prohibited.

(3) If a manufacturer includes in any advertisement a statement respecting the cost or value of noise emission control devices or systems, such manufacturer shall set forth in such statement the cost or value attributed to such devices or systems by the Secretary of Labor (through the Bureau of Labor Statistics). The Secretary of Labor, and his representatives, shall have the same access for this purpose to the books, documents, papers, and records of a manufacturer as the Comptroller General has to those of a recipient of assistance for purposes of section 311 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) (1) No State or political subdivision thereof may adopt or enforce—

(A) with respect to any new product for which a regulation has been prescribed by the Administrator under this section, any law or regulation which sets a limit on noise emissions from such new product and which is not identical to such regulation of the Administrator; or

(B) with respect to any component incorporated into such new product by the manufacturer of such product, any law or regulation setting a limit on noise emissions from such component when so incorporated.

(2) Subject to sections 17 and 18, nothing in this section precludes or denies the right of any State or political subdivision thereof to establish and enforce controls on environmental noise (or one or more sources thereof) through the licensing regulation, or restriction of the use, operation, or movement of any product or combination of products.

AIRCRAFT NOISE STANDARDS

SEC. 7. (a) The Administrator, after consultation with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and interested persons, shall conduct a study of the (1) adequacy of Federal Aviation Administration flight and operational noise controls; (2) adequacy of noise emission standards on new and existing aircraft, together with recommendations on the retrofitting and phaseout of existing aircraft; (3) implications of identifying and achieving levels of cumulative noise exposure around airports; and (4) additional measures available to airport operators and local governments to control aircraft noise. He shall report on such study to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce and Public Works of the Senate within nine months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1431) is amended to read as follows:

"CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF AIRCRAFT NOISE
AND SONIC BOOM

"SEC. 611. (a) For purposes of this section: "(1) The term 'FAA' means Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

"(2) The term 'EPA' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"(b) (1) In order to afford present and future relief and protection to the public health and welfare from aircraft noise and sonic boom, the FAA, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation and with EPA, shall prescribe and amend standards for the measurement of aircraft noise and sonic boom and shall prescribe and amend such regulations as the FAA may find necessary to provide for the control and abatement of aircraft noise and sonic boom, including the application of such standards and regulations in the issuance, amendment, modification, suspension, or revocation of any certificate authorized by this title. No exemption with respect to any standard or regulation under this section may be granted under any provision of this Act unless the FAA shall have consulted with EPA before such exemption is granted, except that if the FAA determines that safety in air commerce or air transportation requires that such an exemption be granted before EPA can be consulted, the FAA shall consult with EPA as soon as practicable after the exemption is granted.

"(2) The FAA shall not issue an original type certificate under section 603(a) of this Act for any aircraft for which substantial noise abatement can be achieved by prescribing standards and regulations in accordance with this section, unless he shall have prescribed standards and regulations in accordance with this section which apply to such aircraft and which protect the public from aircraft noise and sonic boom, consistent with the considerations listed in subsection (d).

"(c) (1) Not earlier than the date of submission of the report required by section 7 (a) of the Noise Control Act of 1972, EPA shall submit to the FAA proposed regulations to provide such control and abatement of aircraft noise and sonic boom (including control and abatement through the exercise of any of the FAA's regulatory authority over air commerce or transportation or over aircraft or airport operations) as EPA determines is necessary to protect the public health and welfare. The FAA shall consider such proposed regulations submitted by EPA under this paragraph and shall, within thirty days of the date of its submission to the FAA, which publish the proposed regulations in a notice of proposed rulemaking. Within sixty days after such publication, the FAA shall commence a hearing at which interested persons shall be afforded an opportunity for oral (as well as written) pres-

entations of data, views, and arguments. Within a reasonable time after the conclusion of such hearing and after consultation with EPA, the FAA shall—

"(A) in accordance with subsection (b), prescribe regulations (1) substantially as they were submitted by EPA, or (11) which are a modification of the proposed regulations submitted by EPA, or

"(B) publish in the Federal Register a notice that it is not prescribing any regulation in response to EPA's submission of proposed regulations, together with a detailed explanation providing reasons for the decision not to prescribe such regulations.

"(2) If EPA has reason to believe that the FAA's action with respect to a regulation proposed by EPA under paragraph (1) (A) (11) or (1) (B) of this subsection does not protect the public health and welfare from aircraft noise or sonic boom, consistent with the considerations listed in subsection (d) of this section, EPA shall consult with the FAA and may request the FAA to review, and report to EPA on, the advisability of prescribing the regulation originally proposed by EPA. Any such request shall be published in the Federal Register and shall include a detailed statement of the information on which it is based. The FAA shall complete the review requested and shall report to EPA within such time as EPA specifies in the request, but such time specified may not be less than ninety days from the date the request was made. The FAA's report shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the FAA's findings and the reasons for the FAA's conclusions; shall identify any statement filed pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 with respect to such action of the FAA under paragraph (1) of this subsection; and shall specify whether (and where) such statements are available for public inspection. The FAA's report shall be published in the Federal Register, except in a case in which EPA's request proposed specific action to be taken by the FAA, and the FAA's report indicates such action will be taken.

"(3) If, in the case of a matter described in paragraph (2) of this subsection with respect to which no statement is required to be filed under such section 102(2)(C), the report of the FAA indicates that the proposed regulation originally submitted by EPA should not be made, then EPA may request the FAA to file a supplemental report, which shall be published in the Federal Register within such a period as EPA may specify (but such time specified shall not be less than ninety days from the date the request was made), and which shall contain a comparison of (A) the environmental effects (including those which cannot be avoided) of the action actually taken by the FAA in response to EPA's proposed regulations, and (B) EPA's proposed regulations.

"(d) In prescribing and amending standards and regulations under this section, the FAA shall—

"(1) consider relevant available data relating to aircraft noise and sonic boom, including the results of research, development, testing, and evaluation activities conducted pursuant to this Act and the Department of Transportation Act;

"(2) consult with such Federal, State, and interstate agencies as he deems appropriate;

"(3) consider whether any proposed standard or regulation is consistent with the highest degree of safety in air commerce or air transportation in the public interest;

"(4) consider whether any proposed standard or regulation is economically reasonable, technologically practicable, and appropriate for the particular type of aircraft, aircraft engine, appliance, or certificate to which it will apply; and

"(5) consider the extent to which such standard or regulation will contribute to carrying out the purposes of this section.

"(e) In any action to amend, modify, suspend, or revoke a certificate in which violation of aircraft noise or sonic boom standards or regulations is at issue, the certificate holder shall have the same notice and appeal rights as are contained in section 609, and in any appeal to the National Transportation Safety Board, the Board may amend, modify, or reverse the order of the FAA if it finds that control or abatement of aircraft noise or sonic boom and the public health and welfare do not require the affirmation of such order, or that such order is not consistent with safety in air commerce or air transportation."

(c) All—

(1) standards, rules, and regulations prescribed under section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and

(2) exemptions, granted under any provision of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, with respect to such standards, rules, and regulations,

which are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or repealed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration in the exercise of any authority vested in him, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

LABELING

SEC. 8. (a) The Administrator shall by regulation designate any product (or class thereof)—

(1) which emits noise capable of adversely affecting the public health or welfare; or

(2) which is sold wholly or in part on the basis of its effectiveness in reducing noise

(b) For each product (or class thereof) designated under subsection (a) the Administrator shall by regulation require that notice be given to the prospective user of the level of the noise the product emits, or of its effectiveness in reducing noise, as the case may be. Such regulations shall specify (1) whether such notice shall be affixed to the product or to the outside of its container, or to both, at the time of its sale to the ultimate purchaser or whether such notice shall be given to the prospective user in some other manner, (2) the form of the notice, and (3) the methods and units of measurement to be used. Sections 6(c) (2) shall apply to the prescribing of any regulation under this section.

(c) This section does not prevent any State or political subdivision thereof from regulating product labeling or information respecting products in any way not in conflict with regulations prescribed by the Administrator under this section.

IMPORTS

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, in consultation with the Administrator, issue regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act with respect to new products imported or offered for importation.

PROHIBITED ACTS

SEC. 10. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), the following acts or the causing thereof are prohibited:

(1) In the case of a manufacturer, to distribute in commerce any new product manufactured after the effective date of a regulation prescribed under section 6 which is applicable to such product, except in conformity with such regulation.

(2) (A) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair, or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any product in compliance with regulations under section 6, prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use, or (B) the use of a product after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

(3) In the case of a manufacturer, to distribute in commerce any new product manufactured after the effective date of a regulation prescribed under section 8(b) (requiring information respecting noise) which is applicable to such product, except in conformity with such regulation.

(4) The removal by any person of any notice affixed to a product or container pursuant to regulations prescribed under section 8(b), prior to sale of the product to the ultimate purchaser.

(5) The importation into the United States by any person of any new product in violation of a regulation prescribed under section 9 which is applicable to such product.

(6) The failure or refusal by any person to comply with any requirement of section 11(d) or 13(a) or regulations prescribed under section 13(a), 17, or 18.

(b) (1) For the purpose of research, investigations, studies, demonstrations, or training, or for reasons of national security, the Administrator may exempt for a specified period of time any product, or class thereof, from paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (5) of subsection (a), upon such terms and conditions as he may find necessary to protect the public health or welfare.

(2) Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any product which is manufactured solely for use outside any State and which (and the container of which) is labeled or otherwise marked to show that it is manufactured solely for use outside any State; except that such paragraphs shall apply to such product if it is in fact distributed in commerce for use in any State.

SEC. 11. (a) Any person who willfully or knowingly violates paragraph (1), (3), (5), or (6) of subsection (a) of section 10 of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both. If the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this subsection, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

(b) For the purpose of this section, each day of violation of any paragraph of section 10(a) shall constitute a separate violation of that section.

(c) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of actions brought by and in the name of the United States to restrain any violations of section 10(a) of this Act.

(d) (1) Whenever any person is in violation of section 10(a) of this Act, the Administrator may issue an order specifying such relief as he determines is necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

(2) Any order under this subsection shall be issued only after notice and opportunity for a hearing in accordance with section 554 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(e) The term "person", as used in this section, does not include a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States.

CITIZENS SUITS

SEC. 12. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any person (other than the United States) may commence a civil action on his own behalf—

(1) against a person (including (A) the United States, and (B) any other governmental instrumentality or agency to the extent permitted by the eleventh amendment to the Constitution) who is alleged to be in violation of any noise control requirement (as defined in subsection (e)), or

(2) against—

(A) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency where there is alleged a failure of such Administrator to perform any act or duty under this Act which is not discretionary with such Administrator, or

(B) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration where there is alleged a failure of such Administrator to perform any act or duty under section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 which is not discretionary with such Administrator. The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy, to restrain such person from violating such noise control requirement or to order such Administrator to perform such act or duty, as the case may be.

(b) No action may be commenced—

(1) under subsection (a) (1)—

(A) prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given notice of the violation (1) to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (and to the Federal Aviation Administrator in the case of a violation of a noise control requirement under such section 611) and (2) to any alleged violator of such requirement, or

(B) if an Administrator has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action to require compliance with the noise control requirement, but in any such action in a court of the United States any person may intervene as a matter of right, or (2) under subsection (a) (2) prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given notice to the defendant that he will commence such action.

Notice under this subsection shall be given in such manner as the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall prescribe by regulation.

(c) In an action under this section, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, if not a party, may intervene as a matter of right. In an action under this section respecting a noise control requirement under section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, if not a party, may also intervene as a matter of right.

(d) The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party, whenever the court determines such an award is appropriate.

(e) Nothing in this section shall restrict any right which any person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of any noise control requirement or to seek any other relief (including relief against an Administrator).

(f) For purposes of this section, the term "noise control requirement" means paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 10(a), or a standard, rule, or regulation issued under section 17 or 18 of this Act or under section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

RECORDS, REPORTS, AND INFORMATION

SEC. 13. (a) Each manufacturer of a product to which regulations under section 6 or section 8 apply shall—

(1) establish and maintain such records, make such reports, provide such information, and make such tests, as the Administrator may reasonably require to enable him to determine whether such manufacturer has acted or is acting in compliance with this Act,

(2) upon request of an officer or employee duly designated by the Administrator, permit such officer or employee at reasonable times to have access to such information and the results of such tests and to copy such records, and

(3) to the extent required by regulations of the Administrator, make products coming off the assembly line or otherwise in the hands of the manufacturer available for testing by the Administrator.

(b) (1) All information obtained by the Administrator or his representatives pur-

suant to subsection (a) of this section, which information contains or relates to a trade secret or other matter referred to in section 1905 of title 18 of the United States Code, shall be considered confidential for the purpose of that section, except that such information may be disclosed to other Federal officers or employees, in whose possession it shall remain confidential, or when relevant to the matter in controversy in any proceeding under this Act.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall authorize the withholding of information by the Administrator, or by any officers or employees under his control, from the duly authorized committees of the Congress.

(c) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this Act or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Act, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

SEC. 14. In furtherance of his responsibilities under this Act and to complement, as necessary, the noise-research programs of other Federal agencies, the Administrator is authorized to:

(1) Conduct research, and finance research by contract with any person, on the effects, measurement, and control of noise, including but not limited to—

(A) investigation of the psychological and physiological effects of noise on humans and the effects of noise on domestic animals, wildlife, and property, and determination of acceptable levels of noise on the basis of such effects;

(B) development of improved methods and standards for measurement and monitoring of noise, in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; and

(C) determination of the most effective and practicable means of controlling noise emission.

(2) Provide technical assistance to State and local governments to facilitate their development and enforcement of ambient noise standards, including but not limited to—

(A) advice on training of noise-control personnel and on selection and operation of noise-abatement equipment; and

(B) preparation of model State or local legislation for noise control.

(3) Disseminate to the public information on the effects of noise, acceptable noise levels, and techniques for noise measurement and control.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-NOISE-EMISSION PRODUCTS

SEC. 15. (a) For the purpose of this section:

(1) The term "Committee" means the Low-Noise-Emission Product Advisory Committee.

(2) The term "Federal Government" includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government of the United States, and the government of the District of Columbia.

(3) The term "low-noise-emission product" means any product which emits noise in amounts significantly below the levels specified in noise emission standards under regulations applicable under section 6 at the time of procurement to that type of product.

(4) The term "retail price" means (A) the maximum statutory price applicable to any type of product; or (B) in any case where there is no applicable maximum statutory price, the most recent procurement price paid for any type of product.

(b) (1) The Administrator shall determine which products qualify as low-noise-emission products in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The Administrator shall certify any product—

(A) for which a certification application has been filed in accordance with paragraph (5) (A) of this subsection;

(B) which is a low-noise-emission product as determined by the Administrator; and

(C) which he determines is suitable for use as a substitute for a type of product at that time in use by agencies of the Federal Government.

(3) The Administrator may establish a Low-Noise-Emission Product Advisory Committee to assist him in determining which products qualify as low-noise-emission products for purposes of this section. The Committee shall include the Administrator or his designee, a representative of the National Bureau of Standards, and representatives of such other Federal agencies and private individuals as the Administrator may deem necessary from time to time. Any member of the Committee not employed on a full-time basis by the United States may receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day such member is engaged upon work of the Committee. Each member of the Committee shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(4) Certification under this section shall be effective for a period of one year from the date of issuance.

(5) (A) Any person seeking to have a class or model of product certified under this section shall file a certification application in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Administrator.

(B) The Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of each application received.

(C) The Administrator shall make determinations for the purpose of this section in accordance with procedures prescribed by him by regulation.

(D) The Administrator shall conduct whatever investigation is necessary, including actual inspection of the product at a place designated in regulations prescribed under subparagraph (A).

(E) The Administrator shall receive and evaluate written comments and documents from interested persons in support of, or in opposition to, certification of the class or model of product under consideration.

(F) Within ninety days after the receipt of a properly filed certification application the Administrator shall determine whether such product is a low-noise-emission product for purposes of this section. If the Administrator determines that such product is a low-noise-emission product, then within one hundred and eighty days of such determination the Administrator shall reach a decision as to whether such product is a suitable substitute for any class or classes of products presently being purchased by the Federal Government for use by its agencies.

(G) Immediately upon making any determination or decision under subparagraph (F), the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register notice of such determination or decision, including reasons therefor.

(c) (1) Certified low-noise-emission products shall be acquired by purchase or lease by the Federal Government for use by the Federal Government in lieu of other products if the Administrator of General Services determines that such certified products have procurement costs which are no more than 125 per centum of the retail price of the least expensive type of product for which they are certified substitutes.

(2) Data relied upon by the Administrator in determining that a product is a certified low-noise-emission product shall be incorporated in any contract for the procurement of such product.

(d) The procuring agency shall be required to purchase available certified low-noise-emission product shall be incorporated in any contract for the procurement of such product.

(d) The procuring agency shall be required to purchase available certified low-noise-emission products which are eligible for purchase to the extent they are available before purchasing any other products for which any low-noise-emission product is a certified substitute. In making purchasing selections between competing eligible certified low-noise-emission products, the procuring agency shall give priority to any class or model which does not require extensive periodic maintenance to retain its low-noise-emission qualities or which does not involve operating costs significantly in excess of those products for which it is a certified substitute.

(e) For the purpose of procuring certified low-noise-emission products any statutory price limitations shall be waived.

(f) The Administrator shall, from time to time as he deems appropriate, test the emissions of noise from certified low-noise-emission products purchased by the Federal Government. If at any time he finds that the noise-emission levels exceed the levels on which certification under this section was based, the Administrator shall give the supplier of such product written notice of this finding, issue public notice of it, and give the supplier an opportunity to make necessary repairs, adjustments, or replacements. If no such repairs, adjustments, or replacements are made within a period to be set by the Administrator, he may order the supplier to show cause why the product involved should be eligible for recertification.

(g) There are authorized to be appropriated for paying additional amounts for products pursuant to, and for carrying out the provisions of, this section, \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and \$2,000,000 for each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

(h) The Administrator shall promulgate the procedures required to implement this section within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

JUDICIAL REVIEW; WITNESSES

Sec. 16. (a) A petition for review of action of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency in promulgating any standard or regulation under section 6, 17, or 18 of this Act or any labeling regulation under section 8 of this Act may be filed only in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and a petition for review of action of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration in promulgating any standard or regulation under section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 may be filed only in such court. Any such petition shall be filed within ninety days from the date of such promulgation, or after such date if such petition is based solely on grounds arising after such ninetieth day. Action of either Administrator with respect to which review could have been obtained under this subsection shall not be subject to judicial review in civil or criminal proceedings for enforcement.

(b) If a party seeking review under this Act applies to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence, and shows to the satisfaction of the court that the information is material and was not available at the time of the proceeding before the Administrator of such Agency or Administration (as the case may be), the court may order such additional evidence (and evidence in rebuttal thereof) to be taken before such Administrator, and to be adduced upon the hearing,

in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper. Such Administrator may modify his findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and he shall file with the court such modified or new findings, and his recommendation, if any, for the modification or setting aside of his original order, with the return of such additional evidence.

(c) With respect to relief pending review of an action by either Administrator, no stay of an agency action may be granted unless the reviewing court determines that the party seeking such stay is (1) likely to prevail on the merits in the review proceeding and (2) will suffer irreparable harm pending such proceeding.

(d) For the purpose of obtaining information to carry out this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant papers, books, and documents, and he may administer oaths. Witnesses summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. In cases of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena served upon any person under this subsection, the district court of the United States for any district in which such person is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the United States and after notice to such person, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony before the Administrator, to appear and produce papers, books, and documents before the Administrator, or both, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

RAILROAD NOISE EMISSION STANDARDS

Sec. 17. (a) (1) Within nine months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish proposed noise emission regulations for surface carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad. Such proposed regulations shall include noise emission standards setting such limits on noise emissions resulting from operation of the equipment and facilities of surface carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad which reflect the degree of noise reduction achievable through the application of the best available technology, taking into account the cost of compliance. These regulations shall be in addition to any regulations that may be proposed under section 6 of this Act.

(2) Within ninety days after the publication of such regulations as may be proposed under paragraph (1) of this subsection, and subject to the provisions of section 16 of this Act, the Administrator shall promulgate final regulations. Such regulations may be revised, from time to time, in accordance with this subsection.

(3) Any standard or regulation, or revision thereof, proposed under this subsection shall be promulgated only after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation in order to assure appropriate consideration for safety and technological availability.

(4) Any regulation or revision thereof promulgated under this subsection shall take effect after such period as the Administrator finds necessary, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to permit the development and application of the requisite technology, giving appropriate consideration to the cost of compliance within such period.

(b) The Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the Administrator, shall promulgate regulations to insure compliance with all standards promulgated by the Administrator under this section. The Secretary of Transportation shall carry out such regulations through the use of his powers and duties of enforcement and inspection au-

thorized by the Safety Appliance Acts, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Department of Transportation Act. Regulations promulgated under this section shall be subject to the provisions of sections 10, 11, 12, and 16 of this Act.

(c) (1) Subject to paragraph (2) but notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, after the effective date of a regulation under this section applicable to noise emissions resulting from the operation of any equipment or facility of a surface carrier engaged in interstate commerce by railroad, no State or political subdivision thereof may adopt or enforce any standard applicable to noise emissions resulting from the operation of the same equipment or facility of such carrier unless such standard is identical to a standard applicable to noise emissions resulting from such operation prescribed by any regulation under this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall diminish or enhance the rights of any State or political subdivision thereof to establish and enforce standards or controls on levels of environmental noise, or to control, license, regulate, or restrict the use, operation, or movement of any product if the Administrator, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, determines that such standard, control, license, regulation, or restriction is necessitated by special local conditions and is not in conflict with regulations promulgated under this section.

(d) The terms "carrier" and "railroad" as used in this section shall have the same meaning as such terms have under the first section of the Act of February 17, 1911 (45 U.S.C. 22).

MOTOR CARRIER NOISE EMISSION STANDARDS

Sec. 18. (a) (1) Within nine months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish proposed noise emission regulations for motor carriers engaged in interstate commerce. Such proposed regulations shall include noise emission standards setting such limits on noise emissions resulting from operation of motor carriers engaged in interstate commerce which reflect the degree of noise reduction achievable through the application of the best available technology, taking into account the cost of compliance. These regulations shall be in addition to any regulations that may be proposed under section 6 of this Act.

(2) Within ninety days after the publication of such regulations as may be proposed under paragraph (1) of this subsection, and subject to the provisions of section 16 of this Act, the Administrator shall promulgate final regulations. Such regulations may be revised from time to time, in accordance with this subsection.

(3) Any standard or regulation, or revision thereof, proposed under this subsection shall be promulgated only after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation in order to assure appropriate consideration for safety and technological availability.

(4) Any regulation or revision thereof promulgated under this subsection shall take effect after such period as the Administrator finds necessary, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to permit the development and application of the requisite technology, giving appropriate consideration to the cost of compliance within such period.

(b) The Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the Administrator, shall promulgate regulations to insure compliance with all standards promulgated by the Administrator under this section. The Secretary of Transportation shall carry out such regulations through the use of his powers and duties of enforcement and inspection authorized by the Interstate Commerce Act and the Department of Transportation Act. Regulations promulgated under this section shall be subject to the provisions of sections 10, 11, 12, and 16 of this Act.

(c) (1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection but notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, after the effective date of a regulation under this section applicable to noise emissions resulting from the operation of any motor carrier engaged in interstate commerce, no State or political subdivision thereof may adopt or enforce any standard applicable to the same operation of such motor carrier, unless such standard is identical to a standard applicable to noise emissions resulting from such operation prescribed by any regulation under this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall diminish or enhance the rights of any State or political subdivision thereof to establish and enforce standards or controls on levels of environmental noise, or to control, license, regulate, or restrict the use, operation, or movement of any product if the Administrator, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, determines that such standard, control, license, regulation, or restriction is necessitated by special local conditions and is not in conflict with regulations promulgated under this section.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term "motor carrier" includes a common carrier by motor vehicle, a contract carrier by motor vehicle, and a private carrier of property by motor vehicle as those terms are defined by paragraphs (14), (15), and (17) of section 203(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 303(a)).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 19. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act (other than section 15) \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974; and \$12,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TUNNEY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not want to delay this matter. This is a bill that was nearly as difficult as the one the Senator from Louisiana has, though not quite. But I want to suggest that, between the Commerce Committee and the Public Works Committee, we finally worked out a very decent bill.

Mr. TUNNEY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It took a lot of work, and I rise only to compliment the staff members on both the Commerce Committee and the Public Works Committee on helping us, in these busy days, to work out what I think is a reasonable compromise.

Mr. TUNNEY. I thank the Senator from Washington for what he has said. I think that the staffs of both committees and personal staff have done an outstanding job.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, we supervised them a little.

Mr. TUNNEY. I want to say that if it had not been for the Senator from Washington, we could never have gotten this bill through the Senate. I deeply appreciate the fact that he was willing to meet with me on many occasions to discuss the various provisions of the bill, and that we were able to work out this agreement, which I think will be satisfactory to the standing committees and also most beneficial to millions of Americans who desperately need this legislation in order to control the noise that comes from so many different products throughout the United States.

I also would like to say that I am appreciative to the chairman of the

House Commerce Committee for the work he did in these final days when it appeared that an objection on the other side would ground this bill this year. Through the diligence and the work of the House minority leader (Mr. FORB), and through the efforts of our majority leader, the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), this bill is before us at this time with about as much agreement as is possible in any legislation.

Mr. President, on February 29 of this year, the House passed and sent to the Senate the Noise Control Act of 1972. After months of hearings, negotiations and extensive investigations, the Senate on Friday of last week returned its tougher version of this legislation to the House.

Time did not permit a conference between the two bodies on the disagreements in the legislation. The House has exercised its prerogative and amended the Senate version of the bill. That legislation is before the Senate.

Mr. President, the key provisions of the legislation have been retained in modified form. Both the Senate and the House were most concerned with the problem of aircraft noise and, more specifically, with the need to protect public health and welfare in the vicinity of airports from the impact of noise from aircraft and aircraft operations. The House bill provided the Federal Aviation Administration with sole responsibility for regulation of aircraft-related noise problems. The Environmental Protection Agency, an agency established with the approval of the Congress to protect the environment, was relegated to a secondary, consultative role to the Federal Aviation Administration.

Under the Senate bill, the Environmental Protection Agency had the responsibility to propose noise emission standards for aircraft. Those standards were to reflect the degree of noise reduction from aircraft required to protect the public health and welfare. However, under the Senate bill, those standards could only be applied after determination by the Federal Aviation Administration that technology is available and application of the standards would be consistent with air safety requirements.

Under the amendment as proposed by the House, which we are now asked to approve, the Environmental Protection Agency would retain the authority to initiate a regulatory process to protect public health and welfare from aircraft noise. The EPA would be required to conclude within 9 months a study on aircraft noise problems, including the implications and means of achieving levels of cumulative noise around airports and the adequacy of existing noise emission standards and operational controls and a study of the impact of aircraft noise on public health and welfare. Subsequent to that study the Administrator would be required to take the lead on the control of aircraft noise, submitting regulations to protect public health and welfare from aircraft noise and sonic boom. Such regulations would be required to include proposed means of reducing noise in airport environments through the application of emission controls on aircraft, the regulation of flight patterns and aircraft and

airport operations, and modifications in the number, frequency, or scheduling of flights.

Within 30 days, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration would be required to publish the EPA-proposed regulations as its notice of proposed rulemaking and, within 60 days, to hold a public hearing on the EPA proposal. On the basis of that hearing and after consultation with the EPA, the FAA must publicly accept, modify, or reject the regulations contained in the EPA proposal. The FAA Administrator would be required, as the result of the hearing process and after consultation with EPA to prescribe regulations to implement the proposed or modified recommendations.

Again, I stress that those regulations would include, but would not be limited to, the imposition of curfews on noisy airports, the imposition of flight path alterations in areas where noise was a problem, the imposition of noise emission standards on new and existing aircraft—with the expectation of a retrofit schedule to abate noise emissions from existing aircraft—the imposition of controls to increase the load factor on commercial flights, or other reductions in the joint use of airports, and such other procedures as may be determined useful and necessary to protect public health and welfare.

Mr. President, the rest of this amendment is similar to portions of the aircraft provision passed by the House. But the essence of the Senate proposal has been retained, in establishing EPA as the lead agency with respect to aircraft noise and in not relying solely on controls on noise emissions from aircraft. Under the compromise both a technological response in the form of emission standards and a regulatory procedure in the form of operational and other airport noise controls must be established.

It is not the intention of the Congress that the phrase "economic reasonableness" continue to be interpreted as it has in the past under section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act. By recasting the control of aircraft noise in a new regulatory framework, Congress intends that the reasonableness of the cost of any regulation or standard be judged in relation to the purposes of this act, which is to protect public health and welfare from aircraft noise. Costs are to be judged against that goal, not for their effect on air commerce or particular air carriers.

The key element in this proposal is protection of the public health and welfare. The key element is not, as some may believe, protection of commerce. The Federal Aviation Administration's regulatory responsibility is retained in order to assure technological availability and protect safety. However the FAA, following the lead of EPA, will be required to promulgate regulations which shall assure protection of public health and welfare in airport environments even where it is not possible to achieve necessary noise reductions through the application of specific emission controls on engines and aircraft.

The amendment offered by Senator BROOKE, requiring a study by the Secretary of Transportation of means of financing the retrofitting of existing air-

craft, is deleted by the House amendment. However, the question of cost and means of financing will be a part of the study and recommendations on a retrofit program which the Environmental Protection Agency is required to conduct under section 7(a). The Congress expects that the Department of Transportation, which is conducting a study now on retrofitting of existing aircraft and means of financing such a program, will complete its study in time for the EPA to utilize the data, along with other sources, as it prepares its recommendations on retrofitting and the financing thereof.

I wish to point out that the decisions of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration in accepting, modifying, or rejecting the proposals of the Environmental Protection Agency, or in promulgating regulations or standards for the control of aircraft noise, are subject to judicial review under section 16 of the bill before us. In addition, under the citizen suit provision of this bill—section 12—any individual can bring suit against the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration for failure to perform an act or duty which is not discretionary with him. This includes the mandate to him to establish standards for the control of aircraft noise in accordance with specific standards and policies under this act. In such a case, the test of the Administrator's action is not whether the action taken is arbitrary or capricious, but whether it is consistent with the express requirements of the act, such as the protection of the public health and welfare.

Mr. President, the House amendment does not contain the provision offered by Senator Cranston which would require supersonic transports landing at U.S. airports to meet the noise emission standards which have been established for subsonic aircraft. This provision, although it was adopted by a substantial rollcall vote in the Senate, was not acceptable to the House in the negotiations which led to the passage of the House amendment.

Members of the House insisted that hearings had not been held on this matter or on the provisions of the Senate-passed bill forbidding flights of civil aircraft over the U.S. at supersonic speeds. In addition, it was stated emphatically that acceptance of these provisions would disturb jurisdictional arrangements in the House of Representatives. Therefore, although the Senate strongly urged the inclusion of these provisions because of their importance to the total program of controlling aircraft noise, these provisions could not be offered in or accepted by the House, and the passage of noise control legislation would have been blocked.

We expect, however, that the Environmental Protection Agency, in studying and proposing noise emission standards for new aircraft and new aircraft types, and the Federal Aviation Administration in promulgating and implementing such regulations, will impose limits on noise emissions on supersonic aircraft using U.S. airports at least as stringent as are required of subsonic aircraft. It is my expectation and the Senate's clear intention that such standards be proposed and

implemented for supersonic transports under the provisions of this bill before such aircraft are in commercial service. Such standards, including proposed restrictions on use of U.S. airports, should be recommended in the study under section 7(a).

The House amendment does not include three specific provisions of the Senate bill. The House has deleted the provision for grants to States and local governments for the support of environmental noise control programs. While the Senate felt it was important to assist communities and States in the development of effective regulatory programs, and it is unfortunate that the House chose to drop this provision, I believe that the Senate will have an ample opportunity following the completion of the various studies, research and reports of this legislation to add such a program. I do not, however, want to understate the importance of a Federal program to assist in the development of State and local environmental noise control agencies. Both the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Clean Air Act have achieved a high degree of success because of the efforts of State and local governments to regulate environmental problems. The need for and the value of this type of approach in the area of environmental noise should become more apparent after the completion of studies to develop noise criteria and control technology information, and especially, information on levels of environmental noise. Such information will establish a local basis for action on what is essentially a local problem, and identify the regulatory mechanisms which may be most appropriate to assure early achievement of acceptable levels of environmental noise.

Two additional provisions related to Federal procurement and emergency situations were deleted in the House amendment. The Senate Committee on Public Works will review the need for and the value of those provisions at the same time it considers grants to State and local governments, and if found useful and appropriate, the committee will recommend necessary amendments to the Senate.

Mr. President, in order to facilitate agreement and to avoid the difficulty of developing entirely new provisions reflecting an accommodation between the House and Senate bills, the House amendment provides for a number of amendments drawn from the Senate bill and based on the Clean Air Amendments of 1970. The use of these precedents from the Clean Air Act should be valuable not only for consistency in environmental law and ease of interpretation and implementation but to expedite approval of this legislation in both the Senate and the House.

The following provisions have been included in the House amendment in modified form in order to reflect similar provisions of the Senate bill:

A Federal facilities compliance provision identical to the Clean Air Act;

A warranty requirement similar to the Clean Air Act;

An enforcement provision similar to the Clean Air Act;

A citizen suit provision identical to the Clean Air Act;

A records and reports provision similar to the Clean Air Act;

A judicial review provision identical to the Clean Air Act.

Finally, Mr. President, the House amendment includes three provisions of the Senate bill which were not a part of the House bill and which expand the scope of the legislation in the direction approved by the Senate. The Senate bill required the Administrator to publish criteria on the levels of environmental noise at which adverse effects of public health and welfare can be avoided, with an adequate margin of safety. The House has adopted an amendment which requires the Administrator to develop and publish information identifying such levels. Information on levels of environmental noise at which adverse effects occur will be of valuable assistance to the public and to Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies in determining the degree to which noise in the environment needs to be reduced. It will be essential to the Environmental Protection Agency and to the Federal Aviation Administration and to citizens who live in the vicinity of the airports who are concerned about the levels of environmental noise. And it will be essential to those who enforce regulatory programs as a means to determine the success of their regulatory programs.

Second, the House has accepted the Senate proposal which authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency to establish regulations for control of noise from interstate carriers, including railroads, trucks and buses. The purpose of the amendment is to reduce the impact of conflicting State and local noise controls on interstate carriers.

I would stress, Mr. President, that the preemption provided in these sections only occurs in areas of regulation where adequate Federal regulations are in effect. And, equally important, Mr. President, is that Federal regulations must be stringent enough to meet the varying local conditions affected by interstate carriers. Not only must the Administrator establish regulations which protect public health and welfare from noise from these interstate carriers in the average situation but he must also design his regulations so that the public health and welfare is protected regardless of the location in which the interstate carrier is operating.

The Administrator is permitted to take into account special local considerations and waive the application of the preemption provision to assure that public health and welfare is protected. In addition, he may waive the application of preemption where local regulations are not in conflict with Federal regulations, as where local law requires lower speeds or different operating procedures, or modifications of routing.

Mr. President, both the House and the Senate bill provided authority for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish noise emission standards for products. In gen-

eral it is assumed the Administrator will deal with products which contribute to noise in the environment, as distinguished from household products. This is not to say that the Administrator cannot regulate air conditioners. However, it is the intent of the Congress that priorities established by the Administrator would be directed toward such items as trucks, snowmobiles, motorcycles, compressors, and construction equipment, rather than blenders, electric can openers, and vacuum cleaners although standards could cover these items. The Administrator's assignment is particularly difficult. Not only must the Administrator determine the level of noise emissions from a product which will assure that such a product in use alone, under varying conditions, will not contribute to unacceptable environmental noise levels, but he must also be assured that noise emission standards for a product will be adequate to protect public health and welfare when that product is used in combination with other products or sources of noise.

Thus, the noise emission standards for snowmobiles or motorcycles will not be related solely to one snowmobile or motorcycle in an area where there are no other snowmobiles or motorcycles but should anticipate the circumstances in which many sources might be present. This will necessitate standards for an individual source of noise which are considerably more stringent than might be required if that product were always to be used alone.

Additionally, the Administrator will be required to take into consideration the technology that is available to reduce noise. The Senate established its regulatory mechanism based on what could be achieved through the application of the best available technology. The Senate bill assumed that the best technology available would probably not be adequate to assure protection of public health and welfare and thus that the levels of noise reduction which could be achieved with technology would be the minimum level of control. Under the House amendment, the application of the best available technology remains the minimum standard, by providing for the establishment of standards based on both public health and welfare and the technology available for noise reduction. The Administrator will have an opportunity to assure that the best which can be done is done, while at the same time pushing the limits of technology to achieve greater noise emission control results protective of public health and welfare.

Mr. President, the funds authorized by the House amendment for the administration of this legislation are less than those contained in the Senate bill. Agreement to this reduction was necessary. However, authorizations in later years can be increased if conditions so require.

In conclusion, Mr. President, the House amendment now before us retains the essential features of the Senate bill, and retains the strong features of the legislation overwhelmingly passed by the Senate on October 13, 1972.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

S. 3876

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate but a moment.

There was brought up in the Senate today the matter of S. 3876, a bill regarding certain regulations of transfer agents, securities, depositories, and credit agencies, out of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which affected both stockbrokers and stock exchanges, as well as banks. There had been quite a difference of opinion about that bill. In the course of the day, Mr. President, I believe I have worked out a way in which the banks could be accommodated in respect of their view that they should not be subject to two types of regulation, on the one hand by the Comptroller of Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and on the other hand by the SEC, and we have agreed on certain items with the SEC.

Mr. President, this bill has not been called up, and I understand will not be. I hope very much that the importance of it is fully recognized, and I wish to express the feeling that when it is brought up next year for consideration, the method by which the concerns of the banks may be dealt with may prove to be useful in the final resolution of this matter. As quite a large number of Senators are interested in it, I wanted the record to be clear that I had done my utmost and had worked out something to deal with the problems of the banks, which seems satisfactory, but we will deal with the matter when it comes up again.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMITATION— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the conference report on H.R. 16810.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN) laid before the Senate and the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16810) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limitation, and to place a limitation on expenditures and net lending for the fiscal year ending June 1973.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, during the period that has elapsed, while other matters were transpiring, conferences have been held and the situation has been discussed with regard to unemployment insurance. I am aware of the fact that the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee has assured the Senators from New York and California that in the event the uninsured unemployment rate in January 1973 in those States should exceed 4 percent—and I would assume the same thing would be true of other urbanized States—and this becomes a problem, the chairman of that committee would propose to offer and

support legislation to bring them under the Federal extended unemployment provisions contained on this debt ceiling conference report.

The Senate position, of course, would have brought them into it under the legislation that we sent them, and as far as the Senator from Louisiana is concerned, assuming that he is appointed chairman of the committee at that time, or even if he is not and is the ranking member, he would expect to use his best efforts to see to it that if that type of eventuality should develop, and some feel that it might, those States will receive prompt consideration.

Such a resolution must originate in the House of Representatives. They must send us a bill to afford us an opportunity to act. But I want to assure the Senators from those two States that if this situation should develop, and the House should send us legislation so that we would have the opportunity to act, they would have complete cooperation from the Senator from Louisiana in seeing that it was acted upon promptly.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I greatly appreciate that. I have every feeling that if we are in that situation, relief will be available to us.

I would bear in mind the injunction of the chairman of the Finance Committee that if such a bill comes over here, I would hope a lot of nongermane amendments are not hung on it, and we would certainly expect to cooperate with him on that, as would, I know, the majority leader. The minority leader has given the same assurance, as has the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce (Mr. MAGNUSON).

May I say, too, that in discussing the matter in the House of Representatives, which Representative MILLS did publicly while the Senator from California and I were there, making, generally speaking, in his own words the same statement Representative MILLS emphasized the fact that under these circumstances, with 4 percent uninsured unemployment, he would consider the so-called 120 percent figure unduly restrictive and would look with great sympathy upon such legislation.

May I have an expression of opinion from the Senator from Louisiana about these things?

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, as far as the Senator from Louisiana is concerned, our bill so indicated. I supported our bill, and if I had had the opportunity to bring in a conference report that included New York, I would certainly have asked that this 120-percent trigger should be deleted, or at least modified so that it would not prevent benefits in the fashion it does. If the House will help to solve that problem, the Senator can be sure that, so far as the Senator from Louisiana is concerned, I will help to work it out.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from Utah just wants to make the record clear that while the chairman has re-

ferred to New York and California, this will apply to any State in the Union if the system adopted should trigger the benefits for that State, and it will not be legislation intended chiefly for the big States.

Mr. LONG. Yes.

The reason why the record might appear to indicate that such a measure is intended for the good of two States is that New York and California would have the greatest number of people involved. But other States are also involved.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a chart showing the numbers of people and the cost of the Senate bill. This is what we will look at again next year if the situation should require.

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

TABLE 1.—STATES AFFECTED BY SENATE BILL

State	Number of beneficiaries	Costs (Federal and State share, in thousands)
Alaska.....	1,100-1,500	\$600-\$800
Arkansas.....	2,750	1,000
California.....	140,000-150,000	80,000-90,000
Hawaii.....	1,500-2,500	1,000-1,500
Idaho.....	1,500	350-400
Kentucky.....	5,000	2,000
Louisiana.....	6,000-6,500	2,400-2,700
Maine.....	7,000-8,000	3,000-3,500
Massachusetts.....	49,000	30,000
Michigan.....	71,400-97,300	40,700-55,400
Minnesota.....	11,000-13,000	4,900-5,500
Montana.....	1,700	435
Nevada.....	6,700	3,600
New Jersey.....	80,000-120,000	48,000-72,000
New Mexico.....	400-600	200-300
New York.....	170,000-200,000	80,000-120,000
North Dakota.....	1,200	860
Ohio.....	12,000-20,000	8,000-10,000
Oregon.....	11,000-14,000	4,000-5,000
Pennsylvania.....	22,000-37,600	11,000-18,800
Rhode Island.....	8,000-9,000	5,000
Utah.....	1,900	850
Vermont.....	3,600	2,000-3,000
Washington.....	42,000	17,000
West Virginia.....	1,500	450
Total (about)....	650,000-800,000	350,000-450,000

¹ Currently paying (these are costs after State drops below 120%).

Note: Assumes some economic improvement between Oct. 1, 1972, and July 1, 1973, and does not take account of emergency benefits payable under Public Law 91-373. Estimates prepared in consultation with the States. Federal share of cost would be half of total shown.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What the Senator from Utah has said is correct. This whole problem has to be a piece of permanent legislation. I think that is what we are shaping up to next year, so that it will apply to any State where there is serious unemployment; because it does not make any difference what State you are in—if you are out of work, you are out of work.

I appreciate the problem, and I want to reiterate that I appreciate the problem that the members of the committee had on this matter with the House. I must say to the Senator from New York and the Senator from California that no one will be stronger in cosponsoring some legislation of this type and helping out than will the Senator from Washington next year.

Mr. JAVITS. If the Senator will yield, I appreciate that. I want to say again that, notwithstanding that the Senator from Washington was included and we were excluded, he fought very hard for us, without any reservation whatever, and that the Senator from Louisiana was willing to exclude his own State, which is going pretty far. I certainly do not think that is necessary.

Mr. President, just to complete the record, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list showing the States which are covered and those which are not covered.

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

Oct. 1, 1972—June 30, 1973—States affected (these costs are only the costs of this amendment and do not include the costs of the EB program under Public Law 91-373 as currently operative.)

[States not included in the conference report are in parentheses]

State	Number of beneficiaries	Costs (Federal and State share) (thousands)
Alaska.....	1,100-1,500	\$600-\$800
(Arkansas).....	2,750	1,000
(California).....	140,000-150,000	80,000-90,000
(Hawaii).....	1,500-2,500	1,000-1,500
(Idaho).....	1,500	350-400
(Kentucky).....	5,000	2,000
(Louisiana).....	6,000-6,500	2,400-2,700
Maine.....	7,000-8,000	3,000-3,500
Massachusetts.....	49,300	30,000
Michigan.....	71,400-97,300	40,700-55,400
(Minnesota).....	11,000-13,000	4,900-5,500
(Montana).....	1,700	435
Nevada.....	6,700	3,600
New Jersey.....	80,000-120,000	48,000-72,000
(New Mexico).....	400-600	200-300
(New York).....	170,000-200,000	80,000-120,000
(Ohio).....	12,000-20,000	8,000-10,000
(Oregon).....	11,000-14,000	4,000-5,000
(Pennsylvania).....	22,000-37,600	11,000-18,800
Puerto Rico.....	(²)	(²)
Rhode Island.....	8,000-9,000	5,000
(Utah).....	1,900	850
Vermont.....	3,600	2,000-3,000
Washington.....	42,000	17,000
(West Virginia).....	1,500	450
(North Dakota).....	1,200	860
(Connecticut).....	(²)	(²)
Total.....	658,550-797,150	347,345-450,095

¹ Currently paying (these are costs after State drops below 120 percent).

² Not available.

Note: Assumes some economic improvement between Oct. 1, 1972, and July 1, 1973. Estimates prepared in consultation with the States. Federal share of cost would be half of total shown.

Mr. JAVITS. I point out that the list of States not covered includes such sparsely populated States as Montana and Louisiana, which happen to be the States of the majority leader and the chairman, as well as Hawaii, Idaho, Arkansas, North Dakota, and so forth. I thank the Senator from Utah for making that clear. There is no exclusivity about this.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of the States that would benefit under what we were able to work out with the House.

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

STATES AFFECTED BY THE PROVISION AGREED TO BY THE CONFEREES

States	Estimated maximum number of beneficiaries	Estimated maximum total additional costs (thousands)
Alaska.....	1,100-1,500	\$600-\$800
Maine.....	7,000-8,000	3,000-3,500
Massachusetts.....	49,300	30,000
Michigan.....	71,400-97,300	40,700-55,400
Nevada.....	6,700	3,600
New Jersey.....	80,000-120,000	48,000-72,000
Puerto Rico.....	33,000-42,000	9,000-11,000
Rhode Island.....	8,000-9,000	5,000
Vermont.....	3,600	2,000-3,000
Washington.....	42,000	17,000
Total.....	300,000-380,000	160,900-202,100
Federal share.....		\$80,000-101,000

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. BENNETT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 726—PROVIDING FOR THE SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 92D CONGRESS

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on House Concurrent Resolution 726.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House on House Concurrent Resolution 726, which the clerk will state.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Wednesday, October 18, 1972, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

Mr. LONG. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

AUTHORITY FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 382), as follows:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the final adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the President of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to make appointments to commissions or committees author-

ized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE OPERATION OF CONGRESS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I go into this matter every time we reach this point; and it seems that I am always here until the bitter end with something—either HEW appropriations or an unemployment compensation bill. Now that we are about to adjourn sine die, and it is near the end of October again, sometimes it is Christmas; sometimes it is Thanksgiving. I have even been here on New Year's Eve, and this is not the place to be on New Year's Eve.

I hope that some time soon we will stop to consider some real reorganization of this body, along a plan that I have proposed almost every year that I have been in Congress, and that has been a long, long time. The Senator from Montana and I were the last two here the last time we adjourned, and we both decided that there must be a better way to run this body and to run Congress as a whole than we are doing now.

I think the better way is to have legislative sessions and then fiscal sessions, as every other legislative body does. That might allow us to deal more effectively with the spending question. We would not have all these arguments about debt ceilings, because we would legislate and authorize then blow the whistle and then we would know what the revenue and expenditure requirements were, and the Senate could sit down and evaluate these requests.

Second, what we have suggested many times is that we have a Government fiscal year that corresponds with the calendar year. Then we will know exactly what we are spending and we will be able to play an effective role in terms of U.S. economy.

This is always my speech every time we adjourn. I sometimes wish that I were not here until the bitter end and that I could simply have my statement inserted in the RECORD, but I am always here with something.

The Senator from Montana has endorsed my plan, but we do not have any influence—the two of us together.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Keep on trying.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Perhaps the next time we will succeed.

THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 383) as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable Spiro T. Agnew, Vice President of the United States and the President of the Senate, for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner with which he has presided over its deliberations during the second session of the ninety-second Congress.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

AUTHORITY FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, OR THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Con. Res. 102), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, or the Acting President pro tempore be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 384), as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join a similar committee of the House of Representatives to notify the President of the United States that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn unless he has some further communication to make to them.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD) and the Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH) as the two Senators to notify the President.

THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 385), as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable JAMES O. EASTLAND, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner with which he has presided over its deliberations during the second session of the Ninety-second Congress.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 386), as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable LEE METCALF, Acting President pro tempore of the Senate, for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations during the second session of the ninety-second Congress.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and at 7 p.m. the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 7:06 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for myself and the distinguished Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH), from the committee appointed to notify the President of the United States that the Congress had concluded its business and was ready to adjourn unless he had further communications to make to them, I report that the committee has performed its duty, and that the President has informed us he had no further communications to make to Congress at this session.

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed.

Mrs. SMITH. I should like to make one comment and that is, it was a great privilege to join the distinguished majority leader in notifying the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The President wanted to wish us all well and said that he will see us back here in January.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I say that it was a distinct personal pleasure to be with the distinguished Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH) on this occasion.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and at 7:07 p.m. the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 7:12 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill (H.R. 4678) to provide for the free entry of a carillon for the use of the University of California at Santa Barbara, and concurred therein; and that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 3 and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

FREE ENTRY OF CARILLON FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SANTA BARBARA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House on H.R. 4678.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4678, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill (H.R. 4678) entitled "An Act to provide for the free entry of a carillon for the use of the University of California at Santa Barbara", and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

On page 1 of the Senate engrossed amendments, in the matter which appears below line 6, strike out "June 30, 1973" and insert: "December 31, 1972".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Sen-

ate numbered 3 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate, insert:

TITLE II—REGULATION OF IMPORTATION OF PRE-COLUMBIAN MONUMENTAL OR ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE OR MURALS

Sec. 201. The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of State, by regulation shall promulgate, and thereafter when appropriate shall revise, a list of stone carvings and wall art which are pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculpture or murals within the meaning of paragraph (3) of section 205. Such stone carvings and wall art may be listed by type or other classification deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

Sec. 202. (a) No pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculpture or mural which is exported (whether or not such exportation is to the United States) from the country of origin after the effective date of the regulation listing such sculpture or mural pursuant to section 202 may be imported into the United States unless the government of the country of origin of such sculpture or mural issues a certificate, in a form acceptable to the Secretary, which certifies that such exportation was not in violation of the laws of that country.

(b) If the consignee of any pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculpture or mural is unable to present to the customs officer concerned at the time of making entry of such sculpture or mural—

(1) the certificate of the government of the country or origin required under subsection (a) of this section;

(2) satisfactory evidence that such sculpture or mural was exported from the country of origin on or before the effective date of the regulation listing such sculpture or mural pursuant to section 202, or

(3) satisfactory evidence that such sculpture or mural is not covered by the list promulgated under section 202;

the customs officer concerned shall take the sculpture or mural into customs custody and send it to a bonded warehouse or public store to be held at the risk and expense of the consignee until such certificate or evidence is filed with such officer. If such certificate or evidence is not presented within the 90-day period after the date on which such sculpture or mural is taken into customs custody, or such longer period as may be allowed by the Secretary for good cause shown, the importation of such sculpture or mural into the United States is in violation of this title.

Sec. 203. (a) Any pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculpture or mural imported into the United States in violation of this title shall be seized and subject to forfeiture under the customs laws.

(b) Any pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculpture or mural which is forfeited to the United States shall—

(1) first be offered for return to the country of origin and shall be returned if that country bears all expenses incurred incident to such return and complies with such other requirements relating to the return as the Secretary shall prescribe; or

(2) if not returned to the country of origin, be disposed of in the manner prescribed by law for articles forfeited for violation of the customs laws.

Sec. 204. The Secretary shall prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 205. For the purposes of this title—

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) The term "United States" includes the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(3) The term "pre-Columbian monumen-

tal or architectural sculpture or mural" means—

(A) any stone carving or wall art which—
(i) is the product of a pre-Columbian Indian culture of Mexico, Central America, South America, or the Caribbean Islands;

(ii) was an immobile monument or architectural structure or was a part of, or affixed to, any such monument or structure; and
(iii) is subject to export control by the country of origin; or

(B) any fragment or part of any stone carving or wall art described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(4) The term "country of origin", as applied to any pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculpture or mural, means the country where such sculpture or mural was first discovered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, would it be possible to get an explanation of the House amendments?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes. This is a bill which passed the Senate. It has one amendment having to do with pre-Columbian art. The purpose is to protect the antiquities of foreign countries. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to cooperate with other countries which have laws to see that they are not violated.

This has been the case so often with broken figures, literally broken, of Mayan culture and civilization which find their way into curio shops or art shops in this country. They are stolen and sold for a profit and literally destroyed in the process.

The purpose is to make this more difficult by bringing about accommodation between the countries of Latin America.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I have no concern with that. What concerned me was that it was to be used to some extent as a vehicle for various tariff and trade amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. My concern is whether there were any amendments added in the House that would affect custom duties or rates or something of that kind.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Some were taken off. The only one added was with respect to pre-Columbian art. It does not affect customs duties or rates. The answer is no.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The only addition is something that affects pre-Aztec art.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct. And the Senate already passed that particular proviso.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I have no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair, and I hope this will not be a long recess.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, at 7:17 p.m. the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 8:41 p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

AUTHORITY FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT, THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, AND THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN DULY ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore, be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills, and joint resolutions, and I further ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House, during the adjournment of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

QUORUM CALL

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. PROXMIRE. I move that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the chair.

The motion was agreed to; and at 8:44 p.m. the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 8:48 p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, under the Constitution, the convening date for the first session of the 93d Congress is January 3, 1973.

In accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 726, I move that the Senate adjourn sine die.

The motion was agreed to, and, at 8:49 p.m., the Senate adjourned sine die.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED BY THE VICE PRESIDENT SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Senate, the Vice President,

under the authority of the order of the Senate, signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and examined and found truly enrolled by the Speaker of the Senate:

On October 20, 1972:

H.R. 1467. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to personal exemptions in the case of American Samoans, and for other purposes;

S. 1524. An act to amend title 12, District of Columbia Code, to provide a limitation of actions for actions arising out of death or injury caused by a defective or unsafe improvement to real property;

H.R. 16071. An act to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965;

S. 1971. An act to declare a portion of the Delaware River in Philadelphia County, Pa., nonnavigable;

S. 3822. An act authorizing the city of Clinton Bridge Commission to convey its bridge structures and other assets of the State of Iowa and to provide for the completion of a partially constructed bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, by the State Highway Commission of the State of Iowa;

H.R. 4678. An act to provide for the free entry for a carillon for the use of the University of California at Santa Barbara, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13396. An act to authorize an increase in land acquisition funds for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14628. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax laws applicable to Guam, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16074. An act to authorize appropriations to carry out jellyfish control programs until the close of fiscal year 1977; and

H.R. 16654. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16810. An act to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit and to place a limitation on expenditures and net lending for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

H.R. 16925. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to extend the authority for special pay for nuclear-qualified naval surface officers, and provide special pay to certain nuclear-trained and qualified enlisted members of the naval service who agree to reenlist, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 17034. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

On October 25, 1972:

H.R. 1. An act to amend the Social Security Act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10751. An act to establish the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, to provide for the preparation and carrying out of a development plan for certain areas between the White House and the Capitol, to further the purposes for which the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site was designated, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11021. An act to control the emission of noise detrimental to the human environment, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 912. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an agreement between the States of North Carolina and Virginia establishing their lateral seaward boundary; and

H.J. Res. 1331. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1973, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On October 20, 1972:

S. 1524. An act to amend title 12, District of Columbia Code, to provide a limitation of actions for actions arising out of death or injury caused by a defective or unsafe improvement to real property;

S. 1971. An act to declare a portion of the Delaware River in Philadelphia County, Pa., nonnavigable; and

S. 3822. An act authorizing the city of Clinton Bridge Commission to convey its bridge structures and other assets of the State of Iowa to provide for the completion of a partially constructed bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, by the State Highway Commission of the State of Iowa.

APPROVAL BY PRESIDENT OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the second session of the 92d Congress, notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

On October 18, 1972:

S. 1497. An act to authorize certain additions to the Sitka National Monument in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes;

S. 2700. An act to extend diplomatic privileges and immunities to the mission to the United States of America of the Commission of the European Communities and to members thereof; and

S.J. Res. 199. Joint resolution to recognize Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pa., as the first university in the United States to bear the full name of the third President of the United States.

On October 19, 1972:

S.J. Res. 236. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim the week beginning October 15, 1972, as "National Drug Abuse Prevention Week";

S.J. Res. 251. Joint resolution to designate the week which begins on the first Sunday in March 1973 as "National Beta Club Week"; and

S.J. Res. 265. Joint resolution to provide grants for Allen J. Ellender fellowships to disadvantaged secondary school students and their teachers to participate in a Washington public affairs program.

On October 20, 1972:

S. 520. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain various Federal reclamation projects, and for other purposes; and

S. 976. An act to promote competition among motor vehicle manufacturers in the design and production of safe motor vehicles having greater resistance to damage, and for other purposes.

On October 21, 1972:

S. 493. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as a wilderness area the national forest lands adjacent to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, known as the Minam River Canyon and adjoining area, in Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 655. An act for the relief of certain postal employees at the Elmhurst, Ill., post office;

S. 1198. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to review as to its suitability

for preservation as wilderness the area commonly known as the Indian Peaks Area in the State of Colorado;

S. 1973. An act to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes;

S. 2275. An act for the relief of Wolfgang Kutter;

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Kenneth J. Wolff;

S. 2822. An act for the relief of Alberto Rodriguez;

S. 3055. An act for the relief of Maurice Marchbanks;

S. 3483. An act for the relief of Cass County, N. Dak.;

S. 3583. An act for the relief of Gerald Vincent Bull;

S. 3671. An act to amend provisions of law relating to the Administrative Conference of the United States;

S. 3943. An act to amend the Public Building Act of 1959, as amended, to provide for the construction of a civic center in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 4059. An act to provide that any person operating a motor vehicle within the District of Columbia shall be deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test of his blood, breath, or urine, for the purpose of determining the blood alcohol content; and

S. 4062. An act to provide for acquisition by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority of the mass transit bus systems engaged in scheduled regular operations in the National Capital area, and for other purposes.

On October 23, 1972:

S. 141. An act to establish the Fossil Butte National Monument in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; and

S. 2411. An act to establish the Cumberland Island National Seashore in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

On October 25, 1972:

S. 216. An act to permit suits to adjudicate certain real property quiet title actions;

S. 1462. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgment in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 142, 356, 360, 361, 362, and 363, and for other purposes;

S. 1928. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the St. Croix River, Minn. and Wis., as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system;

S. 2147. An act for the relief of Marie M. Ridgely;

S. 2270. An act for the relief of Magnus David Forrester;

S. 2674. An act to remove a cloud on the title to certain lands located in the State of New Mexico;

S. 2741. An act to amend the act of September 7, 1957, authorizing aircraft loan guarantees, in order to expand the program pursuant to such act;

S. 3230. An act to provide for the division and for the disposition of the funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Reservations, Mont.;

S. 3240. An act to amend the Transportation Act of 1940, as amended, to facilitate the payment of transportation charges;

S. 3310. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish the authorized strength of the Naval Reserve in officers in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the grade of rear admiral, and for other purposes;

S. 3822. An act authorizing the City of Clinton Bridge Commission to convey its bridge structures and other assets to the State of Iowa and to provide for the completion of a partially constructed bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa by the State Highway Commission of the State of Iowa;

S.J. Res. 204. Joint resolution to authorize

the preparation of a history of public works in the United States;

S.J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to designate Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., as the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial; and

S.J. Res. 247. Joint resolution extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases.

On October 2, 1972:

S. 27. An act to establish the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Arizona and Utah;

S. 909. An act for the relief of John C. Rogers;

S. 1524. An act to amend title 12, District of Columbia Code, to provide a limitation of actions for actions arising out of death or injury caused by a defective or unsafe improvement to real property;

S. 1852. An act to establish the Gateway National Recreation Area in the States of New York and New Jersey, and for other purposes;

S. 2318. An act to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and for other purposes;

S. 2454. An act to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378, 84 Stat. 794) to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and for other purposes;

S. 2714. An act for the relief of M. Sgt. William C. Harpold, U.S. Marine Corps, retired;

S. 2753. An act for the relief of John C. Mayors;

S. 3257. An act for the relief of Gary Wentworth, of Staples, Minn.;

S. 3326. An act for the relief of the Appalachian Regional Hospitals, Inc.;

S. 3337. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes;

S. 3358. An act to prohibit the use of certain small vessels in U.S. fisheries;

S. 3419. An act to protect consumers against unreasonable risk of injury from hazardous products, and for other purposes;

S. 3507. An act to establish a national policy and develop a national program for the management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the land and water resources of the Nation's coastal zones, and for other purposes;

S. 3524. An act to extend the provisions of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964, as amended;

S. 3545. An act to amend section 7 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967;

S. 3843. An act to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make loans to certain railroads in order to restore or replace essential facilities and equipment damaged or destroyed as a result of natural disasters during the month of June 1972;

S. 3858. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the program of medical assistance to areas with health manpower shortages, and for other purposes;

S. 3959. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain potential water resources developments; and

S. 4022. An act to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Exposition on the Environment to be held in Spokane, Wash., in 1974, and for other purposes.

On October 31, 1972:

S. 1971. An act to declare a portion of the Delaware River in Philadelphia County, Pa., nonnavigable.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The Secretary of the Senate, on October 18, 1972, received the following communication from the President of the

United States, which, with an accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:

A communication relating to the reporting of transactions by the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 18, 1972:

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following officers of the U.S. Coast Guard for promotion to the grade of captain:

William D. Harvey
Robert Russell
Claude W. Jenkins
Edmond Janczyk
Peter J. Delaat Jr.
Robert C. Branham
Raymond H. Baetsep Jr.
Robert S. Lucas
John F. Lobkovich
David J. Linde
Robert B. Sims
Gilbert P. Sherburne
Richard B. Brooks
James R. Kelly
William S. Black
Robert T. Platt Jr.
John H. Byrd Jr.
Kenneth G. Wiman
John D. Steinbacher
David F. McIntosh Jr.
Robert V. Hackney
Robert G. Moore
Melvin W. Hallock
Edward J. Ard
Herbert G. Lyons
Patrick M. Jacobsen
Howard H. Istock
Robert J. Hanson
Edwin H. Daniels
Keith B. Schumacher
Ralph C. Hill
Charles E. Mathieu
Glenn F. Young
James E. Grabb
Edward C. Farmer Jr.
Albert G. Stirling
Ernest E. Rowland Jr.
David G. Howland
William D. Markle Jr.
Donald C. Hintze
Bernard A. Hoyland
William E. Lehr Jr.
Joseph M. Kelly
Hal F. Olson
Roger L. Madson
Walter W. Kohl Jr.
James C. Irwin
William P. Kozlovsky
Edwin L. Parker
Milton Y. Suzich
Clyde T. Lusk Jr.
Bobby F. Hollingsworth

The following Reserve officer to be a permanent commissioned officer in the regular Coast Guard in the grade of lieutenant:

William M. Jacobs

IN THE NAVY

Capt. Robin L. C. Quigley, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of captain in the Navy while serving as commanding officer, Service School Command, San Diego, Calif., in accordance with article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 18, 1972:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Thomas K. Glennan, Jr., of Virginia, to be Director, National Institute of Education.

IN THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-

ministration nominations beginning Rob-
ert D. Hopkins, to be lieutenant, and ending
William E. George, to be ensign, which nom-

inations were received by the Senate and
appeared in the Congressional Record on
October 14, 1972.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ROLLING WITH THE PUNCHES

HON. JACK H. McDONALD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. McDONALD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, during my years here in the Congress, I have grown to know and admire Joseph V. Machugh, who is no stranger to the Members of the House. I was most impressed with the contents of his most recent article and believe it to have a message for each of us. At this point I insert Joe's thoughts for the benefit of my colleagues and the general public:

ROLLING WITH THE PUNCHES

Were life itself for the most part to consist of smooth sailing, happy landings and striking success of personal pursuits—'twould indeed be an idyllic existence. However, under such improbable circumstances, beneficiaries of that Utopia might suggest "plight of the poor, little rich boy" reared inside the walled mansion and grounds of the family home—and whose parents had spared the rod and spoiled the child—giving him free and untrammelled reign for his every desire. Inevitably, sooner or later that life would begin to pall and—as in the instance of our "first parents"—he would look for some new and untold source of stimulation without bonds of discipline—that indispensable ingredient for success of all human conduct—universally resented by millions of the short-sighted but, like other Laws of Nature—imperatively-lasting and inflexible as the force of gravity within the orbit of the Earth's surface.

Everyone has read accounts of infants who have fallen from fairly great heights or of accidental dropping of professional acrobats—none of whom sustained any ill-effects from their respective falls. Explanation of such occurrences: a baby cannot reason and is totally unaware of fact of falling and/or inherent danger to him therefrom. The acrobat has learned not to stiffen his body in resistance to the movement of dropping. So, both "roll with the punches" in relative relaxation and thereby fall to emerge as statistics in the area of news reporting.

Isn't there a potent lesson—parable like—in cases of the child and the acrobat? We all agree that life rarely proceeds without ripples or torrents of disturbance. Our innermost and ardently-desired plans oft do go awry, even as our autos break down on most inopportune occasions, i.e., start of vacation or en route to distant destinations. When those exasperating developments occur—the least admirable of our emotions spring into immediate action. Temper, anger and irritability and naturally seeking to blame someone else for the distress. And hate rises, too, from those ashes of discontent like Phoenix and in the throes of the victim's displeasure he will be far from remembering a treasured wisdom: "Hate always hurts the hater much more than the hated!"

To profit from the parable—why not emulate the tot and the tumbler in connection with the punches of life's encounters? If, instead of getting angry—he devotes energy and attention to what can be done to remedy the situation, he may find roots of the trou-

ble and perhaps he himself may be able to make necessary, temporary adjustments at the scene and lo, they could be "off and away in a jiffy!"

So, too, in connection with vastly more important incidents of the complicated existence in the sophisticated and shrinking World of today. If we would place a brake on our own explosiveness, take time to analyze the situations and seek to evolve corrective approaches—would we not be rolling with those punches? We can be as certain that such obstacles will arrive—as we are of death and taxes. Hence, why not promise ourselves in advance to be prepared and waste no valuable time in blowing off steam or in allowing it to fester inside to create internal pressures which could be even more harmful to ourselves than a short burst of emotional anger.

Few if any situations, domestic, international—or in between those poles—would not lend themselves readily to application of this simple counsel of wisdom: "Think it through first—and then try to smile back in the face of adversity." Moreover, there are those who have advocated an Eleventh Commandment: "Always preserve a Sense of Proportion—Irrrespective of what happens!"

In Lives of The Saints we can read about one of them who, after having been spat upon—responded to that shameful insult merely by saying: "Just how important will be this incident in the light of Eternity?" That Saint had wasted none of his emotions in anger; he had done himself no harm; and on the contrary he had strengthened his character immeasurably. Now, place that incident alongside its antithetical opposite: "An eye for an eye—and a tooth for a tooth!"

For, if the Pen is mightier than the Sword—and Restraint rewards those who practice it—why not start to inculcate in minds of our rising and magnificently adroit youngsters of today—this cardinal Rule of Conduct:

"LET'S ROLL WITH THE PUNCHES OF LIFE!"

Whenever they rear their ugly heads—as we may be sure they will do. And then the future World can be at least a wee bit better place in which to live—for having taken time by the forelock and prepared in advance for those repeatedly inevitable adversities.

JOSEPH V. MACHUGH.

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 16, 1972.

INSERTS OWN REMARKS ON BUS TAKEOVER

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my own remarks concerning the bus takeover bill which we passed last Saturday evening.

I would like to state that this bill would still be in the subcommittee if I had not called it up to the full committee since the subcommittee chairman could not get a quorum. The full committee had to meet three times before a quorum was present. This statement, which follows, also applies to the teachers pay raise bill:

OCTOBER 10, 1972.

In the Senate Report on S. 4062 under the heading "Condemnation Procedure" on page 6, comment is made, "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as granting to the Transit Authority the power to, and the Transit Authority shall not, assume or otherwise acquire any of the liabilities, either contingent or actual, of D.C. Transit System, Inc."

Without qualification this restriction would hamstring the negotiation of a contract between the Transit Authority and D.C. Transit which has been proceeding to near completion these past few months. It is necessary that the Transit Authority be permitted to assume certain operating liabilities which are normal in these situations. This is necessary providing, however, that in assuming such liabilities provision is made for compensation to the Transit Authority by the D.C. Transit System.

The Conference Report should, therefore, clarify the above comment in the Senate Report so that it should read, "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as granting to the Transit Authority the power to, and the Transit Authority shall not, assume or otherwise acquire any of the liabilities, either contingent or actual, of D.C. Transit System, Inc., unless compensation is paid therefor by D.C. Transit System, Inc. to the Transit Authority." (Italic added.)

A CITIZEN'S ROLE IN CRIME CONTROL—LOUIS SCHWEITZER

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, in 1967, the National Crime Commission documented the archaic and inefficient processes which govern the operation of our criminal justice system. Since then we have embarked upon substantial efforts to modernize our law enforcement agencies, our courts, and our correctional institutions.

We have done so knowing the enormity of the task. We have done so knowing that the vitality and strength of our constitutional guarantees are relevant so long as they accommodate the vicissitude of changing conditions and the stress of changing times.

In an age when in the face of such pervasive public problems, made to appear to many that there is little that any individual man can do, one concerned citizen has left his mark on the cause of criminal justice reform.

That man was Louis Schweitzer. He was devoted to the ideals of American civil liberties and was passionately committed to making them work for those without resources, sometimes even of hope. The founder of the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City, Mr. Schweitzer made a singular contribution in the effort to make the criminal justice system in the United States more humane and more efficient.

Although he died last year, the Vera Institute continues to bring competence,