

doubt that more questions will be raised. To the extent that I am able, I shall also seek to set forth the facts as known to me with respect to those questions.

INTERIM APPORTIONMENT OF INTERSTATE AND OTHER HIGHWAY FUNDS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 151, S. 1808, and that it be laid before the Senate and made the pending business for tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON). The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. 1808, to apportion funds for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and to authorize funds in accordance with title 23, United States Code, for fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATORS GRIFFIN, RANDOLPH, AND MANSFIELD TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, after the joint leaders or their designees have been recognized tomorrow, that the distinguished Senator from Michigan (Mr. GRIFFIN), the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), and the Senator from Montana now speaking, all be recognized for a period of not to exceed 15 minutes each.

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

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, on tomorrow, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

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

VETO BY UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IN UNITED NATIONS

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, today, the United States and Great Britain vetoed a resolution that would have extended to South Africa and Portugal the United Nations Security Council's economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

It was the fourth U.S. veto in Council history.

The other vetoes were on the questions of Rhodesia, the Middle East, and the Panama Canal.

Mr. President, this veto by the United States and Great Britain in the Security Council today is a very heartening one and a very important one. I hope it suggests that our representatives in the United Nations are now willing to show some courage and to stand up against the very foolish and unprincipled acts which have been advocated by many members of the United Nations.

I want to say on the floor of the Senate today that, in my judgment, the action taken by the Security Council, and subsequently by the President of the United States, in putting an embargo on trade with Rhodesia, is one of the most unprincipled acts ever taken by our Nation.

I applaud the action taken by our representatives today in the Security Council, where the United States and Great Britain joined to veto similar action which had been proposed for South Africa and Portugal.

We have no business attempting to dictate the internal policy of other countries of the world. From the beginning, I opposed the action taken against Rhodesia. I would strongly oppose any similar action that might be directed against South Africa or Portugal by the United Nations Security Council. The veto today obviates any such possibility.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. 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.

The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

(The remarks Senator LONG made at this point on the introduction of S. 1869, dealing with procedures prescribed in making certain local contributions are printed earlier in the RECORD under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 5:10 p.m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 23, 1973, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 22, 1973:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Matthew J. Harvey, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice Bert M. Tollefson, Jr., resigned.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Arthur F. Sampson, of Pennsylvania, to be Administrator of General Services, vice Robert L. Kunzig, resigned.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Grady Perry, Jr., of Alabama, to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the term of 4 years expiring June 30, 1977, vice Thomas Hal Clarke.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The following officer to the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, chapters 839 and 841:

To be temporary major general

Maj. Gen. Earl O. Anderson, xxx-xx-xxxx
xxx-...FV, Air Force Reserve.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, May 22, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

As we have opportunity, let us do good to all men.—Galatians 6: 10.

Eternal Father of our spirits, in whom we find the love which casts out fear, with whom we walk in wisdom's ways, and from whom comes strength for daily tasks, lay Thy hand upon us as we pray and bless us with the peace of Thy presence and the glory of Thy goodness.

Take away from us the hatreds that hurt, the bitterness that blights, the misunderstandings that make life miserable,

and the suspicions that sour our souls. By Thy grace may our hearts be united in a strong spirit of good will which will make us eager to serve our Nation and ready to make this world a better place in which men and women can learn to live together heartily, helpfully, and hopefully.

In the spirit of Christ we offer this our morning prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's pro-

ceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered. The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members failed to respond:

[Roll No. 151]

Anderson, Ill.	Edwards, Calif.	Pritchard
Badillo	Ellberg	Rallsback
Baker	Foley	Rangel
Brooks	Frenzel	Reid
Brown, Mich.	Froehlich	Rooney, N.Y.
Burke, Calif.	Gubser	Rooney, Pa.
Carey, N.Y.	Heinz	Rosenthal
Carney, Ohio	Jarman	Sandman
Carter	Keating	Satterfield
Chamberlain	King	Stokes
Chisholm	Litton	Taylor, Mo.
Clark	McEwen	Teague, Tex.
Clawson, Del.	Mills, Ark.	Tierman
Conyers	Mills, Md.	Waldie
Davis, S.C.	Minish	Wright
Diggs	Murphy, N.Y.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 386 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arlington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 5610. An act to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5293. An act authorizing additional appropriations for the Peace Corps.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 5610) entitled "An act to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. CASE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 5293) entitled "An act authorizing additional appropriations for the Peace Corps," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. CASE, and Mr. JAVITS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

S. 1697. An act to require the President to furnish predisaster assistance in order to avert or lessen the effects of a major disaster in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa in California;

S. 1773. An act to amend section 7305 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the sale of vessels stricken from the Naval Vessel Register; and

S.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to amend section 1319 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2246, TO AMEND PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2246) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations for a 1-year period, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume this request was cleared with the minority.

Mr. BLATNIK. The request was cleared with the minority.

Mr. GROSS. And it is to extend for 1 year what?

Mr. BLATNIK. The Economic Development Act of 1965. It has already passed the House. It was greatly reduced by the Senate, and I can inform the gentleman from Iowa and the Members in advance, we are prepared to substantially reduce the expenditure, but we do have a strong argument of the need for continued authorization.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BLATNIK, JONES of Alabama, JOHNSON of California, HARSHA, and HAMMERSCHMIDT.

THE IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 6077) to permit immediate retirement of certain Federal employees, with Senate amendments thereto, and consider the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment to the text of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: That section 8336(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) An employee who is separated from the service—

"(1) involuntarily, except by removal for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency; or

"(2) voluntarily, during a period when the agency in which he is employed is undergoing a major reduction in force, as determined by the Commission, and who is serving in such geographic areas as may be designated by the Commission; after completing 25 years of service or after becoming 50 years of age, and completing 20 years of service is entitled to a reduced annuity."

Sec. 2. Section 3502(a)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking

out the words "who is an employee in or under the Department of Agriculture".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. DULSKI

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DULSKI moves to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of section 2 of the Senate-engrossed amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman will explain to the Members this action.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the amendment that I have offered strikes out section 2 of the Senate-engrossed amendment. The provisions of the first section of the Senate amendment are retained and are the same as the provisions of the House-passed bill, with minor technical changes.

Section 2 of the Senate amendment proposed to introduce an entirely new subject relating to former Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service employees who are now employed in the Federal Government.

Present law provides that such former agricultural county employees may be credited with former service as agricultural county employees for reduction-in-force purposes as a Federal employee only if the employee is in or under the Department of Agriculture. Section 2 of the proposed Senate amendment provides that former service with an agricultural county committee may be credited for retention purposes for an employee of any Federal agency.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated, the House-passed bill (H.R. 6077) and the first section of the Senate-engrossed amendment are identical except for minor technical changes. The purpose of these provisions is to permit the voluntary retirement of a Federal employee who has completed 25 years of service, or who is age 50 and has completed 20 years of service, during a period while his agency is undergoing a major reduction-in-force.

These provisions are based on an official recommendation of the administration. There is no objection whatever to these provisions. The House bill was reported out of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee by a unanimous vote of the full committee, and it was acted on by unanimous vote of the subcommittee. It passed the House by unanimous consent. I know of no objection whatever to the provisions of the first section of the Senate amendment.

The authority for a Federal employee to count service that was performed as an ASCS employee for reduction-in-force purposes when employed in the Department of Agriculture, is contained in section 3 of the act of June 29, 1968 (Public Law 90-367). The report of our committee on that legislation (H. Rept. No. 1371 of the 90th Cong.) shows that the whole question of granting Federal employees the right to count former ASCS county service for Federal employee purposes was most controversial. In fact, the report of the 90th Congress contains very strong minority views.

I do not think it at all appropriate for such a controversial provision to be added to this legislation without affording our committee an opportunity to reconsider the matter after adequate hearings are held.

Mr. Speaker, as I have indicated, I know of absolutely no objection to the first section of the bill. The provisions are urgently needed in view of the pending reductions in force in the executive branch. There should be no delay in obtaining final passage of the first section of the bill.

In view of the urgent need for the enactment of the first section of the bill, it is my strong recommendation that the provisions of section 2 of the Senate amendment, relating to the ASCS employees, be eliminated completely from this legislation.

If there are any merits to extending the rights of the ASCS employees to other agencies as proposed by section 2, then I feel that the Senate would be well advised to include such provisions in separate legislation and afford us an opportunity to give full consideration to the matter.

Mr. Speaker, does that explain the matter for the gentleman?

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the action proposed by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DULSKI) which is to strike out section 2 of the Senate amendment to H.R. 6077.

Section 2 of the Senate amendment proposes to broaden the service credibility for retention purposes of former employees of agricultural county committees.

Under existing law, former service with an agricultural county committee is creditable for reduction-in-force purposes only for employees in or under the Department of Agriculture. The Senate amendment provides that such former service may be credited for retention purposes for an employee of any Federal agency.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that my opposition to section 2 of the Senate amendment should in no way be construed as opposition to the purpose of that amendment. I am opposed only to the manner in which the consideration of this subject matter is being thrust upon the Members of this body.

H.R. 6077, as passed by the House, dealt only with the subject of voluntary retirements of Federal employees during major reductions-in-force. Clearly section 2 of the Senate amendment, which pertains to an entirely different matter, is nongermane to the House bill.

The members of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee have had no opportunity to consider the merits of broadening the scope of the service credibility provisions applicable to former county committee employees.

Furthermore, to my knowledge, the Senate committee did not even hold hearings on this subject.

In my view the Senate's action clearly violates the fundamental principles of our legislative process.

For these reasons I am opposed to section 2 of the Senate amendment, although, as I stated earlier, I am not nec-

essarily opposed to the purpose of that amendment.

The existing provisions of law governing the creditability of former county committee service are derived from Public Law 90-367, approved June 29, 1968. The primary purpose of that law was to facilitate the employment of personnel in positions in the Department of Agriculture by removing certain impediments to the recruitment of experienced agricultural county committee employees.

It may well be, as the Senate committee report states, that present conditions now warrant extending the benefits of Public Law 90-367 to employees of all Federal agencies.

If that is the case, then our committee will be more than happy to consider a separate legislative proposal to effectuate such purpose.

However, in the absence of an opportunity to thoroughly consider the merits of such a proposal, I must oppose the Senate's action in connection with this matter.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that by its amendment to H.R. 6077 the Senate once again seeks to gain acceptance of a provision which has no relationship whatsoever to the House bill it amends. I am confident that if the amendment were offered in the House, it would be ruled nongermane.

Therefore, I agree with the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service that the House should reject this attempt to attach an irrelevant and controversial amendment to a bill that otherwise appears certain to be enacted.

The issue of job retention rights for former county employees of the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service is one that should be considered separately and on its own merit. The House has no evidence at all on which to base judgment on the Senate amendment. Therefore I suggest that the usual procedure of holding hearings and receiving agency reports should be followed before we act on the proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I also point out that H.R. 6077, as it passed the House clearly and specifically dealt with a single issue—the matter of civil service retirement during a major reduction in force of an executive agency. It is a bill proposed and supported by the administration and the burden of its failure or delay in the Congress, if such be the case, cannot be assigned to this body.

I withdraw my reservation.

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

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment to the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment to the title of the bill, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to permit immediate retirement of certain Federal employees, and for other purposes."

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendment to the title of the bill (H.R. 6077).

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 6077) to permit immediate retirement of certain Federal employees.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN SPECIAL REPORTS

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that the committee may have until midnight tonight to file certain special reports.

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

There was no objection.

OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 404 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 404

Resolved, That at a time designated by the Speaker, the United States Capitol Historical Society shall be permitted to take official pictures of the House while in actual session for inclusion in the new edition of "We the People". The pictures shall also be available for legitimate nonprofit news and educational purposes.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a special announcement.

Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 404, the Chair desires to inform Members that a picture of the Members in session will be taken at approximately 3 p.m. on tomorrow, Wednesday, May 23.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may make a statement.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce a change in the program. The bill H.R. 77, jointly administered trust funds for legal services plans, which was scheduled to be up on Wednesday subject to a rule being granted, the rule not having been granted the item will not be called up.

The bill H.R. 7528, NASA authorization, is still on the calendar for tomorrow and will be considered.

We also will have as the first item of business tomorrow, if the Senate overrules the veto, the veto matter.

Last Thursday I advised the gentleman from Iowa that we would receive former Members of Congress on Thursday at the close of business. I am advised it was understood the former Members would be in the House from 12:30 to 1:30, so I want to apologize to the gentleman and make the correction.

On Thursday, the program will be H.R. 6912, Par Value Modification Act; and H.R. 5857, the National Visitors Center amendment.

Mr. Speaker, that is the present schedule for the week.

INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY

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

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, today we have introduced legislation that would protect the right of an American citizen to be free from the unregulated computerized collection and distribution of his personal information by the Government. It is preposterous to think that personal and private information on an American citizen could be placed in a central government computer where other parties could have access to this information. It is completely alien to the American tradition of personal liberty to have central data banks jammed with unevaluated and often erroneous personal information, information available to anyone with access to the computer. Gestapo tactics of snooping, surveillance, eavesdropping, and the compilation of dossiers have no place in a free society. Mr. Speaker, in the 92d Congress we introduced similar legislation, in February of 1971, and we believe the need for legislation has grown even more acute since that time.

Our bill would require notification of the individual that the Government holds computer records of personal information on him and would require the notification of all transfers of such information. It would strictly limit the disclosure of such information and require a record of all persons inspecting such personal files. Our bill would also permit the individual to force the removal of incorrect or misleading information from his computer file.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is a necessary first step toward protecting the sacred constitutional rights of American citizens from infringement by misuse of personal information held in Government computers.

RECEPTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to

remind all of the Members of the House of the informal reception that will be held in the Rayburn Room tomorrow, Wednesday, between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to greet a representative group of former prisoners of war and their wives. Sponsors of the reception are Congressmen CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, BILL DICKINSON, PAUL FINDLEY, and myself.

We hope each of our colleagues will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet this representative group of POW's and help express the appreciation of a grateful Nation for the sacrifices they have made on behalf of peace and freedom. These prisoners of war are also reminders of the sacrifices made by over 2 million men and women who served in Southeast Asia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 150, I am incorrectly recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye" by electronic device.

MAJORITY LEADER THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., SAYS THE NATION COULD FACE ANOTHER LONG, HOT SUMMER

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

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, this Nation is going to face the prospect of another long, hot summer if President Nixon does not set up a summer job program as Congress has directed.

According to Labor Department figures, unemployment among teenagers was 15.4 percent in April—a school month. In a few weeks, schools are going to let out for the summer, adding tremendously to the numbers of teenagers who will be looking for work. We desperately need jobs for them.

Yet we seem to be no farther along than when I warned the House—2 months ago today—that President Nixon's indifference to summer job problems could have disastrous effects.

He has impounded a \$239 million appropriation which Congress made for the 1973 summer job program. He said he would authorize cities to use \$300 million in public employment program funds for summer jobs.

That means cities would have to fire adults to hire teenagers. But the job situation is little better for adults than for their juniors.

Unemployment among all workers is still at 5 percent. Thirty-eight major labor areas have unemployment as high as 6 percent. The entire situation requires that the Government do more—not less—to promote employment among all kinds of workers.

VETERANS INFORMATION DAY FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that tomor-

row, May 23, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., a Veterans Information Day for Members of Congress will be held in the House Veterans' Affairs Committee room, room 334 in the Cannon Building.

The National Committee, Jobs for Veterans, in cooperation with the other Government committees and agencies concerned with veterans, is sponsoring the event. All of us received invitations last week from our former colleague Bill Ayres who is currently serving as special assistant to the national committee's chairman, James F. Oates, Jr.

This is an excellent opportunity for Members of the House and their staff people to get the latest information on the status of our country's veterans, and to see how the laws which we have passed are taking effect. A photographer will be on hand all day, and you will have a chance to meet Vietnam-era veterans, as well as some of our recently returned prisoners of war. I am sure you will find it worth your while to stop by room 334 in the Cannon Building, during the course of the day.

AMENDING SECTION 210 OF THE FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1968

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6717) to amend section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6717

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-483) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 210. (a) No entrance or admission fees shall be collected after March 31, 1970, by any officer or employee of the United States at public recreation areas located at lakes and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. User fees at these lakes and reservoirs shall be collected by officers and employees of the United States only from users of highly developed facilities requiring continuous presence of personnel for maintenance and supervision of the facilities, and shall not be collected for day use or for access to or use of water areas, underdeveloped or lightly developed shoreland, boat launching ramps where no mechanical or hydraulic equipment is provided, roads, or visitors centers, or for access to or use of moderately developed facilities such as, but not limited to, picnic sites, playgrounds, drinking water, wayside exhibits, trails, overlook sites, scenic drives, toilet facilities, automobile parking areas, or for access to or use of areas containing one or more of such facilities. No fee may be charged for access to or use of any campground not having all of the following: flush restrooms, showers, dustproof or paved access and circulatory roads, sanitary disposal stations, visitor protection control, designated tent or trailer spaces, fireplaces, picnic tables, refuse containers, and potable water.

"(b) No provision of law enacted after the date of enactment of this section authorizing or otherwise relating to the collection of special recreation use fees for the use of sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense, shall have any application to public recreation areas located at lakes and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROBERTS) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GROVER) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

Section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 prohibited the collection of entrance or admission fees at lakes and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It also limited the collection of user fees to highly developed facilities requiring continuous presence of personnel for maintenance and supervision of the facilities. The purpose of section 210 was to insure that user fees were charged only where justified by the nature of the facilities and the amount of the Federal investment in them.

The so-called Golden Eagle entrance and user fee program established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and terminated as of March 30, 1970, because it was not bringing in the expected revenues, was reactivated in 1972 in a different form. The new Golden Eagle fee program, established by Public Law 92-347, provides for the charging of special recreation use fees for outdoor recreation facilities provided by any Federal agency. These fees are to be determined on the basis of the value of the capital improvements offered, the cost of the services furnished, and other pertinent factors. This law does not repeal section 210 of the 1968 Flood Control Act and is not inconsistent with it.

However, after the passage of this new act the Corps of Engineers announced a user fee program which ignored the user fee limitations contained in section 210. For example, a fee would be charged for use of a primitive campsite without even a fireplace or table.

H.R. 6717, as introduced, was written so as to make it clear that the user fee provisions of the new Golden Eagle program did not affect the provisions of section 210 of the 1970 Flood Control Act. However, it was brought to the committee's attention that the corps thought its new user fee program was permissible under the provisions of section 210 even if H.R. 6717 became law. The committee has accordingly amended the bill to state specifically what types of facilities may be subject to user fees.

H.R. 6717, as reported, states that no user fees may be charged for day use or for access to or use of water areas, undeveloped or lightly developed shoreland, simple boat launching ramps where no mechanical or hydraulic equipment is provided, roads, or visitor centers. It also prohibits the charging of fees for access to or use of moderately developed facilities such as picnic sites, playgrounds, drinking water, wayside exhibits, trails,

overlook sites, scenic drives, toilet facilities and automobile parking areas. A combination of two or more moderately developed facilities in one area could not be the basis for the charging of a fee for that area.

No fee could be charged for a campground unless it has all of the features listed in the bill; namely, flush restrooms, showers, dustproofed or paved access and circulatory roads, sanitary disposal stations, visitor protection control, designated tent or trailer spaces, fireplaces, picnic tables, refuse containers, and potable water.

Subsection (b) of the reported bill is simply the text of H.R. 6717 as originally introduced. It makes it clear that the new Golden Eagle user fee program does not affect the provisions of section 210.

Mr. Speaker, last week the Senate passed and sent to the House a bill (S. 1381) which amends the Golden Eagle program to prohibit the charging of user fees for day use and lightly developed facilities at recreation areas of all Federal agencies. That bill is consistent with H.R. 6717, and the two can exist together.

Each of the bills amends a different existing law. The Senate bill amends the user fee provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, which applies to all Federal agencies. H.R. 6717 clarifies section 210 of the 1970 Flood Control Act, which applies only to Corps of Engineers projects.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, generally speaking, I believe that the Golden Eagle passport program enacted by the 92d Congress has been well received by the general public. While it appears that most Federal agencies are trying to conform to the basic objectives of the act, some problems have developed as a result of a misinterpretation of its provisions and its legislative history.

Most of the controversy which this legislation attempts to resolve involves fees charged at "mini-recreation areas" within broad areas administered by the Corps of Army Engineers. Let me begin by emphasizing that it was not intended that any admission fees should be charged at any Federal areas except designated areas of the national park system and national recreational areas created by the Congress within the national forest system. "Mini-recreation" areas administered by the corps and other agencies—which are nothing more than disguised admission fee areas—have been a source of continuing irritation to the public and the Congress.

Public Law 92-347 does not authorize any Federal agency to charge for the use of nominal facilities which all visitors might reasonably be expected to use. On the contrary, all of the legislative history indicates that fees should be charged uniformly on the basis of the facilities, equipment and services provided. Unless

there is a substantial Federal investment, no special recreation use fees should be imposed.

What we attempted to do in Public Law 92-347 was to arrive at a reasonable, equitable, and relatively uniform program so that users of federally provided facilities in Oklahoma, for example, would be treated the same as users of comparable facilities in Texas, California, North Carolina, and every other State.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to determine where charges should be made, but the House report (H. Rept. 92-742) on that legislation attempted to give the agencies some guidance. It stated:

No special charge is intended to be imposed . . . for the use of roads, trails, over-looks, visitor centers, wayside exhibits, lightly developed or back country campgrounds, or for picnic areas. Practically all visitors can be expected to use all or most of these facilities on a given visit. Admission—particularly free admission—would be meaningless if a charge is to be imposed for the use of these relatively modest facilities.

In distinguishing these general purpose facilities from the facilities for which charges should be made, the report went on to say:

At some outdoor areas . . . there are well-developed campgrounds and other sophisticated facilities. Each agency should develop charges for these areas and facilities based on what they offer to the visitor, because they generate operating expenses or an investment of funds that would not be required to satisfy the needs of the average visitor. If, for example, an agency administers a campground and provides modern sanitary facilities, showers, electrical hookups, and other conveniences for the comfort of the visitor, then a higher rate would be justified. But if the campground is relatively rustic and offers fewer comforts and conveniences, then it should be classified at a lower rate. Where practically no services are provided and the campground is primitive, there should be no charge at all.

Mr. Speaker, I said at that time and I still believe that it is neither logical nor sound administrative policy to charge fees for the use of nominal facilities which benefit the general public even though they may provide a convenience for the user.

I do not believe, for example, that there should be a charge for the use of simple picnic areas. Not only is it petty to charge for such uses, but it tends to cause people to picnic along roadsides causing traffic congestion and litter problems. Similarly, public health benefits argue persuasively in favor of allowing free use of restrooms and access to clean drinking water. In short, if the public policy warrants free public use of particular facilities, no charge should be imposed.

Mr. Speaker, having given this background information, let me state that I had been notified that this legislation was coming to the House floor and I had hoped that the legislation would require the Corps of Engineers to comply with the provisions of existing law. Unfortunately, however, I believe that the effect of H.R. 6717 as written would be to sever the Corps of Engineers from the provi-

sions of the Golden Eagle program, rather than require it to conform to the present law. I think that this is a mistake. If this bill is approved today, it should be amended in conference so as to provide the same test for charging of fees at developed campsites as applies to recreation areas operated by the National Park Service and the National Forest Service.

To the extent that inequities exist, I will certainly work with my colleagues in trying to resolve them, because I think that we have a reasonable and equitable fee program which is in the interest of the taxpayers, the using public, and the administering agencies. I would hope that we could work together within the existing framework rather than starting all over again.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Saylor).

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the bill before us, H.R. 6717, which deals with the charging of user fees for recreational facilities provided at Corps of Engineers lakes and reservoirs.

The bill makes a mockery of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, which the Congress amended last year. The current measure destroys the uniformity recently endorsed by the Congress when it amended the Land and Water Conservation Act so as to provide for the uniform assessment of user fees for all Federal recreation facility investment, regardless of the administering agency.

Specifically, this proposal provides that no user fees may be charged in Corps of Engineer campgrounds unless the campground has all, I repeat, all, of the following facilities: flush restrooms, showers, dustproofed or paved access and circulatory roads, sanitary disposal stations, visitor protection control, designated tent or trailer spaces, fireplaces, picnic tables, refuse containers, and potable water. Moreover, these campgrounds must have continuous presence of personnel for maintenance and supervision of the facilities.

I submit that there are very few, if any, campgrounds operated by the corps which have all of these facilities and services. In effect, this bill would take the Corps of Engineers completely out of the user fee charging business. This would obviously make the corps happy, as their approach has historically been one of indifference in compliance with the fee provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

There are very few campgrounds in this country operated by other Federal agencies which have all of the facilities and services previously mentioned, and yet, user fees are nonetheless charged by these agencies with prices structured to reflect the degree of development and services provided. Such charges are in accord with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and we assume, equitable from one agency to the other for like facilities and services.

I want to stress that it has been a long term effort of the House Committee

on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Congress as a whole, to bring all the Federal agencies together in providing a uniform approach to user fee collections. Widely differing approaches to user fees in the past have resulted in a great deal of confusion and unfairness to the public. Last year, during the 92d Congress, we felt we had finally solved this problem in amending the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Now, immediately on the heels of that milestone achievement in the last Congress, we see an attempt to break up all the good that we had accomplished so that one agency can go its separate way. We are asked to sanctify the absurd proposition that Corps of Engineers facilities are, somehow, above the law of the land.

I should point out, Mr. Speaker, that the principal verbiage of the bill before us provides that the corps may not charge fees for day use or for the use of minor developments such as picnic sites, playgrounds, lightly developed shorelands, scenic drives, toilet facilities, boat launching ramps devoid of mechanical or hydraulic equipment, et cetera. No one objects to such language, but it is useless.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, which already guides the corps activities in this regard, is quite specific. In law and in terms of legislative history, the LWCF says what this bill wants to repeat. Make no mistake—there is a reason for the language being in the current bill: The purpose is to beguile the unwary into believing that the corps is interested in complying with the "spirit" of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Nothing could be further from the truth—the real issue is that the corps desires to be exempted from the act.

As a final note on absurdity, section 210(b) of this bill provides that no future act of Congress may change or tamper with this one. What the sponsors of the legislation are saying here is that they wish that their precious Corps of Engineers recreation facilities be forever more immune from congressional scrutiny. Utter nonsense!

Mr. Speaker, we must be perfectly clear in understanding the effects of defeating this measure. With or without this bill, no authority will exist to charge for day use of lightly developed facilities in corps-administered areas. That is not the point at issue.

At issue is whether the corps will constitute an exception to the rule—a uniform rule provided for in the amended Land and Water Conservation Fund Act—so that they can utilize a different and independent user fee charge approach from those adopted by every other Federal agency.

I submit that there is nothing in this bill (H.R. 6717) worthy of endorsement. It destroys the uniformity of user fee charges which was so painstakingly achieved last year; it smashes the public's confidence in our ability to make stick a policy that was achieved in response to a public need. Last year, we gained a toehold in controlling the pub-

lic-be-damned attitude of the Corps of Engineers—we must not surrender the benefits of that monumental breakthrough on this, or any future day. I call upon my colleagues to resoundingly defeat this reckless legislation.

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

Mr. SAYLOR. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if I understand correctly that this proposed legislation makes it clear that the Golden Eagle does not apply to the Corps of Engineer projects, and if the gentleman from Pennsylvania believes that this is a good idea?

Mr. SAYLOR. The Golden Eagle passport constitutes an entrance fee and does not apply to the Corps of Engineers by terms of either the proposed legislation or the land and water conservation fund.

Mr. SMITH of New York. And if the gentleman will yield further, does the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Saylor) believe that the Corps of Engineers should not be exempted from the Golden Eagle program.

Mr. SAYLOR. I must answer the gentleman from New York this way: The Corps of Engineers should not have been exempted from the Golden Eagle passport—entrance fee—program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Nonetheless, we are talking about user fees in the proposed legislation, H.R. 6717. The corps should not be exempted from charging uniform user fees.

Mr. SMITH of New York. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK).

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the proposed legislation, H.R. 6717. I must say that I am quite impressed with the arguments that have been raised by the very able and knowledgeable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Saylor). However, what we have tried to do, Mr. Speaker, is to encourage full use of recreational areas that are hardly developed at all. And if one were to extend to its ultimate conclusion the logic of charging a fee for the use of every recreational area, then we could wind up charging, for instance, a 50-cent fee for every kid who wanted to paddle a canoe on the Potomac River.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen youngsters struggle with packsacks and other gear, youngsters with very little money to spend on their camping trips, who go out to our national forests such as those in Minnesota, and the national and State parks, where some of the camping places are undeveloped. I think it would be utter nonsense to charge those youngsters a fee just to put up their little tents and their bedrolls in a camping site where there is not even a grill to cook on, or even a primitive little fireplace for their use.

Mr. Speaker, I know the woods. I have spent many years in the woods. I spent 2 full years in a Civilian Conservation Corps—CCC—camp. It is because of my outdoor experience that I am in strong support of the bill H.R. 6717. I want to commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROBERTS) for the considerate manner in which he has handled this legislation, and also for the excellent support we have received from the minority members of the Water Resources Subcommittee and the full Public Works Committee.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I believe that our chairman, Mr. ROBERTS, has clearly spelled out what the principal objective of the legislation is, but for the record I should like to state that it specifically would spell out the type of facilities where admission and/or user fees on corps projects would not be charged; and, further, it would clearly define limitations as they relate to the so-called manmade lakes that are administered by the Corps of Engineers.

As I believe most of the Members will recall, when section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 was enacted, it was strongly supported by our former colleagues, Dr. Durward Hall and Congressman Edmondson from Oklahoma. It is clearly evident to those of us who were on the committee at that time that this particular problem is somewhat unique to the areas of Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and wherever there have been some corps made lakes. There are strong arguments that can be made on both sides of the question, and I have mixed emotions about this, inasmuch as I do serve on both the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Public Works.

But the one point that made an impression on me was that we on the west coast, as an example, have access to 1,000 miles or more of seashore. We have practically unlimited beach access on the west coast, and this is true of many other coastal and natural lakeshore areas of the country, for this kind of water related recreation. But, wherever there is a manmade lake in the midcontinent area, it seems as though we are restricting people if we place a user fee for access to the water recreation type of facility where no improvements are provided. Wherever they would be provided, obviously there should be some sort of user fee. For that reason and others, I support the committee's position.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT).

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us is designed to develop consistency in the use of charges by the Corps of Engineers at public recreation areas located at lakes and reservoirs under their jurisdiction. First, it eliminates the charge of entrance or admis-

sion fees and, second, defines very clearly when user charges may be collected by officers and employees of the United States from users of facilities in such areas.

Essentially, the basic purpose of the bill is to make sure that if an American taxpayer is charged for using these areas he receives a quid pro quo.

If I recall correctly during the hearing on the 1968 Flood Control Act it was established that the cost of collecting fees at Corps of Engineers lakes was more than the amount of fees collected—actually a "nuisance tax" which brought in no net revenues but created undue irritation for your constituents and mine.

Consequently, this bill eliminates charges for the use of undeveloped or lightly developed shoreland for the use of boat launching ramps where no mechanical or hydraulic equipment is available, the use of roads, the use of visitor centers, or for access to or use of moderately developed facilities. These last include picnic sites, playgrounds, drinking water, wayside exhibits, trails, overlook sites, scenic drives, toilet facilities, automobile parking areas, or for access to or use of areas containing one or more of such facilities. For indeed we feel that the taxpayer has already paid for the use of these facilities.

On the other hand, the use of a campground with flush restrooms, showers, dustproofed or paved access and circulatory roads, sanitary disposal stations, visitor protection control, designated tent or trailer spaces, fireplaces, picnic tables, refuse containers, and potable water, does justify the charge of a fee to the user.

There are various congressional precedents in the Flood Control Acts of 1944, 1946, 1954, 1962, and 1968 which reaffirm the principle of free access to inland public waters.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, as the Members of this body know, this comparatively simple provision of law has a long and complicated legislative history involving the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Flood Control Act of August 13, 1968 (Public Law 92-347), establishing the Golden Eagle passport, and current legislation of this Congress by the other body under the jurisdiction of another committee.

In years past the Corps of Engineers, Department of Army, has assured the taxpayers when they were planning the many Federal impoundments that exist within the Third Congressional District of Arkansas that there would always be free access to water. I am sure this is true of many other areas of the country—lakes in your congressional districts affecting your constituents. This bill would prevent the Federal Government from breaking this faith placed in it by the people who supported the establishment of these impoundments.

It is our hope under this legislation to develop clearcut instructions in order to permit reasonable charges for the use of developed facilities containing the amen-

ities described in the bill and to eliminate charges where they are not provided.

I urge the support of the Members of this House.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WYLIE).

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROBERTS), would respond to two or three questions.

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; I will be delighted to respond to the gentleman.

Mr. WYLIE. I agree with the concept of the bill as announced by the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK), and, of course, we would not want to have a Boy Scout troop charged a fee where the Boy Scouts have walked several miles with knapsacks on their back, and after having put down a pup tent have the Corps of Engineers man come along and say, "We are here to collect a fee." But it seems to me this bill is rather far reaching. What about the man who uses a boat dock and has to have rather intricate facilities available to him to put his boat into the lake?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is not covered and we would be able to charge the \$5 fee they have everywhere else. Contrary to what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said—and he made a very able statement—there will still be many Corps of Engineers places where we will charge fees. Even the administration in its letter, which it sent out, is simply saying they want to supplement it and did not amend the provisions of section 210. All in the world this bill does is restate the public law on section 210. We have had to spell it out because it is not covered adequately. They would charge the Boy Scouts, and we simply say they cannot do it and we spell it out, and we may have to spruce it up but I think this is the best road we can take.

I thank the gentleman for raising the question.

Mr. WYLIE. Is there a definition of "highly developed facilities" now in the law?

Mr. ROBERTS. In the previous section 210, no, it just said "highly developed facility" and they applied it to every single campsite even though there was not a fireplace or an outdoor toilet or anything else, but somebody said that all came under the law. The section here is not inconsistent with the Land and Water Conservation Act, despite the contention of my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WYLIE. Is the definition different for a "highly developed facility" which applies to recreation areas where there are lakes and reservoirs than the test where there is just a campground? The reason I ask, and maybe this colloquy will clear it up, is we use the phrase "highly developed facility" where there are lakes and reservoirs as a test to determine if a fee may be collected. On down in the bill it says:

No fee may be charged for access to or use of any campground not having all of the following: . . .

Is that a definition for a "highly developed facility" as referred to on line 12?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is correct. In one section we are prohibiting them from just going in and having an entrance fee, and the other is saying what they have to have if they are going to collect money. I believe where we provide facilities we ought to collect money. All we are trying to do is to say it has to be in the area developed for that purpose. I believe this will not affect that at all. I agree with the gentleman's statement.

Mr. WYLIE. I think the facility will have to be very highly developed before we can ever charge a fee under this bill and then in section 13 no future Congress can modify the test.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. RANDALL).

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in enthusiastic support of H.R. 6717. About the only regret is that when this clean bill was reported our office was not contacted in time to become a cosponsor due to the urgency for prompt floor action. However, it was my privilege to introduce H.R. 7162 under my own name which had the same objective to amend section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968. Our measure was somewhat more inclusive than H.R. 6717. It simply called for the broad approach that all of the enactments passed after 1968 including the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1972 should not have any application to public recreation areas and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers. Our H.R. 7162 is identical to subsection B, beginning at line 4 on page 3 of H.R. 6717.

Before I continue I am certain it is appropriate to commend the floor manager of this bill, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROBERTS), the principal sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT), as well as the chairman of the House Public Works Committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK), and both the subcommittee that handled this measure and the full Public Works Committee. Moreover, a word of commendation is due to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), who, as a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, was under considerable pressure to oppose this measure because of his association with the legislation passed in 1972 which passage made this bill necessary. In tribute to this gentleman, he acknowledged that there was merit in the proposal to establish a clear line of demarcation between national parks and national forests, on the one hand, and recreational areas and those lakes and reservoirs operated by the Corps of Engineers, on the other hand.

Very frankly, there was a considerable furor in our congressional district earlier this year. There were meetings of protest by fishermen, boaters, campers, and all other outdoorsmen. At that time, last March, I could not envision such

quick relief from the onerous fees then imposed by the Corps of Engineers. Not only has the other body of Congress already passed legislation to limit these user fees by passing S. 1381, but now, today, our body of Congress in the month of May is taking steps to right a wrong well in advance of the vacation period when these recreational areas will be put to maximum use.

Our interest in this problem originated early this spring when a large group of angry sportsmen assembled at a Corps of Engineers lake just on the perimeter of our district and one night in loud and clear voices made it known that, once this new schedule of fees announced in the public register was imposed, such fees could then be increased again and again in the future.

There had been ugly rumors spread about that the corps was about to charge a \$5 boat fee even to put one's own boat on these lakes. While that proved to be erroneous it took only one look at the schedule of fees imposed by the Corps of Engineers to convince even a disinterested person that the corps were trying to stretch user fees to the point of becoming access fees which should only apply to national parks and national forests. Sometime after these meetings in March, I introduced our bill to clearly separate the application of law between a Corps of Engineers lake and reservoir from the more developed recreational areas with higher Federal investments such as those found in the national park system and in our national forests.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that there is no logical or sensible rebuttal to the proposition that substantial user fees should be charged only where the Federal investment is substantial or large, and nowhere else.

Now, we all know the Golden Eagle passport was discontinued in 1970 and reactivated in 1972. But Public Law 92-347, which was enacted in July of 1972, certainly did not repeal section 210 of the older Public Law 90-483, passed in the 90th Congress. Section 210 clearly prohibited the collection of entrance fees. It did leave the door open for user fees but only for highly developed areas that required constant maintenance and supervision. We are debating this bill today because the Corps of Engineers this year have ignored the intent of section 210.

The legislation we are debating today and which will hopefully be enacted into law makes clear once and for all that section 210 be reinstated and that our enactment today coming after Public Law 92-347 will eliminate any possible confusion that the 1972 law will apply to the Corps of Engineers managed lakes and reservoirs.

It was so very good to hear the gentleman from North Carolina one of the subcommittee chairmen of our House Interior Committee state in the well today that in his opinion it was not the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Act, Public Law 92-347, that a brand new and burdensome schedule of daytime user fees be charged. He put into words what

so many of us have been thinking, that free admission is useless and meaningless if user charges are imposed once you are in the recreation area. Oh, we will agree that if there is substantial Federal investment there has to be some sort of a charge. Examples which come to mind are developed campsite, boat launching areas equipped with hydraulic lifts, and landing areas that have been improved by concrete approaches and lighted for evening use.

While the staff of my office tell me they have received no contact from downtown, I understand that there has been a letter issued by the Corps of Engineers in opposition to H.R. 6717. That is interesting. It should also serve as a measure of proof to substantiate what I suggested to our angry and irate constituents that use Pomme De Terre Lake in our congressional district and those who use Stockton Lake and Table Rock Lake just on the perimeter of our district. I said earlier this spring that this whole effort to impose these onerous user fees on primitive and underdeveloped areas is really a disguised effort by the Office of Management and Budget to rake in more Federal revenue. Then OMB simply ordered the Corps of Engineers to impose these fees.

In my judgment such action is no way to run a railroad. That is why I want to commend once again those who are leading this fight today to stop the imposition of these fees. They deserve the commendation of thousands of our constituents who would otherwise be paying unnecessary fees in the months ahead.

About the only opposition to this bill that I have discovered comes from those members of our Interior Committee who say that their so-called landmark effort of 1972 made all fees uniform whether national parks, national forests, or national Corps of Engineers areas. They think of that public law as a sort of milestone enactment being so good it should never be changed. There is just one word that describes this kind of argument—hogwash. That fact is that the so-called uniformity should and ought to be destroyed because there is a vast difference between a national park or national forest and a Corps of Engineers reservoir.

Mr. Speaker, it is just plain nonsense to charge our kids, Boy Scout troops, Cub Scout packs, Campfire Girls, and Girl Scouts who go out with their leaders to put down a bedroll and set around a campfire as a part of an overnight trip.

One of the strongest, and I might say irrefutable, arguments in favor of this bill is the fact that these Corps of Engineers lakes and reservoirs have been built and paid for by Federal taxes. They are different from the national parks or national forests which were not created or bought by any Federal appropriations but only improved.

Maybe some of us here today did not pay attention enough to two former Members who are not with us in the 93d Congress. I so well remember the distinguished Member from southwest Missouri, Dr. Hall, who raised questions

about Public Law 92-347 when we considered it in the House last year. I so well remember also the warning from the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Edmondson, who had doubts about what we were doing, but then we were all assured that there was no inconsistency between the Land and Water Conservation Act and the old Flood Control Act of 1968 with its section 210.

All that has transpired since last July is that the Office of Management and Budget has used a reluctant and unwilling Corps of Engineers to become the unpopular vehicle to try to impose some more Federal taxes under the guise of these user fees.

Mr. Speaker, we consider this bill today under the suspension of the rules. I would have preferred that the managers of this bill would have asked for a rule so that is could have been debated and subject to amendment instead of a suspension of the rules which some of our colleagues refer to as a straight-jacket procedure. But I do hope this measure passes by the necessary two-thirds in order that it will cancel out the high-handed announcement by the Corps of Engineers.

If we pass this today we can give some relief to those many families who have several children and who might have to pay as much as \$25 or \$30 per weekend for their recreational activities in the Corps of Engineers lakes and reservoirs. This bill will eliminate those assessments for daytime use which are really nothing but another tax.

No one will complain of a nominal fee of \$1 or \$2 for an overnight camping area provided it can be shown that there was substantial Federal investment developing that area. But let us have no fees for the use of a primitive campsite area that does not have a fireplace or a table. Let us let all fees stop at that point and let us eliminate all unnecessary and unwise irritations and inconvenience standing between the use by millions of Americans whose taxes have already paid for the creation of these impoundments. They should not have to pay again and again and again.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6717 and urge its passage for many reasons.

First, it was clearly and traditionally the intent of Congress that these recreation projects built by the Corps of Engineers would be free for use and access by the public. The public through its tax dollars has already paid for these projects once. It would be a breach of faith with the American people for Congress to go back on its commitment.

Second, the imposition of user fees is another example of penny-wise and pound-foolish Government action. I asked the Tulsa District Corps of Engineers for a study of those corps recreation areas on which user fees are now being charged. The results showed that it cost the Government more money to collect the fees than was being realized in revenues.

Third, this bill clearly does not affect

the land and water conservation fund. It neither diminishes or expands it. This bill merely reaffirms the traditional congressional intent that no user fees shall be imposed on Corps of Engineers recreation areas except in those cases where the area is highly developed or requires a high degree of maintenance.

Fourth, State recreational areas in my State of Oklahoma and in many other States will be adversely affected unless we pass this legislation. By imposing user fees on corps recreation areas in Oklahoma, we most assuredly will drive hundreds of thousands of sportsmen and vacationers to Oklahoma State parks. This will cause overcrowding. Ultimately, it will cause an increase in admission and use charges at State parks.

Fifth, this bill is designed primarily to help middle-income Americans, working people, and retired persons on fixed incomes. Going to these recreation areas is the No. 1 form of entertainment for hundreds of thousands of these people.

If we can underwrite the arts and other cultural activities which entertain one segment of our society, as I think we should, then it is equally correct for our Government to provide recreational opportunities for another large segment of our society.

Finally, the issue here is whether the clear intent of Congress shall be carried out, or whether through executive action, the intent of Congress will be subverted. Congress through its language in the annual rivers and harbors bills made a pact with the American people to raise taxes and build these Corps of Engineers projects and allow these publicly built reservoir recreation areas open to public use. Today, we should live up to our commitment and pass H.R. 6717.

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

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished minority leader (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GROVER) one or two questions. Perhaps one or more of the other Members might enter into the colloquy.

Mr. Speaker, we passed a Golden Eagle passport law within the last 6 months or so. It was my understanding at the time that this was enacted that the purpose of a Golden Eagle passport would permit the purchaser the right of access and use to all national parks, or perhaps on a broader basis.

How does that Golden Eagle passport relate to this legislation, or does it not?

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I am going to yield to the expert in that matter, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Saylor) for an explanation.

Mr. Saylor. Mr. Speaker, the bill passed last year to amend the Land and Water Conservation Act provides for a Golden Eagle passport for entrance or admission. It is used for the national park system administered by the Department of the Interior and national recreation areas administered by the Department of Agriculture. It does not name the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in

other words, if one buys a Golden Eagle passport, one can use any of the Department of Interior national parks or any facilities operated by the Department of Agriculture, but not anything operated by the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. Saylor. The Golden Eagle passport gains him entrance to national parks and Department of Agriculture recreational areas, but he may also have to pay separate user fees there for highly developed facilities. The Golden Eagle passport is not required for entrance to Corps of Engineers areas, but user fees may be charged for highly developed facilities at corps areas.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROVER. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to clarify the facts relating to an individual who has a Golden Eagle passport. He will not be affected by the legislation that is before us. The Corps of Engineers itself interpreted the legislation passed by the Congress as an authorization to start to charge fees. This is the reason we are placing a limitation on it. Thus, an individual who has a Golden Eagle passport will have access to these areas with or without his passport.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, perhaps it should be stated by way of clarification that the act which we passed a year ago permits entrance fees only in certain areas operated by the National Park Service and national recreation areas operated by the Department of Agriculture. In other areas, including all areas operated by the Corps of Engineers, entrance fees are not permitted.

The Golden Eagle passport is an entrance fee, it permits entrance in recreation areas all over the Nation. Therefore, it is not needed for these areas because an entrance fee is not charged.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Will the gentleman yield for further clarification?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. I yield to the distinguished leader (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the intent of this bill, it is to circumscribe the circumstances under which the Corps of Engineers can charge user fees; is that correct?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. I would think it would. Frankly that part of it concerns me.

In the act we passed a year ago, we provided user fees to be charged for the exclusive use of certain facilities.

This act spells out in detail the type of campsites where user fees can be charged. I fear that it goes too far in that regard.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from North Carolina. I do feel the goal of the legislation is good, but the bill is going to create a condition of inequity where there are variable facilities at campsites, and it may well inhibit the Corps of Engineers

from going further in constructing new sites.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I want to state to my friend from North Carolina that if I am a conferee on this matter, I, for one, will want to work with the gentleman to see if there is a possibility for coming up with a clarification to satisfy his concerns.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan made a good point. The way this is being handled now, the Corps of Engineers, even with no authority, is making charges which it has no authority to make. This is a way we could stop it.

Public Law 210 spells out that there have to be certain types of highly developed areas. The Corps went ahead and charged fees anyway, under pressure. We are just spelling out that they cannot do it.

I agree with the gentleman from California; if it is necessary to make a change we will certainly try to do it.

This is the only way we can be assured they will not be charging unauthorized fees at Corps of Engineer lakes.

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

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

Mr. DINGELL. I should like to begin by expressing the highest possible regard for my dear friend from Texas.

If what the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from California say is true, why, then, do we not have this bill on the floor under a rule, so that we can debate it and amend it and correct the deficiencies, instead of having it here in a legislative straitjacket where we cannot do so.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor a bill which helps clear up this question of fees at Corps of Engineers lakes and reservoirs.

For years, Americans have had free use of the lakes administered by the corps, but there has been a growing tendency to charge user fees at these areas.

There is no doubt that some well-developed recreational areas must charge fees in orders to meet operating expenses, but I ask that we bear in mind that most corps projects are at most moderately developed. As a general rule, no fee should be charged for access to the water itself, but only to cover maintenance costs.

I believe we should backtrack a bit and consider the primary purpose of these recreation sites around corps lakes and reservoirs, which naturally is to furnish the public a series of outdoor areas for sport and relaxation.

It is important that we note the word public in considering this bill. We must remember that our aim, and the aim of the Corps of Engineers, is to provide recreation areas that all Americans may enjoy. Now, I do not think any reasonable man would object to paying a fee at a site furnished with cabins or run-

ning water, but the same man might well balk at paying that fee for a site without a fireplace or picnic table. He knows that his tax dollars built the lake in the first place.

This bill presents a user fee plan that is reasonable. It will eliminate entirely fees for access to shorelines, water areas, boat ramps, visitor centers and other moderately developed facilities. In my own district, for example, this means that a family can spend the day on Lake Somerville without charge.

I might add that, if a charge were levied, people would very likely avoid the Corps of Engineers lake and increase the congestion on the nearby Highland Lakes. So in addition to making economic sense, this bill will encourage better distribution of boats and less crowded conditions on our lakes.

Under this legislation, fees may be charged for overnight use of campgrounds having designated tent or trailer spaces, restrooms, running water, and other facilities that demand regular maintenance and supervisory personnel.

H.R. 6717 is a good bill; one that will help clear up the question of user fees at corps lakes and reservoirs and one that will serve the best interests of the American people. I urge its passage.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6717 which will help clarify and perhaps end, once and for all, the controversy over what facilities are subject to user fees at Corps of Engineers projects.

Since February of this year I have received more than 4,000 pieces of correspondence from my constituents on this matter. It has been one of the heaviest mail issues of this Congress. Initially the people were confused by the proposed Corps of Engineers regulations which were published in the Federal Register. They were angry over the limited time allowed for making their views known. Then we were able to get an extension of that time; and the corps did clarify, somewhat, the matter of what user fees would be assessed at what facilities.

However, there still is public confusion and misunderstanding over this matter. I believe that this legislation which will amend section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 will be helpful in settling the controversy. This bill states specifically what types of facilities may be subject to user fees.

The bill provides that user fees at Corps of Engineers lakes and reservoirs shall be collected—

only from users of highly developed facilities requiring continuing presences of personnel for maintenance and supervision of the facilities, and shall not be collected for day use or for access to or use of water areas, undeveloped or lightly developed shoreline, boat launching ramp where no mechanical or hydraulic equipment is provided, roads, or visitor centers, or for access to or use of moderately developed facilities such as, but not limited to, picnic sites, playgrounds, drinking water, wayside exhibits, trails, overlook sites, scenic drives, toilet facilities, automobile parking areas, or for access to or use of areas containing one or more of such facilities. No fee may be charged for access to or use of any campground not having all of the following: flush restrooms, showers,

dustproofed or paved access and circulatory roads, sanitary disposal stations, visitor protection control, designated tent or trailer spaces, fireplaces, picnic tables, refuse containers and potable water.

I am concerned that the imposition of user fees, particularly in primitive and underdeveloped recreation areas, would penalize many Kansas families and senior citizens who are unable to afford the luxury of private vacation resorts.

I urge passage of this clarifying legislation.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of the bill now before the House which would carefully restrict the Federal Government in charging user fees at recreational facilities. Our bill will prevent Government agencies from charging user fees for day use or for access to or use of water areas and nonmechanized boat ramps at recreation areas such as Lake Hartwell and Clark Hill Lake.

As a member of the Public Works Committee I am grateful for the tremendous support we received on this legislation from citizens all over the Nation opposed to these unreasonable user charges. Our bill makes it clear that fees are to be charged only for facilities that represent a sizable Federal investment in development and maintenance. The taxpayers paid for these lakes and to charge the taxpayers for access to the water would be unbelievable.

Mr. Speaker, in our area we are fortunate to have two of the greatest man-made lakes in the Nation, at Clark Hill and at Lake Hartwell. Millions of visitors and tourists enjoy these splendid outdoor recreation areas, and our bill will guard against unreasonable user fees that might place these areas beyond the reach of some families.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROBERTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 6717, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 307, nays 90, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]

YEAS—307

Abdnor	Blatnik	Burton
Abzug	Boggs	Butler
Adams	Boland	Byron
Addabbo	Bolling	Camp
Alexander	Bowen	Carney, Ohio
Anderson, Calif.	Brademas	Casey, Tex.
Annunzio	Brasco	Cederberg
Archer	Breaux	Chappell
Arends	Breckinridge	Clancy
Ashbrook	Brinkley	Clark
Aspin	Brooks	Clausen,
Bafalis	Brown, Ohio	Don H.
Barrett	Bryohill, N.C.	Clay
Beard	Bryohill, Va.	Cochran
Bell	Buchanan	Cohen
Bennett	Burgener	Collins
Bergland	Burke, Calif.	Conable
Bevill	Burke, Fla.	Conlan
Biaggi	Burke, Mass.	Corman
Bingham	Burleson, Tex.	Cotter
	Burlison, Mo.	Culver

Daniel, Dan	Lehman	Rose	Hosmer	Nelsen	Schneebeli
Daniel, Robert	Lent	Rostenkowski	Hudnut	Obey	Smith, N.Y.
W., Jr.	Long, La.	Roy	Hutchinson	O'Hara	Snyder
Daniels,	Long, Md.	Runnels	Kastenmeier	Owens	Spence
Dominick V.	Lott	Ryan	Kuykendall	Poage	Steiger, Ariz.
Davis, Ga.	McClory	St Germain	Kyros	Quillen	Taylor, N.C.
de la Garza	McCollister	Sarasin	Landgrebe	Rarick	Udall
Delaney	McCormack	Sarbanes	Lujan	Reid	Vanik
Dent	McDade	Satterfield	McCloskey	Reuss	Wolff
Donohue	McEwen	Scherle	Maraziti	Robison, N.Y.	Wylie
Dorn	McFall	Schroeder	Meeds	Roush	Young, Fla.
Downing	McKay	Sebelius	Minshall, Ohio	Royal	Young, S.C.
Drinan	McKinney	Shipley	Mosher	Ruppe	Zwach
Edwards, Ala.	McSpadden	Seiberling	Moss	Ruth	
Eshleman	Macdonald	Shoup	Myers	Saylor	
Evans, Colo.		Shriver			
Evins, Tenn.		Shuster			
Fascell		Slkes			
Findley		Sisk			
Fisher		Skubitz			
Flood		Slack			
Flowers		Smith, Iowa			
Forsythe		Staggers			
Fountain		Stanton			
Fraser		J. William			
Frey		Stanton			
Fulton		James V.			
Fuqua		Stark			
Gaydos		Steed			
Gettys		Steele			
Gialmo		Steeleman			
Gibbons		Steiger, Wis.			
Gilman		Stephens			
Gonzalez		Mills, Md.			
Grasso		Minish			
Gray		Mink			
Green, Oreg.		Mitchell, Md.			
Green, Pa.		Mitchell, N.Y.			
Griffiths		Studds			
Gross		Sullivan			
Gunter		Symington			
Guyer		Symms			
Hamilton		Talcott			
Hammer-		Moorhead,			
schmidt		Calif.			
Hanley		Moorhead, Pa.			
Hanrahan		Morgan			
Hansen, Wash.		Murphy, Ill.			
Harrington		Natcher			
Harsha		Nedzi			
Hastings		Nichols			
Hawkins		Nix			
Hays		O'Brien			
Hechler, W. Va.		O'Neill			
Heckler, Mass.		Parris			
Heilstoksi		Passman			
Henderson		Patman			
Hillis		Patten			
Hinshaw		Pepper			
Holfield		Perkins			
Holt		Pettis			
Holtzman		Peyser			
Horton		Pickle			
Howard		Pike			
Huber		Podell			
Hungate		Powell, Ohio			
Hunt		Preyer			
Ichord		Price, Ill.			
Jarman		Price, Tex.			
Johnson, Calif.		Pritchard			
Johnson, Colo.		Quie			
Johnson, Pa.		Randall			
Jones, Ala.		Rangel			
Jones, N.C.		Rees			
Jones, Okla.		Regula			
Jones, Tenn.		Rhodes			
Jordan		Riegler			
Karth		Rinaldo			
Kazen		Roberts			
Ketchum		Robinson, Va.			
Kluczynski		Rodino			
Koch		Roe			
Landrum		Rogers			
Latta		Roncalio, Wyo.			
Leggett		Roncalio, N.Y.			

NAYS—90

Andrews, N. Dak.	Coughlin	Flynt	Ford, Gerald R.	Frelinghuysen
Armstrong	Crane	Winn	Gerald R.	Frelinghuysen
Ashley	Cronin	Wright	Frenzel	Froehlich
Blester	Dellenback	Wyatt	Dennis	Ginn
Blackburn	Dennis	Wyder	Derwinski	Goldwater
Bray	Dervinski	Yates	Devine	Goodling
Broomfield	Dickinson	Yatron	Dingell	Grover
Brotzman	Dingell	Yates	Dulski	Gude
Brown, Calif.	Dulski	Yatron	Duncan	Haley
Brown, Mich.	Duncan	Young, Alaska	du Pont	Hansen, Idaho
Chamberlain	Eckhardt	Young, Ga.	Eckhardt	Harvey
Cleveland	Erlenborn	Young, Ill.	Erlenborn	Heinz
Collier	Esch	Young, Tex.	Fish	Hicks
Conte	Fish	Zablocki	Fish	Hogan

Hosmer	Nelsen	Schneebeli
Hudnut	Obey	Smith, N.Y.
Hutchinson	O'Hara	Snyder
Kastenmeier	Owens	Spence
Kuykendall	Poage	Steiger, Ariz.
Kyros	Quillen	Taylor, N.C.
Landgrebe	Rarick	Udall
Lujan	Reid	Vanik
McCloskey	Reuss	Wolff
Maraziti	Robison, N.Y.	Wylie
Meeds	Roush	Young, Fla.
Minshall, Ohio	Royal	Young, S.C.
Mosher	Ruppe	Zwach
Moss	Ruth	
Myers	Saylor	

NOT VOTING—36

Anderson, Ill.	Diggs	Mills, Ark.
Andrews, N.C.	Edwards	Edwards, Calif.
Badillo	Ellberg	Murphy, N.Y.
Baker	Foley	Railsback
Carey, N.Y.	Ford	Rooney, N.Y.
Carter	William D.	Rousselot
Chisholm	Gubser	Sandman
Clawson, Del	Hanna	Taylor, Mo.
Danielson	Hébert	Teague, Tex.
Davis, S.C.	Keating	Walde
Davils, Wis.	Kemp	Whalen
Denholm	King	
	Litton	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Davis of South Carolina.
Mr. Ellberg with Mr. Railsback.
Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. King.
Mr. Danielson with Mr. Del Clawson.
Mr. Chisholm with Mr. Walde.
Mr. Davis of Wisconsin with Mr. Baker.
Mr. Andrews of North Carolina with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Edwards of California.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Rousselot.
Mr. Litton with Mr. Keating.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Dellums.
Mr. Mills of Arkansas with Mr. Sandman.
Mr. Denholm with Mr. Taylor of Missouri.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Whalen.
Mr. Foley with Mr. Badillo.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO FILE REPORT

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

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

There was no objection.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT TEMPORARY BENEFIT INCREASE EXTENSION

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 394 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 394

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7200) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to revise certain eligibility conditions for annuities; to change the railroad retirement tax rate; and to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to improve the procedures pertaining to certain rate adjustments for carriers subject to part I of the Act, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 394 provides for 1 hour of general debate on H.R. 7200, a bill to extend the present temporary increases in railroad retirement benefits until December 31, 1974, and liberalizes retirement eligibility for certain employees.

In addition to the temporary increase extension, the bill also provides: First, male employees will be eligible for full annuities at age 60 with 30 years of service; second, railroads will assume the liability for payment of taxes otherwise payable by employees to finance the railroad retirement system to the extent such taxes exceed social security tax rates; and third, for the establishment of an expedited rate-setting procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist the railroads in meeting the costs imposed on them by the bill.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recognizes that the railroad retirement system is faced with financial problems. The committee believes that H.R. 7200, which also provides for recommendations to be made by July 1, 1974, by the parties for a final resolution of the problems, is the best solution at the present time.

H.R. 7200 allocates \$70,000,000 for the provision liberalizing eligibility for retirement of male employees. The 18-month extension of temporary benefit increases will amount to \$660,000,000 which will be drawn from the railroad retirement fund.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of H.R. 7200 will carry out the terms of an agreement between the railroads and the railroad employee unions. I urge adoption of House Resolution 394 in order that we may discuss and debate H.R. 7200.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering House Resolution 394, the rule under which we will consider H.R. 7200, the railroad retirement temporary benefit increase extension. This is an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

The purpose of H.R. 7200 is to carry out the terms of an agreement between the railroads and the railroad unions relative to the railroad retirement fund.

The railroad retirement fund is faced with financial problems, because rapidly declining levels of employment in the railroad industry in recent years have resulted in a situation where there are more people drawing out of the fund than there are people paying into the fund. If benefits are continued at the present level, and if no additional revenues are provided the railroad retirement system will be bankrupt in the mid-1980's.

Major provisions in the bill are the following: First, the bill extends present temporary increases in railroad retirement benefits enacted in 1970, 1971, and 1972 for 18 months until December 31, 1974. Second, the bill extends to male employees the same eligibility conditions for annuities now available to women employees, that is, eligibility for full annuities at age 60 with 30 years of service; third, the bill transfers to railroads the liability for payment of taxes otherwise payable by employees to finance the railroad retirement system to the extent such taxes exceed social security tax rates; fourth, the bill provides a speeded up rate setting procedure before the ICC to assist the railroads in meeting the additional costs imposed upon them by this bill; fifth, the bill provides for recommendations to be made by July 1, 1974, by the parties through collective bargaining for a final resolution of the problems involving the railroad retirement fund; and sixth, the bill provides for increasing the railroad retirement annuities any time social security benefits are increased in the period before January 1, 1975, by the same dollar amount by which they would have been increased if the employment had been under the Social Security Act.

With regard to cost, the section liberalizing retirement eligibility for men is estimated to cost the railroad retirement account \$70,000,000 per year. The 18-month extension of temporary benefit increases is expected to cost the retirement fund a total of \$660,000,000. The bill provides for increases in railroad retirement benefits if social security benefits are increased, but no cost estimate is possible because future social security increases are an unknown. The bill also shifts the liability for payment of part of the payroll tax from the employees to the carriers. This cost will eventually be transferred to the consumer.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, while I collect my thoughts on how I propose to vote on this rule and whether I shall choose to offer an amendment, I should like to point out what I think was an abuse of the privileges of this chamber.

As the last rollcall was coming to an end, I was standing in the basement—not alone, but with other Members of this body—seeking to get an elevator to the second floor so I could record my vote. The elevator kept shuttling back and forth between the second and third floors while the Members remained in the basement, and got here too late to vote. I protest. Now that the record reflects that fact, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7200) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to revise certain eligibility conditions for annuities; to change the railroad retirement tax rates; and to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to improve the procedures pertaining to certain rate adjustments for carriers subject to part I of the act, and for other purposes.

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

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 7200, with Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DEVINE) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I will not take very long on the bill.

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

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I take this time to ask if I am not correct in my information that at the time the full committee considered the bill in executive session, it was a closed session, but a recorded vote to close the session was not taken.

Mr. STAGGERS. That is correct.

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the gentleman for saying that.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that the present rule which makes this bill in order does not waive points of order, and an issue could have been raised with respect to the consideration of this bill, which I certainly did not want to raise, but it would have put the committee in the awkward position, had the point of order been raised on consideration of the bill, of either going back to the Rules Committee and getting a rule which waived points of order or of going back to the committee and having another vote on the bill which had been marked up.

I thank the chairman for yielding me this time to raise this issue, because I think it is important that in consideration of our bills we do not inadvertently violate the rules of the House with respect to the recorded vote on closed meetings.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, as I said I will not take long on the bill.

Let me say to the House this is the first time that labor and management have sat down to work out a really complex problem, and have come to the Congress with an agreed-on solution. The legislation looks to a final resolution of the problems of the railroad retirement system. The parties have initiated an agreement which provides they will come back before next July 1 with a complete agreement as to the solution of the whole problem. They have assured the members of our committee they will do just that, and I have every reason to believe they will. This legislation puts into effect part of what was agreed upon last March.

In the first place it sets a new standard for retirement eligibility. I think it is a landmark in America because of the fact that the bill provides that men can retire at age 60 with 30 years of service without reduction in annuities. The women who work for the railroads can do this now, and some of the men have said that instead of women's lib they want men's lib, and they want to have an equal opportunity with the women to retire at this age with 30 years of service with no reduction in their annuity. Another feature of the bill is the provision that the temporary benefit increases are to be extended for 18 months until December 31, 1974. The bill also provides for transfer of tax liability of employees of 4.75 percent to the employers, and provides means to expedite the rate-setting procedure before the ICC with respect to the costs of railroad retirement taxes.

I might say some people have raised some question about the rate-making features of the bill, but point out that the railroads have always gotten these raises ultimately. It was always intended they should. The only thing this bill does is expedite the procedures so they will know where they stand and will not lose money.

It was testified before our committee that in waiting for raises to be granted, over a 5-year period, more than \$1 billion was lost to the railroads. We do not think this is right. We think that when we are passing on increases in costs

to the railroads, it should be done as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Chairman, the recommendations for a final solution are to be submitted to the Congress by July 1, 1974. As I said, this has been agreed upon by both labor and management, that they will be able to submit their recommendations by that time.

It is the first time we have ever had any major piece of legislation in which the two of them have come together and worked out an agreement. We think it is the start of a new era in railroad labor relations, not only in this, but in other areas.

Mr. Chairman, I think that if matters continue as they have recently, we will not have any more railroad strike legislation before this House. They now have agreement, and a new atmosphere between management and labor, and they work together completely.

Mr. Chairman, labor came before the committee in favor of the bill; management came before the committee in favor of it; the Railroad Retirement Board was in favor of it. I do feel that the bill is a landmark piece of legislation and should be passed by the House.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HARVEY).

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

Mr. HARVEY: I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 7200 which affects approximately 1 million elderly persons, 60 percent of whom spent a major portion of their lives working on the Nation's railroads and paying into the railroad retirement fund with the expectation that their retirement years would be secured by these payments. We in the Congress have a compact with these people, and now they are looking to us to keep faith with them.

For many years, this Nation was almost totally dependent on our railroads, and on these people to operate them. It is said that transportation is the blood stream of civilization. If that is so, then at least for the first half of this century and much of the last, our railroads were the arteries of that circulatory system. The people we are concerned with here today are the same ones who were operating the railroads during those great glory days. After giving the better part of their lives in the performance of a great service to their Nation, these people deserve to live out their years in security, the kind of security this Government promised them some 36 years ago.

There is an acute urgency, however, that we pass this bill, H.R. 7200, today. I am particularly aware of it, because I have a lot of retired railroaders in my district in Pennsylvania and they started telling me about a special problem right in the beginning of the session. Back on February 8, I introduced H.R. 4301 to deal with the problem and that bill contained almost identical language to that in section 103 of this bill. The special

problem is that if we do not pass this bill or a similar bill today, in a little more than 30 days, the pensions these senior citizens now are receiving will be cut in half.

I think we all are familiar with how this situation came about, but I would like to make a few points about it. Back in 1970 when it became apparent that the railroad retirement system was in need of restructuring, Congress very wisely recognized the immense complexity of such an undertaking and appointed a study commission to make recommendations. Rather than adding another patchwork of quick-fix amendments to an already over-encumbered basic act, it decided on a slower but far more careful course of action. At the same time, Congress also recognized that a cruel inflation was cutting ever more deeply into the fragile financial security of these senior citizens who had so carefully prepared—they thought—for their retirement years. And in three successive years, Congress acted reasonably and humanely in enacting those three temporary increases which now account for approximately 50 percent of the current pensions and which are about to expire.

My point is that Congress began so well. It chose the wise course; it chose the humane course. Now we are nearly to the end of the road that Congress first chose in 1970. Within another 18 months, the distinguished members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in cooperation with experts from labor, industry, and Government, will, in all probability, have completed a thorough restructuring of the railroad retirement system so that it can grow healthy again. We saw a sample of that kind of cooperation in the formulation of H.R. 7200 and I am confident that we will see a lot more of it as the process marches toward its conclusion. We need H.R. 7200 to complete that process.

I think one other point needs noting. In considering the wisdom of the people who chose to depend on the railroad retirement system for their retirement security and, therefore, the moral justification for our continuing to support it, I think it is important that we recognize that when the majority of these retirees were making that decision, the railroads were healthy and there was no reason to believe that the system would not succeed. I do not think that we can penalize these people for their failure to foresee the effects on their industry of a rapidly changing technology and culture that would one day severely debilitate their industry and jeopardize their retirement security. That is just a little bit too much to ask.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we must pass H.R. 7200 today. One million people, 1 million elderly people, 1 million people who worked hard all their lives and rendered a great service to this country are depending on us. I urge the adoption of this bill.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, the railroad retirement system is in big trouble. You have heard that cry ring through these Halls for several years. I

wish I could say that if you pass the bill now before you everything will be straightened out. Unfortunately, I cannot do that. I can, however, tell you that you that H.R. 7200 is a most encouraging development.

It is not the final answer. It is not intended by anyone to be the final solution. It is still a stopgap, temporary measure. But because of the way it was developed it is not the customary patchwork we have had in the past on the railroad retirement system, but it is a step toward a final solution.

The reason for this optimistic outlook is the fact that H.R. 7200 is the embodiment of an agreement made voluntarily by labor and management. With some changes in title II it is brought to you by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with the recommendation that we accept the product of enlightened negotiations by the parties concerned with the retirement system and accept the approach this bill represents.

This bill came about, because in the course of work contract negotiations in the industry, it was suggested that railroad retirement might be an item to be considered in a settlement. Both sides quickly found that there were grounds for common understanding and agreement and it was decided to include this as part of the settlement.

The terms of the agreement reached are significant, because they point the way to a permanent solution. They remove controversial roadblocks, and provide for a mechanism for further progress.

The agreement, and this bill, carries forward the recommendations of late last year of the Commission established by Congress in 1970 to make a thorough study of the railroad retirement system. It is no wonder that the work contract negotiating committee did not proceed to all aspects of the retirement system. The aforementioned Study Commission itself found the system so complex that it had to ask for an extension to complete its report.

The Study Commission recognized that the key to the increasing problems with the railroad retirement system is the complex relationship and interplay between the railroad retirement system and social security. Consequently the Commission recommended a two-tier system for the future which would be similar to retirement programs in many other private industries.

The first tier would establish social security as the base. Since social security is becoming a universal retirement system there is no reason why railroad workers should not benefit from the strengths of the social security system. A railroad retirement system cannot emulate the social security system in degree of benefits in relation to the level of taxes. Social security is dependent upon an expected expanding work force to finance benefits. But in the railroad industry, the work force—meaning those who pay the retirement taxes—is decreasing. As a matter of fact, the ratio of workers to families receiving benefits at present is more than four times as

high in the social security system as in the railroad retirement system.

The second tier recommended by the Study Commission would be a supplemental program augmenting social security, but separate from it. This is the pattern in practically all other industries in the country. The Study Commission says:

The separation of tier two will permit it to be negotiated by labor and management in keeping with their special needs.

And, I might add, in keeping with their willingness to finance certain levels of supplemental benefits.

This bill is in line with the recommendation of the Commission that supplemental benefits should be a matter for negotiation. The bill provides for a joint labor-management committee to meet and try to work out a permanent, responsible, and satisfactory solution to the remaining problems of the railroad retirement system. The bill sets a deadline of July 1, 1974, for the joint committee to submit its mutually agreed upon recommendations to the Congress where I assure you it will receive the most careful study by the Transportation Subcommittee.

The railroad retirement system is the most complex retirement system in the country. While the Study Commission pointed the way to reform, it did not answer every question. The Commission did not, for example, exactly outline how the proposed supplemental benefits would be figured or how they should be paid for.

It seems to me appropriate to let labor and management wrestle with these problems on a give-and-take basis. They are familiar with the intricacies of the system and I believe they know now they must reach agreement on reform or Congress will.

As a practical matter, too, there simply is not enough time for your committee to complete massive work on the needed broad revision before the end of the fiscal year when the three temporary benefit increases are due to expire. It also seems to me that the committee will be better prepared to deal with the financing problem when we know what railway labor and management have been able to work out between themselves.

This bill therefore provides for extension until the end of next year of the temporary benefit increases voted by Congress in the past to keep railroad retirement in pace with comparable social security increases.

I am not unmindful of the criticism that is directed toward a further extension of the temporary benefits without providing for additional financing. I have two points to make on that subject. First of all, no one is suggesting that we terminate the temporary benefits which would reduce railroad benefits for those on the rolls by 45 percent. The second point is that, until we complete the overhaul of the system, we do not know what financing adjustments should be made, or what the breakdown between labor and management should be. Therefore, any increases at this time would have to be temporary and would further compound the confusion and inequities in

the system. These temporary increases must be and will be paid for eventually; it is a question of doing the job carefully and with knowledge.

The agreement reached by railroad management and labor recognizes, first of all, the use of social security as the base for a new retirement system. Their agreement, and this bill, provided, in addition to a straight extension of present benefits, for the employee to pay into the railroad retirement fund exactly the same amount as all other workers pay into social security.

Management agreed to assume the remainder of the burden as long as it could be fairly readily recovered by prompt freight rate increases. This meant that the employee, who had been paying about 11 percent of his pay into the fund, would thereafter pay 5.8 percent which is the social security rate. The additional 4.5 percent he had been paying would be added to what management had previously been paying, and that brings management's share of the pay-in to approximately 15 percent of wages.

The added burden for management is to be handled by title II of the bill which provides for automatic freight rate increases to cover the actual cost of the change. Once an increase is announced, based solely upon the change in retirement payments, ICC must allow it to go into effect. After that, however, ICC may consider the increase in the light of all its regular procedures and principles which apply to rate increases for the protection of the public.

One major change in benefit eligibility was agreed upon. Male, but not female, employees have been required to wait until age 65 after accumulating 30 years of service before they can draw full benefits. The bill provides that this age will drop to 60 in 1974. Since the Congress may very likely complete its major overhaul of the system before then, the change is more significant as an indication of the thinking of the principals than as a certain program change.

As the bill came to the committee the freight rate increases included under title II would not only have been automatic but the powers of ICC to do anything about them would have been greatly curtailed. For example, the automatic feature would have extended to any future increase in labor cost, not just railroad retirement changes caused by this particular agreement. The committee confined the rate increase machinery to the purposes of this bill. Also the committee felt that once the increase was accomplished and the time-lag conquered, it must retain for ICC those broad powers to protect the public against shortsighted agreements imprudently entered into by the parties.

I wish I could say now that you have heard the last of railroad retirement for a long time to come. You have not. Rather, I hope that you hear of it again very soon, because the next consideration should be a bill to create a new, sound and permanently workable railroad retirement system.

H.R. 7200, meanwhile, deserves the support of the Members of the House and I recommend its passage.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my strong support of H.R. 7200 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Tax Act.

Because of rapidly declining levels of employment in the railroad industry in recent years, Congress has been deeply concerned over the financial soundness of the railroad retirement fund for some time and, as a result, approved the last three increases in railroad retirement benefits on a temporary basis. These increases are scheduled to expire on June 30, and unless Congress acts before that date, many railroad retirees will lose a large portion of their retirement benefits and suffer severe financial hardship.

While the measure we are considering is in no way a panacea for the financial problems facing the railroad retirement system, it does extend the temporary increases in benefits for 18 months and will give Congress time to more thoroughly study and evaluate the recommendations of the Commission on Railroad Retirement, particularly its proposal for restructuring the railroad retirement program into a two-tier system under which railroad employees would receive a basic benefit equal to that received by social security beneficiaries and a second tier of benefits over and above the social security level.

H.R. 7200 is a result of the agreement reached between the railroads and the unions earlier this year and was negotiated as one element of a settlement of wage and rules disputes in the railroad industry until the end of 1974. This agreement, however, is specifically contingent upon the approval of the provisions contained in H.R. 7200 by the Congress.

In addition to extending the temporary benefit increases until the end of 1974, this bill provides that effective October 1973, the railroads will pick up the railroad taxes levied on railroad employees to the extent they exceed social security taxes. As the current railroad retirement tax rate is 10.6 percent on railroad employees and employers alike and only 5.85 percent under social security, this is an extremely important consideration for railroad workers. The carriers' agreement to assume this additional tax liability is dependent upon the approval by Congress of provisions contained in H.R. 7200 to establish an expedited rate-setting procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist the railroads in meeting the additional costs imposed on them by the bill.

Another provision of H.R. 7200 will benefit men employees in the railroad industry. Under present law women employees who have 30 years of service and are at least 60 years of age are able to retire without actuarial reduction in their annuities. This bill will extend this same privilege to men employees, effective for annuities first accruing after June 1974.

I deeply regret it is not possible at this time to consider a permanent arrangement for sound financing of the railroad retirement system. I do believe however, that the temporary measures set forth in this measure are essential pending the development and implementation of a

long-term solution and will not jeopardize the financial soundness of the railroad retirement account. Accordingly I urge the approval of this proposal.

An important element of the agreement reached between the carriers and the unions was the provision to establish a joint standing committee to consider all of the matters relating to restructuring the railroad retirement system and to submit recommendations to the Congress for the necessary legislative changes to be made by July 1, 1974. These recommendations, in conjunction with the recommendations of the Commission on Railroad Retirement, should be most helpful to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in evolving a permanent solution to the problems facing the railroad retirement program. In closing, I would like to strongly urge that the committee give this matter the utmost priority when the recommendations are submitted in order that a final solution can be achieved before the end of the 93d Congress. In a matter of such importance to the financial security and peace of mind of all railroad employees and retirees, it is incumbent upon all of us to try to resolve the pressing financial problems of the railroad retirement system at the earliest possible time. I shall work actively toward this end.

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

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUYKENDALL).

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out three basic points of disagreement that may or may not have troubled Members, but I know there have been questions as well as some mail about these points.

First, as the gentleman from Michigan stated, this settlement is part of a negotiated settlement. In that negotiated settlement the wage increase in dollars which was actually awarded to the railroad workers was reduced by almost exactly the amount that will be gained by the railroad workers in this legislation. So this legislation is no bonanza to the workers. In fact, they will come out just about even, so far as this versus the negotiated pay increase they normally would have gotten is concerned. I wanted to make that point first.

Second, may I remind the Members—if they wish to investigate this point they can please do so—that in all sections of the transportation industry, other than the railroads, in the collective bargaining contracts for all phases of truck-lines and airlines, the pensions over and above social security are not shared in cost by the employee. General Motors, the food industry, the major companies throughout this country have programs where the employee shares in social security, yes, as he does everywhere, but in the regular pensions bargained for or paid voluntarily to management or clerical people they do not have any cost for the pensions over and above social security. So this particular agreement puts the railroad worker on the same basis as everybody else. This is no gravy train.

My last point is this: Someone is always asking, "Who is going to pay

the bill?" My friends, let us not kid ourselves about who is going to pay the bill.

We can call this person a consumer, if we like. We can call him a stockbroker, if we like. Or we can call him a taxpayer, if we like. But there is not but one person who ever pays the bill for anything, and that is the same guy who is either the consumer or the stockbroker or the taxpayer. It is one person.

Surely, it goes into cost. Everything goes into cost. There is no way to make it go away. Let us quit trying to evade the question as to who pays the bill. It goes to the shipper. It goes to the consumer. This is just exactly the same as every dollar we vote on in everything we do around here.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, another emergency vote comes before us again on the railroad retirement system. This time let's make a fair and equitable evaluation. This plan continues to leap from one temporary stopgap to another. Railroads always remain in consistent financial chaos. Let me sum up for you the basic provisions on this current railroad retirement plan.

First. The active workers on the railroads will have their contribution for the retirement fund reduced to 5.8 percent which cuts their payments about in half. New employees with 30 years service will now receive full retirement annually at age 60 instead of age 65.

Second. The railroads increase their contribution to the retirement fund. This means they will now be paying 15.3 percent, as an additional labor benefit and this 15.3 percent applies to their total labor payroll covered by railroad retirement.

Third. The next step is for the public to pay higher freight rates. The agreement further guarantees that these labor rate and pension increases will be passed on with freight rate increases.

Since freight costs apply to everything from food, to furniture, to building materials, it will mean a cost-of-living increase. The fact is that these increased pension costs are paid for by the public.

Here is the story. Workers have their contribution to the pension plan cut in half down to 5.8 percent. The railroads have a big increase in their portion which is raised to 15.3 percent of the total payroll. Then this increased cost is passed on to the public through increased freight rates which are approved and mandatory under this bill. So the public pays for it and inflation in America is intensified.

You heard this railroad retirement program discussed in detail last fall when we passed another temporary increase and extension. In the past 5-year period, the benefits under railroad retirement have been increased 52 percent. No more money paid in, just 52 percent paid out. The fund gathers momentum toward financial bankruptcy.

One might expect an industry to have eight people working for one person on retirement. In the railroad industry there are 604,000 active railroad employees while the pension system is paying out to 985,000 beneficiaries.

The railroad industry is known as a poor, financially depressed business. Of the 70 major industries in the United States, railroads are at the absolute bottom of the list in the return on asset investment. How can railroads afford a pension plan for their employees that has greater cash benefits than pensions received by 9 out of 10 Americans.

The railroads have asked for a permanent social security plan solution. This could be accomplished by placing every employee on social security. The excess paid in by the employee during his past working years over a normal social security payment could be computed for each employee. Then a separate annuity would be established for each annuitant based on the present surplus reserves accumulated by his past railroad retirement payments to this date.

It is not equitable to provide a special pension plan for railroaders that is not provided for other groups of workers in the country. It is not equitable to pay out the accumulated reserves to present pensioners and leave the fund completely depleted when the present active employees reach retirement age.

This is an expensive proposal. There is a cost of \$660 million to cover the cost to the railroad retirement account for the past 18 months. Add to this an additional \$70 million for lowering the retirement age to 60. Add another \$250 million in increased freight costs. This is a total inflationary expense of \$980 million.

Today the situation is chaotic. There is no fund leveling out as the deficiency grows greater. There is no safe reserve level for present employees. Let us recommit H.R. 7200 so that we can provide a firm and permanent solution that will provide stability for a railroad retirement.

Last week when I finalized a survey of the people of my district, I reviewed the question that asked what they considered the biggest issue in America today. The big issue with the solid citizen is inflation. And my constituents asked what caused it and how can we stop inflation. The answer is here in Congress. We must stop spending money, giving money, and deficit financing money. Congressional overspending money that we do not have on hand is causing inflation, and a vote for this railroad retirement bill means more inflationary impact. Let us recommit for a sounder bill.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may use in order to make an observation here.

I just want to say that I enjoyed the remarks of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COLLINS). I know he is a very good-hearted and hard-working member of our committee.

I want to answer one or two things that he said.

There are over \$5 billion either in the fund or due to it now, and the \$660 million which will come out will leave it with a little below \$4 billion and something still in it.

This will be worked out with management, and the gentleman from Texas, I am sure, will agree this is one of the first real agreements we have ever had between labor and management. They have

come in before our committee and said "We agree this is the thing to do because it takes in many other facets besides the pension fund." They have said that they would work together and try to solve their problem, and it does take into consideration some of the wage problems involved, as the gentleman from Texas said.

Nearly every industry in America of any size has the same kind of pension plan today that the railroads are putting in. They are just catching up with General Motors, the auto workers, and the steel workers and nearly all of the food workers in the land. They are catching up now, because they have been way behind. In these other industries the worker pays into social security, and the industries pay supplemental pensions on top of the social security, which are entirely at the cost of management.

Mr. DENNIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DENNIS. I am not quite sure where I stand on this bill, on which I do not have any special expertise, but I have heard the distinguished chairman say several times that it is a landmark bill because management and labor are together, as if that were the whole answer. I am thinking a little bit about the public, and the farmer, and the purchaser, and so on. Should we not be thinking a little bit about them? It seems to me you would not have any trouble, ever, between labor and management if management always got the increased labor cost back through a law that said the public had to pay for it, which is what you are doing in this bill.

Mr. STAGGERS. I would just reply to the gentleman that there is no more money involved here than there was before. It is just that freight rate increase will come a little bit prompter. Through these years the railroads have been appealing to the Interstate Commerce Commission and getting the rate increases in 4, 5, or 6 months. They have testified before our committee that because of the delays in the last 5 years they lost \$1 billion. Now all this does is make for increases in rates a little faster in that regard.

Mr. KAZEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KAZEN. How does this work? In this bill will the railroads be able to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission and automatically pass on a freight increase to the people who use the railroads in this country?

Mr. STAGGERS. Only in the case where they show in the one instance where the pension plan is concerned and in no other cases. Then they have to prove their case to the Commission afterwards. If they have charged too much, then they have to give it back to the shippers, and they have to keep strict accounts.

Mr. KAZEN. What do you anticipate the railroads will be asking for?

Mr. STAGGERS. No more than they ever have in the past.

Mr. KAZEN. In terms of dollars, how much will the railroads have to put up

in order to bring this fund up to snuff under the provisions of this bill?

Mr. STAGGERS. In all probability it will run about \$250 million to bring it into line with what we are talking about.

Mr. KAZEN. \$250 million in the next 18 months?

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes. I would say that is right.

Mr. KAZEN. So that freight rates would have to go up \$215 million?

Mr. STAGGERS. They have to go that high now. I will say to my friend, the gentleman from Texas, it would be just a matter of little bit more time, that is all.

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 7200. I do so because I favor extension of the present temporary increases in railroad retirement benefits enacted in 1970, 1971, and 1972 for another 18 months in the hope that in that period a permanent solution to the actuarial deficiencies of the railroad retirement system can be worked out.

However, I have some reservations about the illusory nature of the other elements of this bill which liberalizes retirement eligibility for certain employees, transfers to railroads the liability for payment of taxes otherwise payable by employees to finance the railroad retirement system to the extent such taxes exceed social security tax rates, and establishes an expedited rate-setting procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist the railroads in meeting the costs imposed on them by H.R. 7200.

This action seems untimely to me in view of the fact that the bill calls for recommendations to be made by July 1, 1974 by railroads and railway employees through collective bargaining for a final resolution of the problems involving the railroad retirement system.

Regrettably the report of the Commission on Railroad Retirement was received too late for any final restructuring of the railroad retirement system before the June 30, 1973 termination date for the temporary increases enacted by Congress in the past few years. However, I do not see much sense in making basic changes in the system at this time knowing that permanent recommendations must be made by July of next year. While I feel that the changes that are being made are desirable, they make final resolution of the actuarial deficiencies of the railroad retirement system more difficult. The problem is complex enough already.

Railroad employment has been declining steadily, and must, if railroad operation is to remain economically competitive, decline still further. Present railroad employment is 604,000, while the railroad retirement system is supporting 985,000 beneficiaries. In other words there are 1.6 people drawing benefits for each person paying taxes into the retirement fund. Additionally, of the 70 major industries in the United States, railroads are at the bottom of the list in return of investment with a return of only 1 percent.

In spite of the trouble the railroad industry faces today, there are some expenses that all ongoing industries must bear including pensions for retired

workers. However, I question the merit of adding major new benefits at this time because they might jeopardize the existing benefits of retirees. In my opinion, it would be wiser to postpone reduction of employee payments into the fund to the level of social security taxes—5.8 percent—until permanent recommendations are adopted for funding railroad retire-

ment. However, I sympathize with the many retired railroad employees who are anxious about the uncertainty of their pension benefits. I feel we have a duty to put their minds at ease and to assure that their expectations are met with regard to the benefits promised by the railroads.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the men and women who worked on our Nation's railroads worked to make this Nation great. They built, operated, and maintained a transportation system that unified our country. I have a great deal of respect for these hard-working individuals who dedicated their lives to keeping this Nation a dynamic one, and I would be ignoring my responsibility as a Representative if I did not urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 7200.

This measure extends temporary benefit increases under the Railroad Retirement Act of 10 percent, 15 percent, and 20 percent, enacted in 1970, 1971, and 1972 to December 31, 1974. It also provides that effective October 1, 1973, the railroads will pick up the railroad retirement taxes levied on railroad employees to the extent that they exceed social security taxes. H.R. 7200 will mean that as of July 1, 1974 male employees who have 30 years of service and who are 60 years of age will be able to retire without actuarial reduction in their annuities. Women, of course, already enjoy this privilege. Finally, this bill will clear the way for the establishment of a joint standing committee of carrier and organization members to work out a permanent restructuring of the Railroad Retirement Act. This will take into account the changes now enacted, sound financing of the system, and the recommendations of the Commission on Railroad Retirement.

If this bill is not passed, however, retirees will face an income loss of 51 percent. In a time of skyrocketing inflation the income loss becomes even greater. These are not wealthy people, they are people who worked hard all of their lives and who took pride in their work. Many have no other source of income at all, and to defeat this bill would be to defeat these people. I strongly urge all of my colleagues to join with me in voting for the passage of H.R. 7200.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 7200 to extend the temporary increases in railroad retirement payments for 1 year.

This legislation is important for several reasons. First and foremost, of course, is the aid it will continue to bring to thousands of railroad retirees who depend on their pensions for survival. If these temporary increases are allowed to lapse these individuals would suffer a more than 50 percent decrease in income.

These increases were made temporary

to allow for a full study of the railroad retirement plan. It was felt that if the study showed these increases to be detrimental to the fund, they would be rescinded. In recent years, the fund has been increasing and developing a more financially sound base. The increases can probably be made permanent in the future without any detrimental effects.

Equally important however, is the fact that this bill represents the end product of a new cooperative spirit between the railroad unions and the railroad management. This agreement was worked out through the collective bargaining process without a strike.

The bill deserves the approval of the House so that this cooperative spirit can continue during the next year in an effort to find a permanent solution to the crisis in the railroad retirement program. I am confident that a final agreement can be reached that will preserve these increases and maintain the financial soundness of the railroad retirement account. I urge all my colleagues to vote for this measure.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I earnestly hope that the House will promptly approve the legislative proposal now pending before us, H.R. 7200, railroad retirement temporary benefit increase extension.

Basically this measure equitably provides for the carrying out of an agreement recently reached between railway management and labor regarding the resolution of serious financial difficulties facing the railroad retirement fund; extends present temporary increases in benefits until December 31, 1974; authorizes additional increases if social security benefits are increased during this time period; permits male employees to retire at age 60 with full annuities upon completion of 30 years of service, the same as female employees under existing law; and it also reduces the employee tax rate to the social security rate with a compensating interest in the employer tax rate.

Mr. Chairman, I very deeply believe that this measure represents a practical first step toward finding the most complete solution to the many complex and long-range problems facing the railroad retirement system. By extending temporary increases in benefits, the measure brings the distressed railroad employees urgently needed financial help and very timely encouraging morale support. With regard to the rate increases permitted employers, the bill merely requires promptness in granting the increases to which they are entitled under present law. Mr. Chairman, despite the fact that there is still much work to be done in order to achieve a permanent solution to the problem ramifications of the railroad retirement system, a solution we all favor, I am heartened by the evidence that railroad labor and management can work together in good will toward that common sensible objective. Pending the accomplishment of that most desired objective and while moving toward it with all possible dispatch I urge the resounding adoption of this interim step in the national interest.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 7200,

a bill to extend the temporary annuity increase for recipients of retirement benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.

The bill we are considering today extends benefits increased on a temporary basis in 1970, 1971, and 1972 for an additional 18 months, until December 31, 1974, liberalizes retirement eligibility for certain employees, transfers to railroad carriers the liability for payment otherwise payable by employees to finance the railroad retirement system to the extent such taxes exceed taxes paid under the Social Security System, establishes an expedited rate setting procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist the railroad in meeting the costs imposed upon them by the bill, and also provides for recommendations to be made by July 1, 1974, by the parties involved through collective bargaining for a final resolution of the problems involving the railroad retirement system.

Mr. Chairman, I think that this is a good bill and it deserves the support of all Members of this House and I urge all my friends on both sides of the aisle to join with me in support of it. I have received hundreds of letters from railroad retirement annuitants in Jersey City and in other parts of Hudson County which I represent in this body. Mr. Chairman, these good men and women need this bill to keep body and soul together. I urge all my fellow Members of this House to remember the retired railroaders. Mr. Speaker, these men and women worked hard all during their productive years. Now they need our help. Please, I beg of you not to let them down.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Chairman, during the last decades, millions of working Americans have relied upon pension benefits to help provide a financially secure retirement. The pension program of the retired railroad worker is now being threatened by financial insolvency as a result of the rapidly decreasing number of workers. During a period in the Nation's history when the railroad played a larger role in our expanding economy, the railroad workers, now retired, made substantial contributions to the retirement system to insure themselves of a stable income at the time of their retirement.

A Commission on Railroad Retirement was directed by the last Congress to recommend changes in the present retirement system. However, while the recommendations of this Commission are being considered, temporary relief is needed. The bill being considered today, H.R. 7200, is jointly supported by representatives of railroad management and labor. It extends for 18 months the railroad retirement benefits which are scheduled to expire on June 30, 1973. During this time, a joint committee of management and labor will be established to consider a permanent structure of the Railroad Retirement Act in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission and other factors.

This bill permits the retirement of men with full annuities at age 60 following 30 years of service in the same manner as now provided women employees.

It also provides for the shifting of the liability for payment of taxes from employees to the railroad companies to ease the burden caused by the increasing number of retired persons in proportion to current employees.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is a practical first step in the resolution of the complex problems facing the railroad retirement system in the future. While I support the effort to find permanent solutions to these problems, I urge adoption of this bill to provide a temporary extension of retirement benefits. Passage of this bill will help insure that after a lifetime of contributions a railroad worker's later years are enjoyed with deserved dignity and security.

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 101. Section 2(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended—

- (1) by striking out "Women" in paragraph 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "individuals";
- (2) by striking out "Men who will have attained the age of sixty and will have completed thirty years of service, or individuals" in paragraph 3 and inserting in lieu thereof "Individuals"; and
- (3) by striking out "such men or" in paragraph 3 thereof.

SEC. 102. (a) Section 3201 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the rate of tax on employees under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act) is amended by striking out all that appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"In addition to other taxes, there is hereby imposed on the income of every employee a tax equal to the rate of the tax imposed with respect to wages by section 3101(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 plus the rate imposed by section 3101(b) of such Code of so much of the compensation paid to such employee for services rendered by him after September 30, 1973, as is not in excess of an amount equal to one-twelfth of the current maximum annual taxable 'wages' as defined in section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for any month after September 30, 1973."

(b) Section 3202(a) of such Code is amended—

- (1) by striking out "1965" wherever it appears in the second sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "1973";

(2) by striking out "(i) \$450, or (ii)" wherever it appears in the second sentence thereof; and

(3) by striking out ", whichever is greater," wherever it appears in the second sentence thereof.

(c) Section 3211(a) of such Code (relating to the rate of tax on employee representatives under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act) is amended by striking out all that appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"In addition to other taxes, there is hereby imposed on the income of each employee representative a tax equal to 9.5 percent plus the sum of the rates of tax imposed with respect to wages by sections 3101(a), 3101(b), 3111(a), and 3111(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of so much of the compensation paid to such employee representative for services rendered by him after September 30, 1973, as is not in excess of an amount equal to one-twelfth of the current maximum annual taxable 'wages' as defined in section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for any month after September 30, 1973."

(d) Section 3221(a) of such Code (relating to the rate of tax on employers under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act) is amended by striking out "In addition to other taxes" and all that follows to "except that" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"In addition to other taxes, there is hereby imposed on every employer an excise tax, with respect to having individuals in his employ, equal to 9.5 percent of so much of the compensation paid by such employer for services rendered to him after September 30, 1973, as is, with respect to any employee for any calendar month, not in excess of an amount equal to one-twelfth of the current maximum annual taxable 'wages' as defined in section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for any month after September 30, 1973."

(e) Section 3221(a) of such Code, as amended by section 102(d) of this Act is further amended—

(1) by striking out "1965" wherever it appears in the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "1973";

(2) by striking out "(i) \$450, or (ii)" wherever it appears in the first sentence thereof; and

(3) by striking out ", whichever is greater," wherever it appears in the first sentence thereof.

(f) Section 3221(b) of such Code is amended by striking out all that appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) shall be increased with respect to compensation paid for services rendered after September 30, 1973, by the rate of tax imposed with respect to wages by section 3111 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 plus the rate imposed by section 3111(b) of such Code."

SEC. 103. (a) Section 6 of Public Law 91-377, as amended by section 8(c) of Public Law 92-46, is further amended by striking out "June 30, 1973" each time that date appears and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1974".

(b) Section 8(b) of Public Law 92-46 is amended by striking out "June 30, 1973" each time that date appears and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1974".

(c) Section 5(b) of Public Law 92-460 is amended by striking out "June 30, 1973" each time that date appears and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1974".

SEC. 104. (a) Section 3(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) If title II of the Social Security Act is amended to provide an increase in benefits payable thereunder at any time during the period July 1, 1973, through December 31, 1974, the individual's annuity computed under the preceding provisions of this subsection and that part of subsection (e) of this section which precedes the first proviso shall be increased in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount (before any reduction on account of age) which would be payable to such individual under the then current law if his or her annuity were computed under the first proviso of section 3(e) of this Act, without regard to the words 'plus 10 per centum of such total amount' contained therein; and (ii) the amount (before any reduction on account of age) which would have been payable to such individual under the law as in effect prior to July 1, 1973, if his or her annuity had been computed under such first proviso of section 3(e) of this Act, without regard to the words 'plus 10 per centum of such total amount' contained therein (assuming for this purpose that the eligibility conditions and the proportions of the primary insurance amounts payable under the then current Social Security Act had been in effect prior to July 1, 1973): *Provided however*, That in computing such amount, only the social security

benefits which would have been payable to the individual whose annuity is being computed under this Act shall be taken into account: *Provided further*, That if an annuity accrues to an individual for a part of a month the added amount payable for such part of a month under this section shall be one-thirtieth of the added amount payable under this section for an entire month, multiplied by the number of days in such part of a month. If wages or compensation prior to 1951 are used in making any computation required by this paragraph, the Railroad Retirement Board shall have the authority to approximate the primary insurance amount to be utilized in making such computation. In making any computation required by this paragraph, any benefit to which an individual may be entitled under title II of the Social Security Act shall be disregarded. For purposes of this paragraph, individuals entitled to an annuity under section 2(a)(2) of this Act shall be deemed to be age 65, and individuals entitled to an annuity under section 2(a)(3) of this Act who have not attained age 62 shall be deemed to be age 62. Individuals entitled to annuities under section 2(a)(4) or 2(a)(5) of this Act for whom no disability freeze has been granted shall be treated in the same manner for purposes of this paragraph as individuals entitled to annuities under section 2(a)(4) or 2(a)(5) for whom a disability freeze has been granted. In the case of an individual who is entitled to an annuity under this Act but whose annuity is based on insufficient quarters of coverage to have a benefit computed, either actually or potentially, under the first proviso of section 3(e) of this Act, the average monthly wage to be used in determining the amount to be added to the annuity of such individual shall be equal to the average monthly compensation or the average monthly earnings, whichever is applicable, used to enter the table in section 3(a)(2) of such Act for purposes of computing other portions of such individual's annuity."

(b) Section 2(e) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended—

(1) by striking out "section 3(a) (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this Act";

(2) by striking out the second sentence of the last paragraph; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The spouse's annuity computed under the other provisions of this section shall (before any reduction on account of age) be increased in an amount determined by the method of computing increases set forth in subsection (a)(6) of section 3. The preceding sentence and the other provisions of this subsection shall not operate to increase the annuity of a spouse (before any reduction on account of age) to an amount in excess of the maximum amount of a spouse's annuity as provided in the first sentence of this subsection. This paragraph shall be disregarded in the application of the preceding three paragraphs."

(c) Section 2(t) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended by striking out "the last paragraph plus the two preceding paragraphs" and inserting in lieu thereof "the last paragraph plus the three preceding paragraphs".

(d) Section 5 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(q) A survivor's annuity computed under the preceding provisions of this section shall be increased in an amount determined by the method of computing increases set forth in subsection (a)(6) of section 3: *Provided, however*, That in computing such an amount for an individual entitled to an annuity under subsection 5(a)(2), the 90.75 per centum figure appearing in the third paragraph of section 3(e) of this Act shall be deemed to be 82.5 per centum."

SEC. 105. If title II of the Social Security Act is amended to provide an increase in benefits payable thereunder at any time during the period July 1, 1973, through December 31, 1974, the pension of each individual under section 6 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the annuity of each individual under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 shall be increased in an amount determined by the method of computing increases set forth in subsection (a) of section 104 of this Act, deeming for this purpose the average monthly earnings (in the case of a pension) or the average monthly compensation (in the case of an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935) which would be used to compute the basic amount if the individual were to die to be the average monthly wage.

SEC. 106. All recertifications required by reason of the amendments made by sections 104 and 105 of this Act shall be made by the Railroad Retirement Board without application therefor.

SEC. 107. Representatives of employees and representatives of carriers shall, no later than July 1, 1974, report to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce their joint recommendations for restructuring the railroad retirement system based upon their negotiations and taking into account the report and specific recommendations of the Commission on Railroad Retirement.

SEC. 108. (a) The amendments made by section 101 of this Act shall become effective on July 1, 1974: *Provided, however*, That those amendments shall not apply to individuals whose annuities began to accrue prior to that date.

(b) The amendments made by section 102 of this Act shall become effective on October 1, 1973, and shall apply only with respect to compensation paid for services rendered on or after that date.

(c) The amendments made by sections 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107 of this Act shall be effective on the enactment date of this Act: *Provided, however*, That any increases in annuities or pensions resulting from the provisions of sections 104 and 105 of this Act shall be effective on the same date or dates as the benefit increases under title II of the Social Security Act which gave rise to such annuity or pension increases are effective.

SEC. 109. This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement Amendments of 1973".

TITLE II—INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 201. Section 15a of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall, within thirty days of the filing of a verified petition by any carrier or group of carriers subject to this part, permit the establishment of increases in the general level of both the interstate and intrastate rates of said carrier or carriers in an amount approximately that needed to offset increases in expenses theretofore experienced or demonstrably certain to occur commencing on or before the effective date of the increased rates, as a result of the enactment of the Railroad Retirement Amendments of 1973 or as a result of any future increases in taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, as amended, or any negotiated labor costs for other employees. Such increases in rates may be made effective on not more than thirty nor less than ten days' notice to the public, notwithstanding any outstanding orders of the Commission. To the extent necessary to effectuate their establishment, rates so increased shall be relieved from the provisions of section 4 of this part and may be published in tariff supplements of the kind ordinarily authorized

in general increase proceedings. Thereafter, following such hearing or hearings as it may deem necessary, the Commission shall proceed with its final determination of the matter and shall authorize the petitioning carrier or carriers to establish such increases in the general level of interstate and intrastate rates as are needed to offset increases in expenses resulting from the causes aforesaid, unless the Commission finds that such increased rate levels will result in earnings that exceed a fair return for regional, territorial, or national groupings of carriers: *Provided, however,* That no carrier or group of carriers filing a petition under this paragraph for an increase in the general level of rates shall be required to submit evidence of expense or revenue data with respect to any specific commodity or groups of commodities in support of such increase. If the increases in rates finally authorized by the Commission are less than the increases in rates initially made effective, the carrier or carriers shall upon demand, subject to such tariff provisions as the Commission shall deem sufficient, make refunds in the amount by which the initially increased rate collected exceeds the finally authorized increased rate. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall limit or otherwise affect the authority of the Commission to authorize or to permit to become effective any increase in rates other than the increases herein specified."

SEC. 202. Section 13 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) Whenever, under the provisions of paragraph (4) of section 15a of this part, the Commission permits or authorizes any increase in the general level of rates, it shall require that any carrier or group of carriers making such an increase effective shall make it effective concurrently both as to interstate rate, fares, charges, classifications, regulations or practices and those made or imposed by authority of any State; and such intrastate increases shall be deemed to have been prescribed within the meaning and under the authority of paragraph (4) of this section: *Provided, however,* That to the extent any increases in rate finally authorized by the Commission under paragraph (4) of section 15a are less than increases in rates initially made effective hereunder, the carrier or carriers shall upon demand, subject to such tariff provisions as the Commission shall deem sufficient, make refunds in the amount by which the initially increased rate collected exceeds the finally authorized increased rate."

Sec. 203. This title may be cited as the "Railroad Rate Adjustment Act of 1973".

TITLE III—SEPARABILITY

SEC. 301. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances should be held invalid, the remainder of such Act or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. STAGGERS (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments: (1) Page 8, line 5, immediately after "striking out" insert "Section 3(a) (3), (4), or (5) of this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof".

(2) Page 10, line 20, immediately after "date" and before the period insert the fol-

lowing: " *Provided, however,* That such amendments shall not be applicable to any dock company or common carrier railroad with respect to those of its employees covered as of October 1, 1973, by a private supplemental pension plan established through collective bargaining, where a moratorium in an agreement made on or before March 8, 1973, is applicable to changes in rates of pay contained in the current collective-bargaining agreement covering such employees, until the earlier of (1) the date as of which such moratorium expires, or (2) the date as of which such dock company or common carrier railroad agrees through collective bargaining to make the provisions of such amendments applicable".

(3) Page 11, line 22, insert "(a)" immediately after "(4)".

(4) Page 12, beginning in line 6, strike out "or as a result of any future increases in taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, as amended, or any negotiated labor cost increases and comparable increased costs for other employees".

(5) Page 12, beginning in line 17, strike out "Thereafter," and all that follows down through page 13, line 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) The Commission shall within sixty days before the date of establishment of interim rates under paragraph (4)(a) of this section commence hearings for the purpose of making the final rate determination. The Commission shall then proceed to make such final rate determinations. In making such determination, the Commission may take into account all factors appropriate to ratemaking generally under part I of this Act and shall determine such final rates under the standards and limitations applicable to ratemaking generally under part I of this Act.

Mr. STAGGERS (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments may be considered en bloc, and that they be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ECKHARDT

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ECKHARDT: Page 12, line 5, immediately after "as a result of" insert the following: "any increases in taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, as amended, occurring before January 1, 1975, or as a result of."

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, my amendment does nothing more than to permit the passthrough of tax increases resulting from subsequent negotiations respecting railroad retirement tax provisions. It is limited, however, to tax increases voted by Congress before January 1, 1975, and tax increases already scheduled to occur before that date. This would permit the same kind of passthrough of negotiated agreements between management and labor on the railroads in order to take care of the need to make this a solvent plan, including the present negotiations which have not been completed, and which we do not wish to discourage; the amendment is offered solely for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ECKHARDT. Surely, I will yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What, specifically, does the gentleman mean by "passthrough"?

Mr. ECKHARDT. That is the expected freight rate that would take care of the agreed retirement tax changes just as we have done in this bill. It would also apply to that which might be done in these same negotiations with respect to ultimately requiring the retirement tax to be completely paid for through the rates themselves.

If this amendment is adopted, it will not give any authority for the railroads and labor to put these rates in effect, it would still be necessary to pass a subsequent bill that would provide for those increased rates, and it does not in any way authorize negotiations of higher retirement benefits; it only encourages the continued negotiations with respect to making the rates pay for the cost of the retirement plan.

Mr. GROSS. And make available to those who were negotiating the benefits that would accrue otherwise, is that a proper interpretation?

Mr. ECKHARDT. I think that would be correct.

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

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

Mr. HARVEY. If I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT) what it would do would be to permit pending taxes of those occurring before January 1, 1975, to go through the passthrough feature; is that correct?

Mr. ECKHARDT. That is right.

Mr. HARVEY. So what we are really doing is making a slight change in the original language that was in the bill that was taken out by the Adams amendment in committee, putting that back in; is that correct?

Mr. ECKHARDT. That is exactly right, we are leaving out everything with respect to negotiated pay and working conditions.

Mr. HARVEY. That is correct.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Limiting it totally to the kind of agreement. It does not have any effect unless we pass a law approving the rate increase.

Mr. HARVEY. I want the gentleman to know that I concur with his amendment. I think it is a very good amendment.

Mr. ECKHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7200) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to

revise certain eligibility conditions for annuities; to change the railroad retirement tax rates; and to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to improve the procedures pertaining to certain rate adjustments for carriers subject to part I of the act, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 394, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. COLLINS

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

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. COLLINS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COLLINS moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7200 to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 10, nays 393, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—10

Abdnor	Devine	Landgrebe
Collins	Goldwater	Symms
Crane	Gude	
Dennis	Hosmer	

NAYS—393

Abzug	Bevill	Buchanan
Adams	Biaggi	Burgener
Addabbo	Blester	Burke, Calif.
Alexander	Bingham	Burke, Fla.
Anderson,	Blackburn	Burke, Mass.
Calif.	Boggs	Burleson, Tex.
Andrews, N.C.	Boland	Burlison, Mo.
Andrews,	Boiling	Burton
N. Dak.	Bowen	Butler
Annunzio	Brademas	Byron
Archer	Brasco	Camp
Arends	Bray	Carney, Ohio
Armstrong	Breaux	Casey, Tex.
Ashbrook	Breckinridge	Cederberg
Ashley	Brinkley	Chamberlain
Aspin	Brooks	Chappell
Bafalis	Broomfield	Chisholm
Baker	Brotzman	Clancy
Barrett	Brown, Calif.	Clark
Beard	Brown, Mich.	Clausen,
Bell	Brown, Ohio	Don H.
Bennett	Broyhill, N.C.	Clay
Bergland	Broyhill, Va.	Cleveland

Cochran	Holt	Pike	Wilson, Bob	Wright	Young, Fla.
Cohen	Holtzman	Poage	Wilson,	Wyatt	Young, Ga.
Collier	Horton	Podell	Charles H.,	Wydier	Young, Ill.
Conable	Howard	Powell, Ohio	Calif.	Wylie	Young, S.C.
Conlan	Huber	Preyer	Wilson,	Wyman	Young, Tex.
Conte	Hudnut	Price, Ill.	Charles, Tex.	Yates	Zablocki
Conyers	Hungate	Price, Tex.	Winn	Yatron	Zion
Corman	Hunt	Pritchard	Wolff	Young, Alaska	Zwach

NOT VOTING—30

Daniel, Ill.	Ford,	Rooney, N.Y.
Badillo	William D.	Rooney, Pa.
Blatnik	Keating	Sandman
Carey, N.Y.	King	Satterfield
Carter	Litton	Taylor, Mo.
Clawson, Del.	McKinney	Teague, Tex.
Davis, Wls.	Mills, Ark.	Thompson, N.J.
Denholm	Mosher	Vander Jagt
Edwards, Calif.	Murphy, N.Y.	Waldie
Ellberg	Railsback	
Evins, Tenn.	Rhodes	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Railsback.
Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. McKinney.
Mr. Denholm with Mr. Taylor of Missouri.
Mr. Ellberg with Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Litton with Mr. Badillo.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. King.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Sandman.
--

Mr. Mills of Arkansas with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
--

Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Keating.
Mr. Waldie with Mr. Del Clawson.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. William D. Ford.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 387, nays 5, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 154]

YEAS—387

Abdnor	Brooks	Cronin
Abzug	Broomfield	Culver
Adams	Brotzman	Daniel, Dan
Addabbo	Brown, Calif.	Daniel, Robert
Alexander	Brown, Mich.	W., Jr.
Anderson,	Brown, Ohio	Daniels,
Calif.	Broyhill, N.C.	Dominick V.
Andrews, N.C.	Broyhill, Va.	Danielson
Andrews,	Buchanan	Davis, Ga.
N. Dak.	Burgener	de la Garza
Annunzio	Burke, Calif.	Delaney
Archer	Burke, Fla.	Dellenback
Arends	Burke, Mass.	Gross
Armstrong	Burleson, Tex.	Grover
Ashbrook	Burlison, Mo.	Gubser
Ashley	Burton	Gunter
Aspin	Butler	Haley
Bafalis	Byron	Hamilton
Baker	Camp	Hammer-
Barrett	Carney, Ohio	schmidt
Beard	Carroll	Moorhead, Pa.
Bell	Dingell	Morgan
Bennett	Dohonue	Mosher
Bergland	Downing	Mollohan
Bixell	Devine	Montgomery
Bladon	Dickinson	Moorhead,
Blattner	Dillenback	Calif.
Blattner	Dolan	Hammer-
Blattner	Dorn	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
Blattner	Dowling	Morgan
Blattner	Dowling	Mosher
Blattner	Dowling	Mollohan
Blattner	Dowling	Montgomery
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead,
Blattner	Dowling	Calif.
Blattner	Dowling	Hammer-
Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
Blattner	Dowling	Morgan
Blattner	Dowling	Mosher
Blattner	Dowling	Mollohan
Blattner	Dowling	Montgomery
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead,
Blattner	Dowling	Calif.
Blattner	Dowling	Hammer-
Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
Blattner	Dowling	Morgan
Blattner	Dowling	Mosher
Blattner	Dowling	Mollohan
Blattner	Dowling	Montgomery
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Blattner	Dowling	Calif.
Blattner	Dowling	Hammer-
Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
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Blattner	Dowling	Mollohan
Blattner	Dowling	Montgomery
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Blattner	Dowling	Calif.
Blattner	Dowling	Hammer-
Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
Blattner	Dowling	Morgan
Blattner	Dowling	Mosher
Blattner	Dowling	Mollohan
Blattner	Dowling	Montgomery
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead,
Blattner	Dowling	Calif.
Blattner	Dowling	Hammer-
Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
Blattner	Dowling	Morgan
Blattner	Dowling	Mosher
Blattner	Dowling	Mollohan
Blattner	Dowling	Montgomery
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead,
Blattner	Dowling	Calif.
Blattner	Dowling	Hammer-
Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
Blattner	Dowling	Morgan
Blattner	Dowling	Mosher
Blattner	Dowling	Mollohan
Blattner	Dowling	Montgomery
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead,
Blattner	Dowling	Calif.
Blattner	Dowling	Hammer-
Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
Blattner	Dowling	Moorhead, Pa.
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Blattner	Dowling	schmidt
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Frenzel	McKinney	Sarasin
Frey	McSpadden	Sarbanes
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Fulton	Madigan	Scherle
Fuqua	Mahon	Schneebell
Gaydos	Mailiard	Schroeder
Gettys	Mallary	Sebelius
Giaimo	Mann	Seiberling
Gibbons	Maraziti	Shipley
Gilman	Martin, Nebr.	Shoup
Ginn	Martin, N.C.	Shriver
Goldwater	Mathias, Calif.	Shuster
Gonzalez	Mathis, Ga.	Sikes
Goodling	Matsuaga	Sisk
Grasso	Mayne	Skubitz
Gray	Mazzoli	Slack
Green, Oreg.	Meeds	Smith, Iowa
Green, Pa.	Melcher	Smith, N.Y.
Griffiths	Metcalfe	Snyder
Gross	Mezvinsky	Spence
Grover	Michel	Staggers
Gubser	Milford	Stanton
Gude	Miller	J. William
Gunter	Mills, Md.	Stanton
Guyer	Minish	James V.
Haley	Mink	Stark
Hamilton	Minshall, Ohio	Steed
Hammer-	Mitchell, Md.	Steele
schmidt	Mitchell, N.Y.	Steelman
Hanley	Mizell	Steiger, Ariz.
Hanna	Moakley	Steiger, Wis.
Hanrahan	Mollohan	Stokes
Hansen, Idaho	Montgomery	Stratton
Hansen, Wash.	Moorhead,	Stubblefield
Harrington	Calif.	Studs
Harsha	Moorhead, Pa.	Sullivan
Harvey	Morgan	Symington
Hastings	Mosher	Talcott
Hawkins	Moss	Taylor, N.C.
Hays	Murphy, Ill.	Teague, Calif.
Hebert	Myers	Thompson, N.J.
Hechler, W. Va.	Natcher	Thompson, Wis.
Heckler, Mass.	Nedzi	Thome
Heinz	Neilsen	Thornton
Helstoski	Nichols	Tierman
Henderson	Nix	Towell, Nev.
Hicks	Obey	Treen
Hillis	O'Brien	Udall
Hinshaw	O'Hara	Ullman
Hogan	O'Neill	Van Deerlin
Holt	Owens	Vanik
Holtzman	Patman	Veysey
Horton	Patten	Vigorito
Hosmer	Pepper	Waggoner
Howard	Perkins	Walsh
Huber	Pettis	Wampler
Hudnut	Peyser	Ware
Hungate	Pickle	Whalen
Hunt	Pike	White
Hutchinson	Podell	Whitehurst
Ichord	Powell, Ohio	Widnall
Jarman	Preyer	Wiggins
Johnson, Calif.	Price, Ill.	Williams
Johnson, Colo.	Price, Tex.	Wilson, Bob
Johnson, Pa.	Pritchard	Wilson,
Jones, Ala.		Charles H.
Jones, N.C.	Quie	Calif.
Jones, Okla.	Quillen	Wilson,
Jones, Tenn.	Randall	Charles, Tex.
Jordan	Rangel	Winn
Karth	Rarick	Wolf
Kastenmeier	Rees	Wright
Kazan	Regula	Wyatt
Kemp	Reid	Wydler
Ketchum	Reuss	Wylie
Kluczynski	Riegle	Wyman
Koch	Rinaldo	Yates
Kyros	Roberts	Yatron
Landrum	Robinson, Va.	Young, Alaska
Latta	Robison, N.Y.	Young, Fla.
Leggett	Rodino	Young, Ga.
Lehman	Roe	Young, Ill.
Lent	Rogers	Young, S.C.
Long, La.	Roncalio, Wyo.	Young, Tex.
Long, Md.	Roncalio, N.Y.	Zablocki
Lott	Rose	Zion
Lujan	Rosenthal	Zwach
McClory	Rostenkowski	

NAYS—5

Collins	Dennis	Symms
Crane	Landgrebe	
NOT VOTING—41		
Anderson, Ill.	Carey, N.Y.	Clawson, Del
Badillo	Carter	Cleveland
Blatnik	Clausen,	Davis, Wis.
Breckinridge	Don H.	Denholm

Edwards, Calif.	Madden	Sandman
Elberg	Mills, Ark.	Satterfield
Evans, Colo.	Murphy, N.Y.	Stephens
Evins, Tenn.	Passman	Stuckey
Ford,	Poage	Taylor, Mo.
	William D.	Railsback
Holifield	Rhodes	Teague, Tex.
Keating	Rooney, N.Y.	Vander Jagt
King	Rooney, Pa.	Walde
Kuykendall	Rousselot	Whitten
Litton	Ruppe	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.

Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Railsback.

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mr. Madden with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Ruppe.

Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Denholm with Mr. Rousselot.

Mr. Ellberg with Mr. Sandman.

Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Don H. Clausen.

Mr. Evans of Tennessee with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. King.

Mr. Stephens with Mr. Taylor of Missouri.

Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Keating.

Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Kuykendall.

Mr. Whitten with Mr. Vander Jagt.

Mr. Waldie with Mr. Badillo.

Mr. Breckinridge with Mr. William D. Ford.

Mr. Litton with Mr. Mills of Arkansas.

Mr. Passman with Mr. Satterfield.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the Record on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present on the floor for the vote taken on H.R. 7200. I should like the Record to reflect that had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on this matter.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

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

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, of which I am chairman, held extensive hearings in Washington and other cities around the country as a result of the administration's announced intention and subsequent efforts to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity and eliminate the community action agencies.

The hearings demonstrated that there is strong public sentiment and support for the continuation of OEO and com-

munity action. In view of this finding coupled with the recent court decision declaring the efforts of the administration to dismantle OEO as illegal—pointing out, however, that Congress is operating under a June 30, 1973, deadline—it becomes imperative that the Congress see to it that moneys are appropriated for OEO and the community action programs for fiscal year 1974.

In his budget message, the President stated that community action agencies have had an adequate opportunity to demonstrate their value and that they have been supported long enough by Federal money. Coupled with allegations of wrongdoing from other opponents of community action programs, the administration's announced intentions and subsequent actions have caused the poor and disadvantaged to have to fight for their survival in the Federal budget against almost insurmountable odds.

This rather unjustified posture in which the CAA's find themselves comes ironically at a time when, according to the information gathered during our hearings, the community action concept enjoys the kind of broad community support and acceptance shared by many of the other federally supported urban programs. Witnesses ranging in scope from bank executives to archbishops testified as to the effectiveness of community action programs and emphasized the desperate need to see that funds continue to be made available for these programs.

To suggest that there is no longer a need for such programs is to perpetrate the crudest of frauds on the poor and disadvantaged. And worse yet, to then proceed to eliminate the programs can only be described as an arrogant and callous treatment of the facts.

In addition to the overwhelming testimony in support of CAA's gathered from our hearings, other reports and studies seem to produce similar positive conclusions. In an OEO sponsored report entitled, "Utilization Test Survey Data for 591 CAA's," the results show that community action agencies, with relatively small amounts of seed money, have been able to bring significant additional funds and other resources to bear on local community problems. There are also reliable indications that the annual report of OEO, which, for yet undetermined reasons, has not been released to Congress, contains very positive recommendations for the continuation of OEO and the programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act.

While I would be the last one to even suggest that there have not been abuses in some of the community action programs and other components of OEO, I would be the first to say that the abuses and wrongdoings in no way characterize the whole of community action programs or the concept of community participation. Certainly an administration which has had serious allegations of misconduct directed at the CIA, FBI, Department of Justice, and the White House itself, would not seriously effect the elimination of an agency in the business of assisting the poor and disadvantaged because of the wrongdoings of a few.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I urge the leadership of the House to support efforts to see that OEO is funded for fiscal year 1974.

RULES OF EVIDENCE

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

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, on February 5 of this year the Chief Justice of the United States sent to the Congress 77 proposed rules of evidence for use in the Federal courts. These rules were scheduled to become operative automatically on July 1, 1973.

Because of the complexity of the proposed rules and the controversial nature of some, the Congress enacted Public Law 93-12 to provide that the rules "shall have no force or effect except to the extent, and with such amendments, as they may be expressly approved by act of Congress."

Your Special Subcommittee on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary has been studying the proposed rules and I would like, at this time, to report on the progress we have made and our tentative schedule for the immediate future.

The subcommittee held 6 days of hearings, taking testimony and reports from about 50 witnesses and developing a printed record of over 500 pages.

Through today, the subcommittee has had 11 markup sessions, in which it has considered all of the rules and their many subparts, except for those relating to Hearsay Article 8 and Privileges Article 5. We expect to complete these within the next few weeks.

The subcommittee has set July 1, 1973, as its target date for completion of a tentative draft of the rules as it would propose to recommend them for congressional approval. The draft will be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and circulated for comment to the Judicial Conference of the United States, the State bar association in each of the 50 States, and individuals and organizations who have communicated their interest to the subcommittee. Of course, information copies will be submitted to the Supreme Court.

We shall invite comment over a 30-day period and will thereafter review our work product in the light of the comments received. Hopefully the subcommittee can develop its final draft in September for presentation to the full Committee on the Judiciary and, in turn, to the House.

In conclusion, I want publicly to express my appreciation to the members of the subcommittee who have diligently and with a total absence of political partisanship devoted many hours to the consideration of the very important subject matter which is before us.

MORE AGRICULTURAL TRADE POSSIBLE

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

CXIX—1044—Part 13

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. Speaker, there are over 250 million prosperous people in the European community bound together in the Common Market. They are prosperous. They are good buyers. Their purchases can help the U.S.A. and they can become an even greater market for agricultural products from us.

That is my opinion after short stays in Brussels, talking to the Commission of the European Community, and in Strasbourg, conferring with European parliamentarians from the nine Common Market countries, followed by observation visits to Luxembourg and Paris.

At every point on every level that I touched, agriculture and the trade between Europe and the United States was of top level importance. They buy \$2.5 billion from us and sell us less than \$1 billion in agricultural products, leaving a balance of \$1.6 billion in our favor in this area of trade. That we could use some more of.

So highly do the Europeans regard the agricultural industry in their countries that they continually stress the need to protect their farmers and preserve the social values of the farm communities. This perspective varies from country to country, depending upon the number of farms and production capabilities. France, West Germany, and Italy are most solicitous for their farmers.

In all the nine countries, the maintenance of a productive agricultural industry is regarded as a necessity to provide assurance of a stable food supply.

Agriculture is no step child industry with them as it has been until recently here in America. With food production more limited in Europe and with food prices higher than ours, the Europeans are acutely aware of the fickleness of agricultural markets during times of global stress or widespread drought over big areas of the world. To them stability of supply is a must, and they believe that assurance of a minimum supply of grains, dairy products, poultry, and meat—must, like charity, begin at home. That is the reason for their common agricultural policy.

Each year in May the nine ministers of agriculture from each country, by weighted vote—the bigger the country the more weight to their vote—hammer out an agreement on agriculture prices.

When the decisions are made, the policy and prices for the year are established.

This all still leaves plenty of opportunity for trade with the United States because they cannot grow enough crops or provide enough meat, fruit, and other foods to satisfy their growing and prosperous demand.

That is where we can come in even bigger than we are now—perhaps double the \$2.5 billion figures. Here is what the Europeans want.

First, no dumping of farm commodities on world markets at cut-rate prices that would drastically injure their Common Market prices and undermine their agricultural community and its social values, as well as its assurance of a basic food supply.

Second, instead of dumping, they want international agreements on a number

of basic agricultural commodities, with minimum and maximum prices to assure some stability for both their producers and consumers.

Third, they will agree to production targets to avoid surpluses beyond real world demand, accepting part of the responsibility for production management, or supply control.

Fourth, at the same time they advocate world food reserves to provide against drought, disaster, and to make the reserves available to rich and poor nations alike if their crops fail. They would also use this world reserve to assist underdeveloped countries that have not yet attained a sufficient agricultural production to provide their own food, or sufficient industrial production and sales to buy their needs at full commercial prices. The European countries are prepared to share the costs both of maintaining the reserves and of assistance to less developed nations.

The European countries are our good customers and a customer's wants, intentions, and proposals should be considered with great interest. I am deeply interested in their proposals and in working with them, for we have much to gain.

The GATT talks are the focal point. We can start by indicating our understanding of their goals and aspirations and working toward mutually advantageous proposals. From these understandings we may then find basis for broadening our agricultural trade, which is a must if we are to correct our balance of payments deficit. Agricultural trade may be our economic salvation in a world where the dollar is slipping and our economic slump contrasts with a European and a Japanese boom.

I seriously question that the approach which our administration is taking, embodied in the so-called Flanigan report, is in any way wise.

It proposes to transfer the agricultural policy goals of the present administration—the creation of a large corporate-type agriculture in America regardless of social costs in terms of the obliteration of the family farm and rural communities—to Europe as well as America.

I found the officials in Europe cognizant that the welfare of people—social values—are a responsibility of government and that they are not willing to talk about sacrificing their rural citizens, both farmers and rural townsmen.

It is my observation that there is a growing market available to us in Europe, but that we will seriously endanger it by an insistence on being the whole hog, as the Flanigan report proposes.

FEDERAL PRIVACY ACT

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, amid continuing daily developments in the Watergate case, it has now been reported that in 1970 the White House established a secret intelligence unit to collect information, for possible political use, about radical and antiwar groups. This

unit was developed by the FBI and is said to have involved an elaborate system of undercover activity.

I am hopeful, now that a Special Prosecutor with independent powers has been appointed, that the full extent of the Watergate excesses will be brought to light. But I am extremely concerned now about those individual citizens whose constitutional rights to privacy may have been violated by such widespread illegal and ill-intentioned Federal surveillance tactics. The President has in effect stated that the political operations of the re-election campaign and some major FBI and CIA administrative operations were conducted without his authority. The evidence to date indicates that these operations were conducted at the least irresponsibly and for the most part illegally. It is unknown at this point how many private citizens were subjected to this surveillance, what kind of information was collected, and for what exact purposes this information was to be used.

I have long believed that the unregulated collection of data by the Government cannot help but pose a grave threat to personal privacy and individual liberty; and I am particularly anxious, especially now with the reported existence of such secret intelligence units and with the increasing evidence of irresponsible actions on the part of the current administration, that the individual have some recourse—some means of determining what sort of information might have been collected on him and some means of correcting and destroying any erroneous, misleading or irrelevant information in his file.

To meet this need for stricter Federal controls over the collection of personal data and for stricter safeguards against unwarranted access to such data, I will be reintroducing today, with a total of 57 cosponsors, my Federal Privacy Act. This legislation would do the following:

First. Require the Government agency to notify an individual that a record of information exists on him;

Second. Require the agency to notify the individual of all transfers of such information;

Third. Require that information from such records could be disclosed only with the consent of the individual or when legally required;

Fourth. Require the maintenance of a record of all persons inspecting such personal files;

Fifth. Permit an individual to inspect his records, make copies of them, and supplement them;

Sixth. Permit the individual on a proper showing to require the agency to remove erroneous or misleading information from his own file; and

Seventh. Create a Federal Board to supervise the administration of the provisions of the bill.

If this legislation were in effect now, those persons who were the subject of this undercover unit's surveillance activities would have to be notified of the existence of such a record of information on them and would have to be given an opportunity to inspect the file and correct any errors in it. They would thus be protected from the irresponsible col-

lection and distribution of personal data to which our present unregulated system is all too vulnerable.

Exceptions to the disclosure rule would be made only in the case of records that are either expressly required by presidential order to be withheld in the interest of national security or for the purpose of pending criminal prosecutions. As a check, the President would be required to notify the Congress on an agency-by-agency basis each year of the number of files withheld for these reasons. These disclosure provisions would apply to files held by all agencies of the Federal Government and would cover files on organizations and corporations, as well as individuals.

In this age of the computer, it is becoming easier and easier to collect and distribute personal data. Unless Congress takes the initiative now in this field by enacting strict controls, every citizen's personal freedom and privacy will continue to be threatened by abuses of the present, unregulated system.

The legislation is supported by Members of Congress who are normally identified as conservatives and liberals. On the need to protect personal privacy the Members who have philosophical disagreements on other matters are in accord. The following 57 House Members are cosponsoring this bill:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Edward I. Koch, Bella Abzug, Herman Badillo, Alphonzo Bell, Frank Brusco, Charles Carney, Shirley Chisholm, Frank Clark, William Clay, John Conyers.

Robert Drinan, Hamilton Fish, Orval Hansen, Michael Harrington, William Lehman, Mike McCormack, William Mailiard, John Moakley, John Moss, Thomas O'Neill.

Claude Pepper, Jerry Pettis, Bertram Poddell, Benjamin Rosenthal, William Roy, Gerry Studds, James Symington, Jerome Waldie, Lester Wolff, Antonio Borja Won Pat, Paul Sarbanes.

Bob Casey, Sam Gibbons, Stewart McKinney, Charles Rangel, George Brown, Yvonne Burke, Ron de Lugo, Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn, Dante Fascell, Bill Frenzel.

Richard Fulton, Ella Grasso, Peter Kyros, Robert Leggett, John Melcher, Ralph Metcalfe, Robert Nix, Wayne Owens, Ogden Reid, Don Riegle.

Angelo Roncallo, Fred Rooney, Edward Roybal, Patricia Schroeder, John Seiberling, Fortney Stark, Donald Fraser.

THE UNITED STATES IN SPACE—TECHNOLOGICAL BENEFITS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

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

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker this is the fifth in my series of speeches through which I hope to inform my colleagues on the many aspects of the national space program.

Today I want to discuss the technological benefits that have come to the American people and indeed people all over the world from 12 years of exploring space. As a preliminary factor, it must be understood that in addition to a natural and profound reaction to Sputnik in 1957, the enactment of the 1958 Space Act also involved a considerable amount of faith by the Congress and our constituents that a national program

of space exploration had a potential for human benefits far beyond estimation. That faith was created out of the wisdom and broad experience of witnesses who were leaders in industry, science and education. These were men many of whom were only a short time removed from the prodigious outpouring of science and technology released by the experience of World War II.

Have those benefits been realized? Are they having an effect on our daily lives? I think I can show irrefutably that they are, and, furthermore, that this is only the beginning.

I think it is accepted that, after all the glamor has been eliminated from an evaluation of the space program, the principal source of all the benefits we have achieved is simply knowledge. But it has been knowledge of vast breadth and depth, encompassing complexities of science and applied technology never before undertaken in a unified Government/civilian program in time of peace.

New knowledge has been acquired that is both tangible and intangible, perhaps with the latter the more important. We have now in hand a whole new body of information on our universe; a total look at our world, the spaceship we all live on, we never could have before; we have discovered and are trying to understand the properties of our celestial companion, the moon. As one sage put it: "The space program has enlightened the mind and ennobled the spirit of man."

That is all very well and good to know. But I am sure everyone in Congress can mentally hear the majority of our constituents saying, "That is great but I want to hear what the space program has done for me and my family, to improve my life and make me more secure." That is the crux of it. And there are answers to be given.

First, let me discuss the intangible benefits. The history of civilization has proven that any country that finds itself without great constructive national challenge will find itself at the doorstep of decay and dissolution. This is immediately evident in the course of events this Nation has experienced since its founding. The opening of this wilderness, the submission of the land to meet our people's needs, the great surge of industry and technology, all have contained the challenges that have kept the United States dynamic. The space program is also the same character—one which we have been privileged to witness and be part of. There is no question that the space program has captured the imagination and the pride of the American people by the successes it has achieved. It is an ongoing demonstration of the determination of this country to be first.

In a more immediate vein, what has the space program done on a specific basis? Our educational systems and standards are an excellent example. There is no doubt that the demands placed by NASA upon institutions of higher learning to provide new science, new applied technology, and a new view of the physical world have forced practically every scientific discipline to reach for new levels of capabilities and understanding. Such efforts have had a direct

reflection back into university curriculum and scholastic achievement. They are also having an effect throughout our society in a wide scope of endeavor not related to space exploration, but upon the breadth of our economy.

Another intangible aspect has been the ability to find solutions to problems of overwhelming complexity. In the space program we saw the successful accomplishment of the near-impossible. Involved in going to the Moon, in sending spacecraft out into deep space, in placing satellites in Earth orbit was the management of 400,000 people in industrial and academic organizations, and the prudent utilization of more than 20,000 industrial firms. We operated our program in the bright glare of world attention where failure to manage properly would have become quickly apparent. And the program followed a plan that was laid down 10 years before. That management talent is available right now to attack other difficult problems such as air pollution, waste disposal, water pollution, and mass transportation.

NASA is also continuously contributing to the technological base from which the solutions to these problems must be drawn. Can we, at this moment in time, perceive what technology, what science we must have in order to solve these problems? Not really. No leadership group, whether in Government or in the private sector, has that foresight. The only course open to us, in practical terms, is to maintain the viable, progressive tempo of research and application that will continue to add to the scientific and technological inventory we have already assembled through the space program. And from the inventory we can withdraw the components of the solutions plaguing our Nation today.

Let me turn now to the tangible benefits. And they are legion. It is not at all possible to enumerate and describe much more than a sampling. I have already expanded on the benefits we and the rest of the world are receiving from the unmanned satellite programs, specifically the weather, communications, navigation, and earth resources satellites already functioning in service to the public.

Consider what NASA technology has done for the business sector. An advance that came out of research and development in astronaut couches led to the invention of an energy absorbing device. NASA waived title to the invention so that the contractor could incorporate it into a highway barrier system. This has been tested by the Bureau of Public Roads and has been installed by a number of States and localities. A major automobile company has purchased an interest in the device and is testing the invention for reducing collision damage.

Another use of NASA technology occurred when production of the large booster casings used by NASA was completed. The electromagnetic hammers designed and developed for the space program have subsequently found numerous other applications in private industry. One company is using a modified version

in the production of wings for the jumbo Boeing 747 commercial transport. Another company is using it for the fabrication of the trijet L-1011 wing sections, and a third company is using the equipment for the production of fuselage and wing sections for military aircraft.

Yet another company, originally formed to take advantage of NASA's requirements for previously unavailable high-energy storage technology in electrical capacitors now realizes two-thirds of its sales in related components with less than 10 percent of its present sales activity derived from NASA.

Packard Bell Electronics developed a ceramic insulation material, PSC Durock, to withstand the extreme heat of combustion of exotic fuels. It is now being used in high-temperature applications in the civilian atomic energy program.

Fluxless aluminum soldering, an outgrowth of space research, is being marketed and used in preparation of the sandwich core of structural panels and the mass production of automobile radiators.

Labor-saving pots and pans are now coated with a plastics material developed to protect spacecraft from the extreme heat of launch and reentry.

Sealants developed for the seams of spacecraft are being used in caulking tiles. Car windshields and rear windows are being sealed with a product made from solid rocket fuel.

Railroad tankcars weighing one-half as much as steel cars are being produced from the lightweight plastics developed for NASA for use in its rockets.

Ocean vessels are able to increase cargo tonnages by using higher strength structural steels and packaging employing lightweight reinforced plastic—RP—containers.

Among the many computer systems first designed for space vehicles is Honeywell's self-adaptive autopilot, a computer that adapts automatically to compensate for varying flight conditions such as altitude, speed, and weight. This spacecraft technology, directly transferred to a light twin-engine aircraft, helps reduce the possibility of pilot error and makes small aircraft flying significantly safer.

So much for business. How about management contributions? The city of Los Angeles turned to space program management techniques to help meet the increasing demands on police, fire and ambulance services. In order to cope with the burden already imposed on their overtaxed services, city officials decided that existing procurement procedures were wholly inadequate for funding such complex systems management and engineering research. NASA organized and presented an orientation program to familiarize officials at the various levels of municipal government with the techniques it uses on proposals received. The result was that the city of Los Angeles adopted NASA techniques to meet its needs.

The medical profession has undeniably benefited from NASA research in a most dramatic fashion. A team of Grumman engineers, who were intimately involved in the life support systems aboard the Lunar Excursion Module, visited a

prominent medical institute in Texas that specialized in body organ transplants. They were struck by the fact that the scant number of possible donors of hearts were often some distance from the recipients. Out of their knowledge of the technologies applied to the Apollo program they were able to devise an instrument that was transportable, and that would keep a heart alive and healthy for days while being brought to the patient who needed it. It also turned out that the instrument was very valuable in studying the processes of body organ rejection.

Another application is the use of a transducer which measures pressure differentials over the surface of small models in wind tunnels. This technology has been licensed for commercial development as a cardiac catheter in medical research. Because it is extremely small, this sensor can be inserted with a standard hypodermic needle. They will soon be used as a standard device in the National Health Institute.

Sensors originally developed to measure the heartbeat, blood pressure, and other conditions of spaceborne astronauts are being installed in hospitals to monitor patients' conditions continuously.

Along the same lines, a new electrostatic camera, developed for space vehicles, produces moving or instant pictures without any processing. This camera can focus on a patient in critical condition and can keep vital photographic records instantly available for physicians. Transducer-transmitters that relay intestinal data are currently in use, and doctors now anticipate a battery-powered television system small enough to be swallowed, which would transmit pictures from a patient's stomach.

Aids for the blind and deaf are also coming from space research. The principle of alternating panoramic fixation, used in satellite camera and lens systems, was applied to the development of new glasses with multidirectional lenses. General Data Corp., which develops another type of instrument for spacecraft use, is contributing to the restoration of hearing by surgical implantation. Eye surgery with a pinpoint of intense light from a laser has been accomplished successfully and private industry has indicated that the laser can be used in eye tumor removal, retina welding, and brain surgery.

In addition, an electronic radar system is being developed and perfected by an aerospace firm as a bionics equivalent for the blind. Many other firms are doing similar research and development. General Electric's program to utilize electricity directly from the cells of the body, in addition to research being done by other groups, is expected eventually to combine in a final human-radar mechanism for the blind, powered by the wearer's own body.

Pressurized space suits developed by General Electric Co. are helping bedridden stroke victims and invalids to be ambulatory.

Ultrafast drills, with minute ball bearings developed through space research

for satellite equipment, are available to dentists for almost painless dental work.

Use of supersensitive infrared detectors is proving useful in the early detection of cancer.

The examples I have cited above can be grouped into two general fields: industrial and medical. I think it is also appropriate to recognize that the fields in which space technology spin-offs have had impact are as diversified as the nature of the benefits themselves. For example, in the field of materials, ultrathin high strength aluminum foil developed for communication satellites is used for packaging quickfreeze dried food and sensitive satellites is used for packaging sensitive pharmaceuticals. Another spin-off is aluminized plastic only one-half a thousandth of an inch thick which was created initially for superinsulation in space and is now being sold commercially for use in blankets for recreational and emergency rescue purposes. The full-size blanket can be folded into a pocket-size handkerchief.

In transportation, automotive brake cylinders are built and tested under techniques devised for testing the hydraulics system of the Saturn launch vehicle. Also, major inroads in air traffic control techniques have been developed as a result of the navigation technology developed under the lunar landing program. The new systems provide 60 times greater accuracy than previous systems in terms of plotting aircraft position.

In the field of energy and natural resources, thermal mapping and infrared photography from space have detected and plotted fires, classified vegetation, and detected crop disease, insects, and insect migration.

In addition, much of the nuclear powerplant technology to produce electrical power and make fresh water from the sea has had its origin in the space program.

In urban affairs, aerospace systems analysis techniques have been applied to permit computer simulation of major criminal justice systems to determine how well the system is functioning and what would be the impact of changes. Perhaps of greater significance in this field is the application of aerospace techniques to the new and revolutionary methods for the construction of low-cost housing.

In meteorology, the weather satellites which were first launched 13 years ago have now been replaced by new satellites containing more advanced sensors in order to provide continuous day and night coverage. In the past 2 years alone, these satellites have tracked 42 typhoons and 25 hurricanes. Since the beginning of the program, 5,498 important storm warnings have been broadcast worldwide.

With respect to the field of communications, I have already discussed the impact of satellite communications on our daily lives, but there are many other additional benefits. For instance, a battery-powered TV camera with a weight less than a pound and a size equivalent to that of a pocket transistor radio has been developed and is now being sold on the commercial market.

These benefits are indicative of the great numbers of identifiable technological spinoffs which the space program has provided throughout the past decade. And as lengthy and impressive as this brief listing has been, I have not even touched upon the expected benefits in the field of space manufacturing, agriculture and forestry, geography and geology, ecology and pollution control, water resources and marine species, and atmospheric sciences, in addition to even further benefits in the fields previously highlighted.

I could go on and on citing example after example in documenting benefits that have been or will be applied in the many disciplines I have mentioned. But the important thing to realize and to convey to the American people is that their investment in space has paid off and will continue to pay off in unexpected and far more valuable terms than can ever be anticipated. These benefits have resulted in lives saved from natural and human catastrophes, they have provided for magnificent economic gain in the public and private sectors, and they have significantly expanded the vital knowledge man needs for his survival within the framework of civilization. These benefits are dividends that promise a continuing and ever-increasing return on our space investment for the improved welfare of mankind both today and tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE HALE BOGGS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this hour in order that the colleagues of HALE Boggs be given an opportunity to pay tribute to his memory.

It was 33 years ago that HALE and I stood here in this well on January 3, 1941, and took the oath of office. Since that date I have taken that same oath for 16 consecutive times. After the first term HALE was away for 4 years and then returned and served continuously until the tragedy of last year.

At the time we took the oath of office, Mr. John McCormack was the majority leader of this House, and Mr. Sam Rayburn was its Speaker. I am very pleased today that we have the presence here of former Speaker McCormack, who sits here in the House. He will be witness to the testimony of those who served with HALE.

It is also significant that LINDY Boggs is with us as a Member of this body and even more significant that she has with her HALE's favorite grandson sitting with her on the aisle today.

As I review these many milestones and review the many, many years and landmarks of HALE's career, I remember his first entry into politics. Even prior to that, when I was city editor of the New Orleans States, HALE worked for me as the Tulane University correspondent, which is when I first came to know him. He graduated from Tulane as Phi Beta

Kappa and with high honors. It was about at the time that the now so-called Louisiana scandals broke in Louisiana. HALE as a young lawyer immediately jumped into the forefront of that fight and immediately became associated with us who were attempting to put the State of Louisiana back on an even keel, which with his help we certainly did succeed in doing.

As a result of those scandals both HALE and I came to Congress. It is definitely certain that I never would have come here had it not been for the scandals, but it delayed HALE only a few years in his arrival. He was fiercely dedicated to the art of politics and he was dedicated to serving in a legislative body and particularly here in the House of Representatives.

After he had risen in the ranks here I know he refused an offer, or several offers as a matter of fact, for appointment to the Federal bench. He preferred to remain here.

His rise here was one which anybody would have expected of him. He was young, attractive, articulate, energetic, resourceful, and he had that undying ambition to climb to the top which is most laudable. His first major committee assignment was on the Banking and Currency Committee, and he remained on that committee until he returned to the Congress, and I will never forget the day he came to my office in New Orleans with a letter from WILBUR MILLS suggesting that HALE seek a vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee. It was my privilege at that time to nominate HALE in the Democratic caucus and it was my pleasure that he won.

As the years went by HALE grew in stature and influence and power within the Democratic Party ranks. He served as a yeoman in the whip organization as he grew up in the ranks. Finally he became the whip when Mr. ALBERT was majority leader and Mr. McCormack was the Speaker. When Mr. ALBERT became Speaker, HALE sought the majority leadership, and again it was my distinct privilege and pleasure to nominate HALE for the post, which of course he won. He was serving in that capacity when the tragedy of last year occurred.

Over and beyond his service here in the House, which was testimonial to his dedication, he certainly was a most loyal member of the national Democratic Party, loyal to the extent that he went beyond what in our area of the country was actually acceptable and was willing to test his belief and cast his lot and tie his star to the chariot of the Democratic Party. Our present Speaker said on many occasions that he looked upon HALE as his successor.

There is no doubt that if he were with us today, and in the future that he would have become eventually the Speaker of the House. I only wish that I would have had the opportunity at that time of again being able to nominate him.

There are the highlights of our careers. There are others who will probably speak more eloquently than I can today, but in losing HALE, I have lost a lifelong friend; I have lost a colleague with whom I had much in common; I have lost an

individual with whom I was in frequent disagreement but never lost respect, one for the other.

Both of these factors, the friendship and admiration I had for HALE never diminished; it was never lost. It will always shine just as bright as that terrible day we had to give him up.

As I said, the day LINDY BOGGS took the oath of office here was a sad day and a happy day. It was a sad day because we had to admit that HALE would not be with us, but it was a happy day that LINDY would, and that she would carry on in the tradition of her most distinguished husband and coworker.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure she sits on this floor today as a successor and feels her heart warm with the eulogies which have been paid to HALE, the praises which are his due and the remembrances his colleagues would pay here today.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to Speaker ALBERT.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the life which I live in this House and the service which I have been fortunate enough to render has been so close to the life and service of HALE BOGGS that they could not have been the same without him.

I remember those trying days last fall not long before the election when we were trying to adjourn the House in time for Members to return to their campaigns. We were meeting until a late hour nearly every night. On one such night HALE and I stood alone back in the cloakroom drinking a cup of coffee, and HALE turned to me and said—

Carl, I am very tired.

I know he was tired because I was tired also. But he went on to say—

I have got to get out and catch a plane tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to fly to Anchorage, Alaska, and make a speech for our good friend Nick Begich. I really do not feel like going, but I have to go because I told Nick I would go. But I'll be gone only over the weekend.

But before Monday arrived, I received that frightening telephone call from a member of the White House staff who called me and said that HALE and Nick were 2 hours late in a private plane on their way to Juneau. I knew I had to call LINDY, although I could hardly muster up the strength to do it. I called LINDY, and, of course, she took it with concern but with that strength of character which has always typified her life and her personality.

The family, our Members, and thousands of loyal friends and supporters, waited and prayed, as reports kept coming in, with concern but always with faith and hope. All of us kept the faith. I think we still keep the faith.

The greatest effort ever made to find a missing airplane was mounted and after a long and meticulous search, called off.

On January 4, in the serene grandeur of the St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans I joined those who said farewell to my friend and colleague. And now I join the Louisiana delegation, headed by the distinguished gentleman from New Orleans, Mr. HÉBERT, in saying an official "good-

bye" in this chamber where HALE served so long and so close to me.

It is most appropriate on this occasion that the distinguished John McCormack, former Speaker, who in so many ways was the mentor of both HALE and myself, should be here to listen to these tributes.

His presence calls to my mind so well that morning when John McCormack then the Majority Leader called me and said that he and Sam Rayburn were going to ask me to take over the responsibilities of whip, which Percy Priest had given up by reason of having been assigned to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I immediately decided, and told Mr. McCormack and Mr. Rayburn—

I think we should have a strong deputy whip.

And I created the Office of Deputy Whip with their blessing. I named HALE BOGGS to that job in 1955, and we served closely together, close to Speaker Rayburn until he died, close to Speaker McCormack until he retired, and close to one another until HALE left here on that fateful journey.

I have known and served with a lot of people in my lifetime. Most of the men and women with whom I have served in this House have been men and women of great character and great ability, but HALE BOGGS was one of those who possessed extraordinary qualities.

He had a feel for this House, he had an insight into the legislative problems of this Nation that few men have had. He, of course, as Ed HÉBERT has said, was very articulate, very knowledgeable, very skillful in debate. But he also had an understanding of the problems of this generation. He had a feel for the future, as few men have ever known.

I believe that HALE BOGGS took great political risks in casting votes for some of the forward looking legislation that had come to its maturity during his time, such as some of the civil rights acts. I think he showed more political courage than almost anybody I have ever known.

But that was the makeup of the man. He took calculated risks, but he took them for what he thought was a cause worthy of his own political life.

HALE was involved in some of the most complex legislation passed by the House in more than a quarter of a century. He was for many years a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, rising to become the ranking member at the time of his resignation when he became majority leader. He participated in reforms of the Internal Revenue Service, authored revenue provisions of the interstate highway program, extension of social security benefits legislation and tax reforms.

HALE BOGGS coauthored legislation creating the New Orleans Tidewater Channel.

He coauthored the Sugar Act, so important to the great port city he represented. He pioneered efforts which led to the creation of NATO and laid the groundwork for the creation of the Common Market. He was a permanent member of the Interparliamentary Union, and one of the most knowledgeable men in the Congress on foreign trade policy.

He authored legislation "expanding and defining the functions of foreign trade zones" and the Foreign Investment Act of 1959.

The Boggs-Daniels Narcotics Code was created long before drug problems were so common as they are today.

HALE was indeed an extraordinary man, and he was indeed a patriot, one who was always anxious to serve but willing to sacrifice his own political life for things in which he believed.

Mr. Speaker, it seems, in one way, long ago that HALE left us, and in another way it seems that it was only yesterday. When we reconvened this Congress, it seemed unnatural when HALE did not show up. It was an extension of those last 2 or 3 horrible days when we were suspended in time, waiting, when we had no majority leader and were trying to get this House adjourned.

Of course, we are all delighted, as I know HALE would be delighted, that the woman he loved best of all the people in the world and in whom he had perfect confidence has succeeded him. No man ever had a greater helpmate than HALE BOGGS.

Mary, Mary Frances, David and I extend our deepest sympathy to some of the finest people that God ever put upon this green earth: Lindy, Tommy, Barbara, and Cokie, HALE's grandchildren, and HALE's mother. Flowing from the service of their beloved father, grandfather, husband and son, they have a memorial in this Chamber that will never die.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to convey my thanks.

As our distinguished Speaker spoke to us here today, I could not help but recall that only six Members sit in this House today who were here when HALE and I came here 33 years ago. Out of a total of 435 Members, there are only 6: 3 of them from Texas, 1 from Arkansas, 1 from Louisiana and 1 from Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I should at this point like to yield whatever time the distinguished majority leader requires.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT), the senior Member from that State, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of sadness that I take the floor to pay tribute to my very dear friend, HALE BOGGS.

It was my very great pleasure over a period of two decades to work very closely with HALE. We were both confidants of our beloved Speaker, John W. McCormack—HALE as his whip and I as a fellow legislator from the Bay State and as a member of the House Rules Committee.

HALE and I became friends, and I learned early and distinctly that he was a man of high intelligence, deep understanding, and impeccable integrity.

He had great compassion for those who do not have the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of the American experience.

A poor boy himself, whose family moved to the Mississippi gulf coast during the depression because seafood was readily available, he understood what it meant to "have not."

He arrived at college with \$35 and a scholarship in his pocket, but through a variety of jobs, he was able to work his way through to a law degree.

He never forgot the help he had gotten along the way. And when Democratic bills designed to give help to the unfortunate were on the floor, he took the lead in passing them, often closing the debate with the articulate, impassioned plea of one who "had been there."

How well we remember his booming voice, his appeal to our better side, his inspirational pleas in behalf of man's humanity toward man.

HALE BOGGS had many qualities that made him valuable to us:

A man possessed of a good sense of humor. A good storyteller in the cloak room—and a good listener.

An articulate spokesman on economics, trade, the principles of the Democratic Party, health, education, housing, and the environment.

He was approachable as a leader—one you could seek out and talk to, no matter how small a problem you might have.

HALE was a practitioner of the "art of the possible," a man who was superbly endowed with the ability to reconcile differences within our pluralistic Democratic Party.

He came naturally to this role of reconciler.

A southerner, he courageously voted for liberal legislation and was truly a national Democrat.

He could do it because, above all, he was a tolerant man.

In Chicago in 1968, HALE chaired a platform that resolved all the issues that had divided our party for decades, and then presided with fairness and skill over the debate on the Vietnam plank.

He knew how to disagree without being disagreeable.

He made the House a lively and interesting place. And he gave it his own particular brand of magic.

He had an uncanny knack for feeling the mood of the House, indeed he could sense the mood of this great Nation.

He loved the challenge of a problem. His approach was a positive one and he disdained negative thinking. He would make a speech painting a gloomy picture of a problem, then say—

Did we shirk from our duty—no, we did something about it.

The House of Representatives is a better place today for HALE BOGGS having passed through it.

To Tommy and Barbara and Cokie, such a closely knit family—truly it was an inspiration not only for this Congress but for all in America who knew and loved him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to enclose in the RECORD at this point, the program for the memorial mass for HALE BOGGS and the remarks made there. The ceremony was truly the most inspiring that I have ever witnessed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEVILL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

A MASS IN MEMORY OF HALE BOGGS, MAJORITY LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1973, CATHEDRAL OF ST. LOUIS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BIOGRAPHY OF HALE BOGGS

(By Gary Hymel)

Hale Boggs, the son of William Robertson Boggs and Claire Josephine Hale, entered this world February 15, 1914, in Long Beach, Mississippi. His childhood was summed up by his mother on his 58th birthday when she wrote: "I always did depend on you if I wanted something done."

After schooling in Gretna, Metairie, and Long Beach High School, he entered Tulane University where he was editor of the newspaper, Phi Beta Kappa, debater and correspondent for The Times Picayune and the New Orleans States. There he met Corinne "Lindy" Morrison Claiborne, whom he married in 1938.

They have been blessed with four children—Barbara (Mrs. Paul E. Sigmund), Thomas Hale, Jr., Corinne (Mrs. Steven V. Roberts) and William Robertson, and eight grandchildren.

He quickly moved from Tulane Alumni executive directorship to International House where he became its first executive director, then on to a successful law practice.

His natural bent was towards politics and soon he was meeting with other young people to form the Peoples League, a group which went on to instigate reforms and to change a number of elective offices, including that of the Second Congressional District which Boggs won. At 26, he was the House of Representatives' youngest member.

After wartime duty in the Navy and the Maritime Service, he was elected to the House in 1946 to stay.

He served on the Banking and Currency Committee, where he got his early appreciation for housing needs, then won a post on the powerful Ways and Means Committee. In 1955 Speaker Sam Rayburn created the post of deputy whip for Boggs, launching him on an 18-year career in the House leadership.

In 1962 he became House Majority Whip and in 1971 he was elected House Majority Leader, the highest position ever attained by a Louisiana Congressman.

He was also chairman of subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy of the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee.

Boggs built a reputation as an articulate spokesman on economics, trade, and public works for his District. As a leader, he frequently spoke on the House floor in behalf of legislation to improve health, spoke on the House floor in behalf of legislation to improve health, housing, the environment, education and transportation in the United States.

A strong believer in equal rights and opportunity for all Americans, he spoke often for improved conditions among the poor and disadvantaged. He had a profound respect for all persons and considered his congressional office a "service" organization.

From his post in the leadership, he was adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson and Speakers Rayburn, John W. McCormack and Carl Albert.

He was a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. He was the House representative on the Democratic National Committee, parliamentarian of the 1964 Democratic National Convention and chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions at the 1968 Convention.

As a Southerner who was a national leader, he achieved compromises on difficult legislation, using what he called "the art of the possible". His positive approach and his speeches and outlook reflected hope and confidence that mankind would succeed.

Columnist William S. White wrote of him "For he stood as a truly effective human bridge between many competing qualities and interests. And he served to sustain between them, a link of tolerance and, in the end, a capacity for common action. Under his leadership, divergencies of all kinds—regional, cultural, ideological, racial—remained only matters for rational discussion and disputation rather than spurring up into reasons for implacable and wasting in-fighting. He helped greatly to hold together the polyglot house of his party, as he did the House of Representatives itself."

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL

(By Charles L. Dufour)

This is the most hallowed spot in New Orleans, for people have worshipped in churches here since 1727.

Adrien de Pauger designated the site for a church in 1721 when he laid out what is known as the Vieux Carré. And the first permanent church, dedicated to Louis IX, the sainted King of France, was designed by de Pauger.

Constructed in the "bricks between posts" (briqueté entre poteaux) method in cruciform shape, the Church of St. Louis, which de Pauger did not live to see completed, was dedicated by Father Raphael of the Capuchin order shortly before Christmas in 1727.

De Pauger's church continued in service until 1763, when much-needed repairs were undertaken, one of the King's warehouses serving temporarily as the parish church. Two decades later de Pauger's church was destroyed in the Good Friday fire on March 21, 1788.

Don Andrés Almonester y Roxas, one of the wealthiest men in New Orleans—he was also the father of Micaela Almonester, Baroness Pontalba—supplied the funds to rebuild the church. The cornerstone was laid on February 14, 1789, but more than five years elapsed before the church, designed by Gilbert Guillemand, a Frenchman in the military service of Spain, was completed. It escaped the second great New Orleans fire on December 8, 1794, and on Christmas Eve of that year it was dedicated as a Cathedral, New Orleans having received in 1793 its first bishop, Luis Peñalver y Cárdenas.

Guillemand's St. Louis Cathedral served the city for more than half a century, before rehabilitation of the run-down structure was begun. However, as it soon became evident the old church could not be properly repaired, the present Cathedral, designed by J. N. B. De Pouilly, French architect, was constructed. On December 7, 1851, Archbishop Blanc, assisted by Bishop John Chance of Natchez and Bishop Michael Portier of Mobile, blessed the Cathedral of St. Louis, King of France.

On December 9, 1964, Pope Paul VI designated St. Louis Cathedral as a Minor Basilica.

The complete story of St. Louis Cathedral has been admirably and authoritatively told by Leonard V. Huber and Samuel Wilson, Jr., in their monograph, "The Basilica on Jackson Square."

TODAY'S MASS

The Judeo-Christian ethic expresses that man holds a threefold relationship in this life—a relationship with God, with neighbor, and with self. The Catholic recognizes this as he joins with Christ and his fellow man during the sacrifice of the Mass in offering to God the Father his adoration and love.

Today's Memorial Mass expresses a combination of the ancient traditions of the Church and the realities of modern day life in the American setting. HALE BOGGS was devoted to his country and its people, especially the young. But he also held a strong attachment for the old and venerable rites of the Church. Thus it is that the congregation will hear today portions of the ancient sacred polyphony of Palestrina and the six-

teenth century "Tantum ergo" intermingled with such modern and youthful works as "I Am the Resurrection and the Life." The latter hymn, more than any other, reflects HALE BOGGS' deep faith in God, while "America the Beautiful" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" express his vision of what our country should be—one family under God.

THE CATAFALQUE

Catafalque is derived from the Italian word *catafalco*. In the strictly liturgical sense the word is employed to designate the structure used at funeral offices of the Church and takes the place of the bier when the remains are not present. It is covered with a cloth or pall on which there is a cross unless, as circumstances dictate, it is covered with a flag. The Catafalque is placed outside the sanctuary and is the center of the absolution ceremony during funeral rites. It receives the same attention as would the remains, if present. Thus it is the Catafalque is incensed as a sign of respect for the body which it represents.

MINISTERS OF THE MEMORIAL MASS

Concelebrants: His Excellency the Most Reverend Philip M. Hannan, Archbishop of New Orleans; the Reverend Robert I. Boggs, S.J., assistant pastor, Most Holy Name of Jesus Church, New Orleans; the Reverend Reinhard B. Stump, C.S.S.R., pastor, St. Alphonsus Church, New Orleans.

Master of Ceremonies: The Reverend H. William Reed.

Lector: Mr. John J. Joyce, Jr.

Commentator: Mr. John G. Frentz.

Homilist: His Excellency the Most Reverend Philip M. Hannan, Archbishop of New Orleans.

Prayer: The Reverend Edward Gardner Latch, D.D., Chaplain, United States House of Representatives.

Remarks: The Honorable Carl Albert, Speaker, United States House of Representatives.

Organists: Miss Elise Cambon, Mr. Malcolm J. Breda.

Choirs: St. Louis Cathedral Choir, Miss Elise Cambon, Director; Xavier University Concert Choir, Dr. Julius R. Tipton III, Director.

Guitar Ensemble: Loyola University College of Music, Mr. Paul J. Guma, Chairman.

THE LITURGY OF THE WORD OF GOD

Processional hymn: I Am the Resurrection and the Life, Ray Repp (words and music). Congregation, Guitar Accompaniment, Loyola University College of Music.

Congregation and Choir: I am the resurrection and the life; He who believes in me will never die. I am the resurrection and the life; He who believes in me will live a new life.

Celebrant: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

All: Amen.

Celebrant: The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you all.

All: And also with you.

Celebrant: My brothers and sisters to prepare ourselves to celebrate the sacred mysteries, let us call to mind our sins.

(Brief silence.)

All: I confess to almighty God, and to you, my brothers and sisters, that I have sinned through my own fault in my thoughts and in my words, in what I have done, and in what I have failed to do; and I ask blessed Mary, ever virgin, and the angels and saints, and you, my brothers and sisters to pray for me to the Lord our God.

Celebrant: May almighty God have mercy on us, forgive us our sins, and bring us to everlasting life.

All: Amen.

Kyrie, Palestrina-Lindusky, St. Louis Cathedral Choir.

OPENING PRAYER

Celebrant: Let us pray. Almighty God, Our Father, we firmly believe that your Son died and rose to life. We pray for our brother Hale whose memory we honor today. Fulfill his faith and belief in you, and lead him safely home to be happy with you forever. We ask this through Our Lord, Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, one God, forever and ever.

All: Amen.

First reading, The Book of the prophet Isaiah Chapter 25, verses 6a, 7-9:

Reader: On His mountain the Lord of Sabaoth will prepare for all peoples a banquet of rich food. On this mountain he will remove the mourning veil covering all peoples, and the shroud enwrapping all nations, he will destroy Death for ever. The Lord God will wipe away the tears from every cheek; he will take away his people's shame everywhere on earth, for the Lord has said so. That day, it will be said: See, this is our God in whom we hoped for salvation; the Lord is the one in whom we hoped. We exult and we rejoice that he has saved us. This is the Word of the Lord.

All: Thanks be to God.

Psalm: The people repeat the responses sung first by the choir, and then after each verse.

Responsorial Psalm 23:1-3, 3-4, 5, 6.

Choir: Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for you are with me.

All (sing): Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for you are with me.

Choir: The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. In verdant pastures he gives me repose; Beside restful waters he leads me; he refreshes my soul.

All (sing): Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for you are with me.

Choir: He guides me in right paths for his name's sake. Even though I walk in the dark valley I fear no evil; for you are at my side with your rod and your staff that give me courage.

All (sing): Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for you are with me.

Choir: You spread the table before me in the sight of my foes; You anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows.

All (sing): Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for you are with me.

Choir: Only goodness and kindness follow me all the days of my life; And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for years to come.

All (sing): Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for you are with me.

Second reading: Epistle of St. James, Chapter 1, verses 22-25; Chapter 2, verses 14-17, 24.

Reader: You must be honest with yourselves; you are to live by the word, not content merely to listen to it. One who listens to the word without living by it is like a man who sees, in a mirror, the face he was born with; he looks at himself, and the way he goes, never giving another thought to the man he saw there. Whereas one who gazes into that perfect law, which is the law of freedom, and dwells on the sight of it, does not forget its message; he finds something to do, and does it, and his doing of it wins him a blessing.

Take the case, my brother, of someone who has never done a single good act but claims that he has faith. Will that faith save him? If one of the brothers or one of the sisters is in need of clothes and has not enough food to live on, and one of you says to them, "I wish you well; keep yourself warm and eat plenty", without giving them the bare necessities of life, then what good is that? Faith is like that: if good works do not go with it, then it is quite dead. You see now that it is by doing something good, and not only by

believing, that a man is justified. This is the Word of the Lord.

All: Thanks be to God.

Third reading: *The Book of the prophet Isaiah, Chapter 61, verses 1-4.*

Reader: The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me: he hath sent me to preach to the meek, to heal the contrite of heart, and to preach a release to the captives, and deliverance to them that are shut up; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn; to appoint to the mourners of Zion, and to give them a crown for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, a garment of praise for the spirit of grief. And they shall be called in it the mighty ones of justice, the planting of the Lord to glorify him. And they shall build the places that have been waste from of old, and shall raise up ancient ruins, and shall repair the desolate cities, that were destroyed for generation and generation.

This is the Word of the Lord.

All: Thanks be to God.

Alleluia: *Traditional Melody from "Airs sur les Hymnes sacrés, Odes et Noëls" (Paris, 1623). The people repeat the Alleluia after the choir's Alleluia and then after the verse.*

Choir: Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!

All (sing): Alleluia.

Choir: Come, you whom my Father has blessed, says the Lord; inherit the kingdom prepared for you since the foundation of the world.

All (sing): Alleluia.

GOSPEL

Celebrant: The Lord be with you.

All: And with your spirit.

Concelebrant: A reading from the holy gospel according to Matthew (Chapter 5, Verses 1-12).

All: Glory to you, Lord.

Concelebrant: Seeing the crowds, Jesus went up the hill. There he sat down and was joined by his disciples. Then he began to speak. This is what he taught them:

How happy are the poor in spirit; theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Happy the gentle: they shall have the earth for their heritage.

Happy those who mourn: they shall be comforted.

Happy those who hunger and thirst for what is right: they shall be satisfied.

Happy the merciful: they shall have mercy shown them.

Happy the pure in heart: they shall see God.

Happy the peacemakers: they shall be called the sons of God.

Happy those who are persecuted in the cause of right: theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Happy are you when people abuse you and persecute you and speak all kinds of calumny against you on my account. Rejoice and be glad, for your reward will be great in heaven. This is the gospel of the Lord.

All: Praise to you, Lord Jesus Christ.

ARCHBISHOP HANNAN'S HOMILY

"I came that they may have life and have it more abundantly" (John, 10, 10).

These words of Christ, describing His mission in life, inspired the life of the humble servant of Christ, Hale Boggs. He chose to follow His Savior as a public servant, the spokesman for his fellow citizens in seeking a better life for them and our country. His life was totally dedicated to his family and to the House of Representatives in his service to his constituents. In the words of his extremely beloved wife, "He had a lifelong love affair with the House." As everyone knows, she and his family were his first love and the source of his strength and success in the House on Capitol Hill. His love and life in the House of Representatives reflected his life in his home, his abiding and proud love of Lindy and his family. To them we

extend our deepest feelings of sympathy and condolence. To them we also express our gratitude. As the family is the basic unit of society and this nation, the family life of Hale in his parents' home and then in his home with Lindy and their children was a notable contribution to the life of the nation. Their family life vindicated the American way of life.

In expressing our sympathy to his family, we include all those who were so devoted to him that they consider Hale to be a member of their family, especially his exceptional staff and totally devoted supporters. Hale loved people. He believed in people. He had a charisma for communicating that love and respect for all peoples. To Hale, nobody was ordinary; consequently, he felt equally at home with people everywhere, whether it was in the White House, the Irish Channel, Uptown New Orleans, or the West Bank. That spirit of identity was best expressed possibly by an incident that occurred in Barataria, one of our unique communities that give Louisiana its distinctive charm. Although some prominent citizens had worked hard on a costly development project for that area, and Hale had worked very hard with them to secure the funds, they unexpectedly informed him that they decided to drop the project. Hale was very surprised and naturally asked why they had changed their minds. Their leader replied, "We like you, Hale, and want you as our Representative. But this big development might bring in some people who wouldn't like you as we do. So we would rather just forget the development."

A unique tribute that reflects as much credit on those who conferred it as on the recipient. That incident illustrates the personal trust in Hale that resulted in his election to the House when he was only 25 years old. After three years of service in the Navy, during World War II, he returned to the House in 1946, and served there to the present time. His election by his Democratic colleagues as Majority Leader in 1971 was evidence of the fact that his colleagues shared the esteem for him of his Louisiana constituents.

Hale's devotion to the House was the measure of his respect for the dignity of his fellow man. Consequently, he had a towering regard for the office of those who were elected to positions of eminent authority by the people. He saw them as deputies using the authority whose final source is God. Typical of this attitude was his respect for the office of President, Vice President, and Speaker of the House. I remember frequently seeing him attend Mass at old St. Patrick's Church on Tenth Street in Washington when I was pastor there. In his usual cordial fashion Hale would always say a friendly "Hello" to the priest, but if the former Speaker, John McCormack, was outside the Church, Hale would invariably tread his way over and pay his respects to the Speaker, always taking off his hat before shaking his hand, regardless of the weather.

This respect for the dignity of every man, typified by his respect for the elected authority, led him to support with indomitable courage legislation that benefited the community in almost every aspect of life. His zeal and vision are evident throughout not only his district, but the whole national community. That vision and courage were nowhere more evident than in the matter of civil rights.

Before he cast his vote on a hotly debated civil rights bill, he said simply that he had consulted his conscience, had talked with Lindy and his family and would act according to his convictions. He voted his conscience, however hard the consequences.

Hale's political campaigns were authentic expressions of his convictions, expressing substance not sensation. He always said in

his rich and deep-toned voice, "I always try to favor the things that bring people together, not those that divide them." He believed in this principle, whether it applied to neighborhoods or nations. Thus he was willing to go to Peking or anywhere else at the President's request in the cause of peace based on freedom and justice. He believed in the community of man who needs bread but cannot live on bread alone.

During one campaign he said that he got his campaign slogan once from reading the Sunday leaflet printed in this cathedral. After Mass, he went to see the Pastor, Father Nick, and gave him a donation for supplying him with his campaign slogan. This is no hint for those present today and we have no copyright in the Mass leaflets, nor on this sermon.

Hale was deeply aware, by his unusual acumen and his conscience, of the dilemma and contradictions in our age of wonderful technology—an age of Apollo voyages which we unstintingly praise, television by satellite, heart transplants, instantaneous communications. We have reached the moon but we have not yet reached our neighbor. We have probed the moon's surface but we have not sufficiently probed the heart of man. Dr. Carl Jung, the eminent psychiatrist, said years ago, "It is easier to reach the moon and Mars than it is to get inside the human being." Science, employed to serve man, has caused tensions and inequalities.

Hale recognized these contradictions and problems of our times. He not only knew them; he felt them. He knew that the only means of resolving contradictions and bringing unity was an over-arching charity that could touch all men. His convictions were expressed in his zeal to push legislation that would make everyone feel our common charity and concern. He knew that a nation is composed of men and that the measure of a country is not the height of the Dow-Jones average but the height of every man's dignity and self-pride.

This is not to say that he did not appreciate the talents and efforts of those who produce our technology and our wealth. He recognized, in his own life of stewardship, that the concept of stewardship involves a difference in talents. But he recognized that those talents, granted by the Creator, were to be used for the Creator's purpose.

Hale was a man of deep compassion and courage. Mindful of the human condition, he always tried to work out a solution even for seemingly impossible problems knowing that dealing on a person-to-person basis is more effective than dealing only with documents. He believed that change, even drastic change, could be effected by evolution rather than revolution. Hale believed that a Congressman was not elected to elicit harsh judgments but to effect change. He sought always, even in the midst of debate, that attitude expressed by a philosopher, "I hope that I will always be for each man what he needs me to be . . . I hope that my love for those whom I like will never lessen my love for those whom I do not. I hope that another man's love for me will never be a measure of my love for him" ("In the Stillness Is the Dancing," p. 62).

Always buoyant, always optimistic, his steady faith in God, his spirit of hope and constant charity will gain him we pray, the Presence of the God he humbly tried to serve. He saw suffering and he tried to relieve it; he saw poverty and he tried to cure it; he saw the image of God in every man and he sought to honor it; he saw the vision of a more abundant life for all and he strove to effect it. To such a man of faith apply the words of the Sacred Liturgy which he so often heard and prayed, "For to your faithful, O Lord, life is changed not taken away; and this earthly abode being dissolved, a worthy habitation is prepared in heaven."

PRAYERS OF THE FAITHFUL

Celebrant: Let us pray.

On this solemn occasion, we turn confidently to God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, asking salvation for our people, living and dead. We ask divine blessings . . .

Concelebrant: For our national, state and local leaders here assembled, give them the wisdom and the courage to take the righteous course in the affairs of state, to bring peace to our world and justice to all men in our beloved country, we pray to the Lord . . .

All: Lord, hear our prayer.

Concelebrant: For our brother, Hale, whose memory we honor today and who was given the promise of eternal life in baptism, give him communion with you and your saints forever, we pray to the Lord . . .

All: Lord, hear our prayer.

Concelebrant: For the members of the Boggs family, strengthen their faith in you and give them the courage to carry on the works of their beloved Hale who toiled throughout a lifetime to resolve differences between our races, to aid the poor and the disadvantaged, and to give direction to those who despaired in the future of our great nation, we pray to the Lord . . .

All: Lord, hear our prayer.

Concelebrant: For the many friends and associates of Hale Boggs who have gathered here today to worship in faith and for all who have died in hope of rising again in the light of your presence, we pray to the Lord . . .

All: Lord, hear our prayer.

Celebrant: O God, your mercy is limitless and the treasury of your goodness is boundless. We give thanks to your gracious majesty for the gifts we have received. Instill in our hearts an unwavering love for you, and make all things that happen to us work together for our good. Through Christ Our Lord.

All: Amen.

THE LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST

Offertory hymn: *Tantum ergo*, 16th Century, anonymous, St. Louis Cathedral Choir.

INVITATION TO PRAYER

Celebrant: Pray, brethren, that our sacrifice may be acceptable to God, the almighty Father.

All: May the Lord accept the sacrifice at your hands for the praise and glory of his name for our good, and the good of all his church.

PRAYER OVER THE GIFTS

Celebrant: Lord, accept this sacrifice we offer for our brother, Hale, on this day of his memorial. May your love cleanse him from his human weaknesses, and may your mercy forgive any sins he may have committed. We ask this through Christ, Our Lord.

All: Amen.

PREFACE

Celebrant: The Lord be with you.

All: And also with you.

Celebrant: Lift up your hearts.

All: We lift them up to the Lord.

Celebrant: Let us give thanks to the Lord our God.

All: It is right to give Him thanks and praise.

Celebrant: Father, we do well to join all creation, in heaven and on earth, in praising you, our mighty God through Jesus Christ our Lord. We praise you with greater joy than ever when Christ became our paschal sacrifice. Through him the children of light are born to everlasting life, and the gates of heaven stand open to receive his people. For us his death brings ransom from death, his rising brings new life in him. And so, all creation in heaven and on earth, sings you a new song of praise. We too join with all your angels in heaven to proclaim your endless glory in a hymn of praise:

Sanctus & Benedictus, Palestrina-Lindusky, St. Louis Cathedral Choir.

EUCHARIST PRAYER

Concelebrants: Lord, you are holy indeed, the fountain of all holiness.

Let your Spirit come upon these gifts to make them holy, so that they may become for us the body and blood of our Lord, Jesus Christ.

Before he was given up to death, a death he freely accepted, he took bread and gave you thanks. He broke the bread, gave it to his disciples, and said: Take this, all of you, and eat it; this is my body which will be given up for you. When the supper was ended, he took the cup. Again he gave you thanks and praise, gave the cup to his disciples, and said:

Take this, all of you, and drink from it: this is the cup of my blood, the blood of the new and everlasting covenant.

It will be shed for you and for all men so that sins may be forgiven.

Do this in memory of me.

Concelebrants: Let us proclaim the mystery of faith.

All: Dying you destroyed our death, rising you restored our life, Lord Jesus, come in glory.

Concelebrants: In memory of his death and resurrection, we offer you, Father, this life-giving bread, this saving cup.

We thank you for counting us worthy to stand in your presence and serve you.

May all of us who share in the body and blood of Christ be brought together in unity by the Holy Spirit.

Lord, member your Church throughout the world; make us grow in love together with Paul, our Pope, Philip, our bishop, and all the clergy.

Remember Hale, whom we honor today. In Baptism he died with Christ: may he also share in his resurrection.

Remember our brothers and sisters who have gone to their rest in the hope of rising again; bring them and all the departed into the light of your presence.

Have mercy on us all; make us worthy to share eternal life with Mary, the virgin mother of God, with the apostles, and with all the saints who have done your will throughout the ages.

May we praise you in union with them, and give you glory through your Son, Jesus Christ.

Through him, with him, in him, in the unity of the Holy Spirit, all glory and honor is yours almighty Father, for ever and ever.

All: Amen.

LORD'S PRAYER

Concelebrants: Let us pray with confidence to the Father in the words our Savior gave us:

All: Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

Concelebrants: Deliver us, Lord, from every evil, and grant us peace in our day. In your mercy keep us free from sin and protect us from all anxiety as we wait in joyful hope for the coming of our Savior, Jesus Christ.

All: For the kingdom, the power, and the glory are yours, now and for ever.

Concelebrants: Lord Jesus Christ, you said to your apostles: I leave you peace, my peace I give you. Look not on our sins, but on the faith of your Church, and grant us the peace and unity of your kingdom where you live for ever and ever.

All: Amen.

Concelebrants: The peace of the Lord be with you always.

All: And also with you.

Concelebrants: Let us offer each other the sign of peace.

AGNUS DEI, PALESTRINA-LINDUSKY, ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

COMMUNION OF THE FAITHFUL

Concelebrants: This is the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world. Happy are those who are called to his supper.

All: Lord, I am not worthy to receive you, but only say the word and I shall be healed.

COMMUNION HYMNS

Alleluia, Randall Thompson.
Ave Verum, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
O Esca viatorum, Traditional. St. Louis Cathedral Choir.

PRAYER AFTER COMMUNION

Concelebrants: Let us pray. Lord God, your Son Jesus Christ gave us the sacrament of his body and blood to guide us on our pilgrim way to your kingdom. May our brother Hale, who shared in the eucharist, come to the banquet of life Christ has prepared for us. We ask this through Christ our Lord.

All: Amen.

CONCLUDING RITE

Concelebrants: The Lord be with you.

All: Also with you.

Concelebrants: Bow your heads and pray for God's blessing. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

All: Now and forever.

Concelebrants: Our help is in the name of the Lord.

All: Who made heaven and earth.

Concelebrants: In his great love the God of all consolation gave man the gift of life. May he bless you with faith in the resurrection of his Son, and with the hope of rising to new life.

All: Amen.

Concelebrants: And may the blessing of almighty God, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit, come upon you and remain with you for ever.

All: Amen.

FINAL COMMENDATION

Concelebrants: Father, into your hands we commend our brother Hale. We are confident that with all who have served in Christ he will be raised to life on the last day and live with Christ for ever. We thank you for all the blessings you gave him in this life to show your fatherly care for all of us and the fellowship which is ours with the saints in Jesus Christ. We ask this through Christ our Lord.

All: Amen.

PRAYER BY REV. EDWARD GARDINER LATCH, D.D., L.H.D., CHAPLAIN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Almighty and Eternal God, author of everlasting life and the giver of all good gifts, we come to Thee with deep sadness of heart as we think of the beloved figure of Hale Boggs who walks no more with us. There is an empty chair in his home, an empty desk in his office, an empty seat in the House of Representatives and a lonely place in our national sky.

We mourn the passing of him who gathered into his own spirit the noble traditions of our American faith and hope. In our halls of government, he served his state and country with rugged honesty promoting his principles in seeking the good of all men. We recall how with strong voice and strong words he spoke on behalf of his party and his nation. His beliefs were firm, his faith sound, his courage without parallel—yet his handshake was tender, his heart overflowed with friendliness and his spirit reached out to touch others for good. Literally he gave his life in public service and in an endeavor to help a colleague who sought his support. Truly he is among those "who more than self their country loved and mercy more than life."

We remember that when daily prayer was

offered in the House of Representatives, Hale was in his place sharing his devotions with others. We remember his home warm with love, affections and sympathy always welcoming those who came. We remember this his Church—he loved with all his heart receiving the Ministry of Her Graces and responding with a faithful heart.

This is a dark day but we curse not the darkness but are among those who light the candles of faith and love.

Bless the family and these friends with the strength of Thy Spirit and power of Thy Presence. We pray in the Name of Him who is the resurrection and the life—Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE CARL ALBERT, SPEAKER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

We have come here today—to this historic Cathedral in the city that Hale Boggs so deeply loved—to honor the memory of a friend, a great public servant, and a remarkable man.

No words of ours, and certainly no eulogy of mine, can pay proper tribute to this great American. The real tributes to Hale are the private and personal memories that will remain keen and vivid in our minds. And those memories of him are as varied and as numerous as his friends who are gathered here today.

The vigorous and powerful personality of Hale Boggs was always filled with life. His zest for living, his compassion for his fellow men, his keen and probing intellect could not help but overflow into the lives of those of us who were fortunate enough to walk through life with him. Within the hearts of each of us lies a treasure of heartfelt sentiments stemming from our recollections of the impact his life had on us.

If Hale Boggs—the individual—cast a giant shadow, so did his nearly three decades of distinguished service in the United States House of Representatives. He deeply loved the House—where the esteem, respect and love in which he was held by all Members, regardless of politics, have never been surpassed in the history of that great institution.

He enjoyed its political life to the utmost and enriched its history immensely. Drawing his strength from the daily trials and vigors of Congressional life, he was a master strategist, a brilliant debater and a great compromiser—in the best sense of that word. His gregarious nature—his charm and ready wit—complemented his intelligence and persuasive use of power.

His rare ability to transform the most fiery, divisive issues into rational discussion bridge many factional chasms.

He had his finger on the pulse of the nation—and as much as any man I have ever known, he could read America's moods and understand its fears and aspirations.

Hale Boggs' compassionate spirit was deeply rooted in his desire to help people. He crusaded to upgrade the lives of the poor, the sick, the downtrodden, and the elderly to insure equality for all Americans.

Hale's disappearance was a grievous loss not only to the House of Representatives, but to me personally. He was my right arm. We served together in the Democratic leadership for a full decade. And we served together as colleagues and friends for many years before that. Only my mentors, former Speakers Sam Rayburn and John McCormack, have been as close to me in the conduct of the business of the House of Representatives.

But the story of Hale Boggs is more than one of a great public servant. He fostered one of the finest families I have ever known. The Boggs family has splendidly weathered the storms of political life and of personal grief, setting a strong example for all of us. Hale's good wife, Lindy, is truly a leader. His son, Tommy, and his daughters, Barbara

and Corrine, are three of the finest and most decent people I have ever known.

This family provided the key inspiration, understanding and love for the man we honor. Hale was always extremely proud of his family. They were an active part of his public as well as his private life and they stand tall in his image today.

So Hale Boggs was an exceptional individual—as husband, father, political leader and friend. We would all agree with the journalist who recently said, "He was close to the irreplaceable man."

Hale Boggs stood like a towering oak among his fellow men—and his absence, as Edwin Markham said of another great leader, "leaves a lonesome place against the sky."

While we shall long grieve at his loss we shall forever remember his joyful life and give thanks that we could share a portion of it together. I shall feel the warmth of his friendship as long as I live.

National Anthem, Francis Scott Key, Congregation.

HYMN AFTER THE BLESSING

America the Beautiful, Katharine Lee Bates, Samuel Ward, Congregation:
O beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain
For purple mountain majesties above the fruited plain!
America, America, God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea.
O beautiful for pilgrim feet, whose stern impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat across the wilderness
America, America, God mend thine every flaw
Confirm thy soul in self-control, thy liberty in law.

RECESSATIONAL HYMN

Battle Hymn of the Republic, Julia Ward Howe, William Steffe, Xavier University Concert Choir.

POSTLUDE

We All Believe in One God, J. S. Bach, Malcolm J. Breda, Chairman, Department of Music, Xavier University.

SALUTE

United States Armed Services, Jackson Square.

FOR HALE

You left us with blueprints and banners in the midst of projects and motions; ready to plan, to plant and to hope. We talk to the eyes of your silence, answer that deep down bell of your voice, declare it a generous summons we will heed and trust and follow. Your habit was laughter, at praise or at pomp, your language was friendship, you were a bridge we could cross, a shade tree we sought. We hold you, persuader, defender, we hold you, yet know you have taken your light to another landscape. Spendthrift, you've left us your grace, your balm, trumpets to sound, hosannas to raise, your heights to climb, your purpose proclaim.

—Katie Louchheim

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL CHOIR

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Amelie Hardin, Nadine Haynes, Irma Henry, John J. Joyce, Jr., Edward McInnis, Gary Mannina, Sally Marshall, Mary Elizabeth Patlron, Valencia Scott, Steven Smith, Colette Stelly, James Stelly, Dorothy Stephen-

son, Jewel Theiler, Marilyn Thomas, Mario Ullivarri, Jr., Mason Webster.

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Loria C. Jordan, Dedra Lacoste, Lynn F. Livas, Patricia A. McGuire, Camille Metoyer, Vanessa R. Parker, Vernon C. Richards, Marion Smith, Shirley A. Stewart, John E. Ware, Fannell T. Watts, Alton L. White.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF MUSIC, GUITAR DEPARTMENT

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Tulane University Law Class of 1937

Gus B. Baldwin, Jr., Marian Mayer Berrett, James J. Coleman, Sr., Albert L. Dart, Moise W. Denney, Claude B. Duval, F. Irvin Dymond, Bernhardt C. Heebe, Haywood H. Hillyer, Jr., D. Douglas Howard, Gordon B. Hyde.

Charles D. Marshall, Alberto E. Meneses, George W. Miller, Jr., Bernard D. Mintz, Ashton Phelps, G. Henry Pierson, Edward D. Poitevent, Samuel I. Rosenberg, Archibald B. D. Saint, Edward F. Stauss, Jr., Moise S. Steeg, Jr.

At the time of printing the above list was incomplete.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

What is it? Many voices venture many answers.

To Sam Rayburn, 17 years its Speaker, it was "the highest theater in the world."

A century ago Britisher James Bryce seemed to agree:

"This huge hall filled with perpetual clamor, this multitude of keen and eager faces, this ceaseless coming and going, the irreverent public watching from the galleries . . . of what tremendous struggles may not this hall become the theater in ages yet far distant when parliaments of Europe have shrunk into insignificance?"

Later Stephen K. Bailey said the House is "the supremely humanizing agency of our government, critic, educator, balance wheel, stubborn insistor that technology be discussed in terms of its human effects, at best prudent provider, sister and refiner of legislative proposals, compromiser of conflict . . . our long term freedom depends upon it."

More than walls, members, and parliamentary ritual, the House is a symbol of America's search for freedom and justice. During 184 years 10,000 men and women have wrought its history with heroes like Madison, John Quincy Adams, Lincoln and Webster along with the unremembered whose unsung contributions are history too.

A member of the British House of Commons, John Buchan understood it thusly: "What made it all so impressive and in its way effective? Partly the long tradition . . . men just like them, no better informed or abler had preserved our liberties . . . Chiefly the House was truly representative . . . the people . . . were governing, not a batch of supermen."

—D. B. HARDEMAN.

LOVE FINDS A TIME FOR EVERYTHING
For everything there is a season,
and a time for every matter under heaven:
a time to be born, and a time to die;
a time to plant, and a time to pluck up what
is planted;
a time to kill, and a time to heal;

a time to break down, and a time to build up;
a time to weep, and a time to laugh;
a time to mourn, and a time to dance;
a time to cast away stones,
and a time to gather stones together.
—Ecclesiastes 3:15.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD) may consume.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT) for yielding me some time on this very, very sad occasion.

Mr. Speaker, although HALE BOGGS came to the House several years before I did, either fate or other circumstances seemed to put both of us in situations where we were working together, or on some occasions in friendly competition with one another.

Let me just cite some of the experiences—and, if I might, I would like to reminisce about the experiences we shared, because through those experiences I developed a close friendship with HALE, a tremendous admiration and respect for him, and a feeling that with HALE's passing I have lost a person very close to me.

In the first place, Mr. Speaker, both HALE and I served with five others on the Warren Commission. Both HALE and I served in the leadership of our respective parties, HALE first as majority whip and then later majority leader, and I have been the minority leader during the last 8-plus years.

HALE and I had somewhat similar roles in several of our respective party political conventions.

To cap it all, in June and July of 1972 HALE, LINDY, my wife and I, with our staff, went to China on a 16-day trip at the request of the President.

Let me reminisce if I might about each of those several personal experiences, where we became very close, where we worked together, and where I think we tried to help one another for the benefit of our respective responsibilities.

All of us remember the tragic assassination of President Kennedy. President Johnson, in order to try and find out some answers, asked the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, to head up a commission. He appointed two members from the outside, Allen Dulles and John McCloy. He appointed two Senators, Senator Richard Russell and Senator John Sherman Cooper. He appointed HALE BOGGS and myself from the House. From November of that tragic year until the following September the seven of us worked extraordinarily hard in trying to find the answers, and to make some recommendations so that that kind of a tragedy would not happen again in America. HALE BOGGS and I during this period became extremely well acquainted. We spent many, many hours listening to testimony, reading testimony, and trying to write a report.

As a matter of fact, on the last day of the commission's deliberations, HALE BOGGS, Senator Dick Russell, and I worked very closely in trying to get the right phraseology in one of the most critical decisions of the commission. If

the Members will read the commission's report, they will find that we did indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin, and, secondly, we said there was no evidence of a conspiracy, foreign or domestic. The staff of the commission had recommended that the report say there was no evidence of a conspiracy, foreign or domestic, and Dick Russell, HALE BOOGS, and I would not go that far. I think it was wise to make that decision. All we could attest to was that we found no evidence of a conspiracy, foreign or domestic, and those are the words that are in that commission report.

It was a pretty hectic afternoon. The staff was good, and there were those on the commission who believed the staff report or recommendation was the right one. But HALE BOOGS was strong, articulate, and effective, and as a consequence this change was made with the help of Senator Russell and myself.

As I indicated earlier, HALE and I had somewhat corresponding positions in each of our two political parties on the floor of the House. I had the privilege of working with him and helping a Democratic President during the first 4 years of my service as a minority leader. At that time he was the majority whip, but I worked with him as I did with the then majority leader, now our Speaker, CARL ALBERT. It was always a privilege and a pleasure because we seemed to understand one another on the matters that were of major importance—and there were many of them. We did not approach our actions from a partisan point of view.

Since 1969 HALE was the minority whip, and then the majority leader, with a Republican president. Here, although the roles were different, his same fine attitude prevailed. I can say nothing but, "Thank you" for the opportunity to have worked with HALE during these difficult times for both a Republican as well as a Democratic President.

As I indicated also, HALE had positions of responsibility in several Democratic Conventions. The last two I served as the permanent chairman of the Republican Convention, but we used to reminisce about problems in political conventions—and they are congenital, whether they are Democratic or Republican Conventions. We used to wonder whether some rulings, decisions, or actions had been entirely right, but I guess we took some solace in that we had been a part of these great political operations.

The last, and really the most wonderful, experience was the trip that HALE and LINDY and my wife, Betty, and I took to China. It was a most difficult trip timewise, traveling, and in every other way, but I do not know four people who could have gotten along better. I can say without hesitation or qualification that the United States never had a better person representing our country in some very important areas than we had in HALE BOOGS on this trip to China.

We met for more than 6½ hours with Chou En-lai. It was a very, very difficult experience, and HALE and I had the responsibility of upholding our country's position with this very great world leader. HALE did a superb job. On the

other hand, in our trips from one community to another in China and in the many luncheons and many dinners, part of the routine, as Members may have guessed from seeing on television the President when he was in China, there had to be toasts given. Our hosts would always give a toast, and then HALE and I had agreed he would respond first and I would follow. Let me say parenthetically he was a tough act to follow because HALE spoke eloquently, effectively, and very strongly for our country. I sat in admiration on many occasions wondering how I could possibly approximate the job he had done.

But all this really ends up by letting me say I have lost a very close personal friend, a person I had great respect for, whether we agreed with one another or differed. I can only say to LINDY that Betty and I have many, many times said we would do almost anything if HALE were back so we could have those associations again. Both of us wish LINDY and the family the very, very best.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished minority leader.

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

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

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the booming voice of HALE BOOGS is no longer heard in the House of Representatives. His influence, however, is still here. Here also is his lovely wife, Lindy, who is serving her people and the Nation in keeping with the finest traditions of the House of Representatives.

I am among those still remaining in the House who were here when HALE BOOGS came to Congress. I saw him grow step by step into a position of leadership and power. He gave the full measure of devotion to the people he represented and to the Nation as a whole.

I have been especially impressed with the tributes which have been paid today to the memory of our distinguished friend. How could one add to the brilliant tribute which has been paid to HALE BOOGS by Chairman EDWARD HÉBERT of the House Armed Services Committee. Eloquent also have been the tributes paid by the Speaker, the majority leader, the minority leader and others.

I shall not attempt to repeat what has already been said here about the record of this distinguished legislator, but I do want to join in the warm tributes which have been paid to his memory.

I was present in New Orleans on January 4, 1973 at the memorial service. It was good to observe the love and devotion of the people of New Orleans for their departed leader and friend.

In honoring our friend, HALE BOOGS, we do credit to ourselves. As we pay tribute to his memory and express our sympathy to his loved ones left behind, it is good for us to dedicate ourselves anew to the highest traditions of the House of Representatives and to the preservation of the American system of government to which HALE BOOGS devoted his life.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding.

Mr. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, before I yield to the members of the Louisiana delegation, I would like to express on behalf of the members of the Louisiana delegation here present our gratitude to Speaker McCormack for being with us today. I want to say that each of us is most grateful Speaker McCormack has come here today to be present with us. I know he held HALE in high esteem, as he did all who served with him. The former Speaker was majority leader when we came here and we looked to him for guidance from the very beginning. I want to express the gratitude of everyone of us in the Louisiana delegation and I cannot speak the word of gratitude that our beloved former Speaker has taken the time to return to this Chamber in which he served for so long and so well to be here while we pay tribute to the memory of HALE BOOGS.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker. I yield to the dean of the Louisiana delegation (Mr. PASSMAN).

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret the occasion for today's tribute to our departed colleague, the Honorable HALE BOOGS. Many of us continued to maintain a faint hope that somehow he would be returned to us.

It was my good fortune to know HALE well because our offices were close together for many years. HALE BOOGS was a man who always made you feel good just to be around him, and even though differences on legislation occurred, he nevertheless always extended a helping hand to anyone in need. He had a great capacity for love, friendship, and good humor.

HALE BOOGS was indeed a distinguished Member of this august body for many years. He handled himself in such a way as to acquire the esteem of all Members of this House and, for that matter, those in the Senate and officials in both the judicial and executive branches. His capacity for hard work and his understanding of other Members' problems made it possible for him to advance rapidly in the House of Representatives where he served so long and so well. He was destined to go even higher until He that-is-on-High removed him from our midst.

It is almost strange how the friendship between HALE and myself remained strong. Even when I did not follow his leadership, it never marred our friendship nor interfered with our almost daily greetings. When I first came to Congress, HALE was always available for advice and he, more than anyone else, made it possible for me to obtain membership on the powerful Committee on Appropriations.

Even though HALE is apparently gone, his good deeds and innumerable kindnesses, not only to the Members of this body but to the personnel employed by the House, will linger long in these hallowed halls.

Mr. Speaker, history will be extremely kind to HALE BOOGS. Few men in public

life have made a deeper or more lasting impression on the minds of men than has HALE BOGGS. Millions of our fellow Americans know that this world is a better place in which to live for HALE BOGGS having lived in it.

To his lovely and talented wife, LINDY, who is now our colleague, and his family, I extend my deepest sympathy.

MR. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. PASSMAN) very much.

MR. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONNER).

MR. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I join today in paying tribute to and honoring my dear friend and former colleague, HALE BOGGS.

I recall that I was in Bucharest, Romania, on a trade mission for the President and was spending the night in our American Embassy when HALE's flight was reported overdue. The American Ambassador came early to my room that morning to tell me that HALE was missing. That fact is just as hard to comprehend now as it was then. Nevertheless, the anxiety has all but faded away.

For nearly 28 years, HALE represented the Second District of Louisiana. For nearly half of that time, I was privileged and honored to serve in the House and in the Louisiana congressional delegation with him. Everyone who knew HALE well, as I did, knew him to be a kind and gentle man with a warm heart, ever sensitive to the needs of the American people who he loved dearly.

I followed HALE BOGGS' career both before and after I was elected to Congress—from his election in 1940 to the 77th Congress, his outstanding contributions as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, then his election as majority whip in 1962, and finally, his election as majority leader in 1972. As House majority leader, HALE served his country and his party well. His inquisitive nature, his deep intelligence, and his insight into people made him a natural for that position and for the role he played in the legislative process in America.

From his position of leadership in the House, HALE was able to do more for Louisiana and the Nation than most people realize. I can recall working with HALE day in and day out on matters before the House, and I will treasure and remember those years for the rest of my life. While the two of us disagreed philosophically from time to time, we never disagreed personally. This is so because HALE had that quality of being able to disagree without being disagreeable. I respected and admired him for the firmness of his dedication to the ideals and convictions he believed in.

HALE had what every good and successful man must have. He had a wife who was devoted in every sense of the word and filled with love for HALE. A wife who had abilities that equalled his. They had a wonderful family together. It was my privilege on occasions too numerous to mention to have been a guest in their

home. No one ever seemed to get more pleasure out of opening their home to friends than did HALE and I do not believe that there is a Member of the House of Representatives who served with HALE who at one time or another was not invited to be a guest in his home. The latch-string was always out and was on the friends side of the door.

While HALE's loss took a great toll on the State of Louisiana and the Louisiana congressional delegation, the entire Congress felt the impact of the tragedy.

This is a sad time for me. While it is a privilege and honor to join with my many colleagues in paying tribute to this leader among men, it is difficult for me to do so. I succeeded HALE on the Ways and Means Committee. Each time I enter this Chamber, I remember the man; and his absence affects me greatly.

Louisiana and the Nation had a friend in HALE BOGGS; Louisiana and the Nation will miss his leadership. As a close personal friend, I, too, will miss him. It has been said that every cloud has a silver lining and to a point this one does too and I do not mean to make the words appear trite and timeworn but HALE himself provided this silver lining and I am sure he knows and looks down with pleasure on LINDY as his successor.

MR. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONNER).

MR. SPEAKER, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX).

MR. BREAUX. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS began his career in Congress as the youngest Democrat in the 77th session. Fifteen sessions later he had risen to become the majority leader—the post he held in the 92d Congress at the time of his tragic disappearance in October of 1972.

A politician in the classic American tradition, HALE BOGGS was able to maintain and elevate his position in Congress only through diligence, hard work and a sincere love and respect for the House of Representatives to which he devoted his life.

Although it was my privilege to have served with Congressman BOGGS for only a brief period, I retain a deep feeling of gratitude to his memory, since one of his final public functions prior to leaving Washington on his ill-fated trip to Alaska was to be present at my swearing-in during the last few weeks of the 92d Congress, on October 12, 1972.

His political career is one which deserves to be studied and admired by every student of government. Never one to publicly seek acclaim or recognition outside his congressional district, he nevertheless was named to serve on the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy; he served as parliamentarian at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, was chairman of the platform committee at the national convention in 1968, and was vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1954 until his disappearance. And all of this was in addition to his committee and legislative duties in Congress, which, by themselves, would be sufficient to tax the energies of any ordinary man.

But HALE BOGGS was not an ordinary

man. The people of New Orleans knew that. Throughout his political career, he was a man who could visit almost anywhere in that historic city and be welcomed as one with the people he served. They respected and admired him; he respected and was one of them.

Another tribute to HALE BOGGS' memory can be found in his family. His wife, CORINE, more affectionately known as "LINDY," now serves in his place in Congress; his daughters and son remain a credit to his name and memory as well as a credit to themselves through individual accomplishments.

He will be missed—he is missed by his colleagues in Congress and by his thousands of friends in Louisiana.

But behind he leaves a memory which also is a legacy; a legacy which testifies to what an American can accomplish when he is dedicated to the principles of good government, a productive life for all Americans, a strong family life and service to his constituency.

MR. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. GILLIS LONG.

MR. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, 7 months have passed since we lost HALE, yet, if anything, our appreciation of him has been enhanced with the passage of time. Each time I enter this Chamber, or stand in this well, I think of him, for in my mind he is permanently associated with this institution. HALE loved the House of Representatives. For him it was the fundamental democratic institution of American Government. This Chamber and this well he regarded as the town hall of our Nation. It is here that the thoughts, the hopes, fears, and aspirations of the people find expression. It is here that differences are aired and reconciled, issues debated and resolved. I know of no one more gifted as a speaker than HALE; when he spoke from this well the House listened. Last fall that voice was stilled. Its message of reason and reconciliation, however, will endure.

It is never easy to accept the loss of a friend. It is made more difficult when that friend was in the prime of life. It is especially difficult when that friend possessed as much energy, intelligence and force of life as did HALE. Anyone who knew him—and that includes virtually anyone active in the affairs of our country during the past 25 years—is familiar with the qualities of which I speak.

HALE was, as the saying goes, a politician in the best and noblest sense of the word. Problems existed to be solved, human differences to be reconciled, in the interest of a common good. Compromise was not an evil but a necessary and useful tool in the legislative process. Politics, for HALE, was the art of the possible, and in his capable hands the realm of the possible underwent regular expansion. As he saw it, the test of political leadership was the capacity to reconcile divergent views and to find common grounds upon which constructive programs could be founded. William S. White said it best when he wrote of HALE:

He stood as a truly effective human bridge between many competing qualities . . . And he served to sustain between them a link of tolerance and in the end a capacity for common action. Under his leadership, diversities of all kinds—regional, cultural, ideological, racial—remained only matters for rational discussion and disputation rather than spouting up into reasons for implacable and wasteful infighting.

HALE was a southerner, and he loved the people and land of his origin, but he brought a national perspective to his work. There was nothing about him that was parochial or base. He had courage and conviction and compassion. During the 1960's he took stands which were controversial, to put it mildly, among his constituents. All were constrained to admire his courage. In the final analysis, I think it will be said that HALE Boggs led the South through a difficult period of social change and that he contributed to a new era of cooperation and progress in our part of the country.

He brought a similar energy and courage to every field of public policy. He had a keen mind that moved easily from Louisiana levees to international economics. He could talk to an oyster farmer in south Louisiana in the morning and an European economic minister in the afternoon, leaving both of them enlightened.

HALE believed that government has a useful and constructive role to play in meeting people's needs and solving national problems. The task of the Congress to him was to define that role and to apply our resources toward achieving national goals.

Now he is gone. The void that HALE leaves and the grief which so many of us feel, I believe, are relieved when we reflect how fortunate we were to have this good and gifted man among our leaders.

Mr. HÉBERT. Thank you, Mr. LONG.

I now yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TREEN).

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join in this tribute by my colleagues to HALE Boggs. My relationship to HALE was substantially different from the relationship which you enjoyed with HALE.

As the Republican nominee in the Second District of Louisiana, I opposed HALE Boggs in the general elections of 1962, 1964, and 1968. In each successive campaign the competition between us grew stronger.

The 1968 campaign was a particularly grueling experience for me—as I believe it was for HALE. It was one which was hard fought on both sides.

My opposition to HALE was based on fundamental political differences—sincerely held on both sides. The several campaigns were confrontations on these issues. They were, I believe I can safely say, remarkably free of personal allegations and recriminations.

It is a somewhat curious fact that, although we contended against each other three times, it was not until more than a year after the 1968 race that I ever had the privilege of meeting HALE. In fact, it was not until after the Louisiana Legislature reapportioned the districts so

that we resided thereafter in different congressional districts.

So I never knew HALE as an individual until after those campaigns, but I came to know him somewhat following. He was always kind, and cordial, and courteous—despite the fact that for approximately 6 years I was a rather persistent thorn in his side.

As a result of those campaigns and the contacts which we had following those campaigns, I developed a regard and a respect for HALE that is difficult for me to describe.

This is not to say that there was any lessening of the philosophical differences which I perceived existed between us, but there developed on my part a genuine sense of respect of the kind I suppose exists on the part of an athletic competitor who contends against another repeatedly. HALE was an aggressive, determined, and highly competent fighter for his point of view in election campaigns and in the Congress. I respected him for that, and I respected him for the sincerity of his views.

When HALE was lost in Alaska, and as the rescue efforts drug on to the point of hopelessness, I experienced a great sense of loss because HALE had been a major part of my political life.

I felt a sense of anguish and sorrow for his family which had always played a major part in his political life.

Today, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to a man who, for all of his life fought unceasingly for his ideas on the betterment of America.

There is no higher calling than service to mankind. HALE Boggs answered that call with every fiber of his being.

What a great world we would have if all men were likewise dedicated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT) has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER REQUEST

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BREAX) may be permitted to address the House for 60 minutes immediately following the special order of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT) and preceding the remaining special orders scheduled for today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BREAX) for 60 minutes.

Mr. BREAX. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN) as she may consume.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me so that I may speak in memory of our past leader, HALE BOGGS.

Mr. Speaker, when the 93d Congress convened on January 3, of this year, the Democratic Members were faced with the sad and poignant duty of selecting a new majority leader to replace a man

who had served with distinction and effectiveness in that important role, and who was the personal friend of every Member who had served with him during a long career in the House.

A great source of strength in our system of government is the continuity of our institutions even when outstanding leaders die, are defeated, or retire voluntarily. The work goes on; decisions which have to be made are made; new leaders take the reins and devise new approaches to old problems, and bring their own personalities to bear on the achievement of difficult political goals. But we always remember with gratitude and affection those who previously carried the burdens of leadership during periods of stress and crisis, and who performed their assignments with unusual technical skill and personal charm.

Thus, all of us who ever served here with HALE Boggs will remember him with just such gratitude and affection. Long before he was the majority whip and then the majority leader of the House, HALE BOGGS was a leader among those who believed in, and fought for, good government and high standards of public service. During his many years on the Committee on Ways and Means, he became an outstanding and widely acclaimed expert on tax legislation, on social security issues, reciprocal trade, and many other complex matters coming before that committee.

What is not generally known is that HALE Boggs was one of the first to recognize—and propose effective solutions for—the terribly serious problem of the nonnarcotic dangerous drugs in the days when governmental controls over the barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens or so-called psycho-drugs were weak and ineffectual and public awareness of the danger was almost nonexistent. It is easy to push a popular cause in Congress; it takes real dedication to work for the passage of legislation which is desperately needed to head off serious problems most people have not read about or heard about. As a sponsor of the Drug Abuse Control Act of 1965, I know how much pioneering work HALE BOGGS did in this field to help pave the way for the 1965 act.

HALE BOGGS left this House under characteristic circumstances—helping another Member. Throughout his career in the House, he was always responsive to the problems and needs of his colleagues and this spirit of helpfulness to and involvement with other Members led to his early selection for leadership status, first as deputy whip, then as whip, then as majority leader. But HALE was much more than a helpful good fellow. He worked for the accomplishment of great political goals; he worked unceasingly for the passage of good legislation in which he believed. The fact that he had done so much for so many Members over the years certainly earned great dividends for the country in terms of the support he received as majority leader on major controversial issues.

His constituents of the Second Congressional District of Louisiana were

singularly fortunate in having HALE BOGGS as their Congressman, and in having available to succeed him the extraordinary lady who had worked so hard alongside him to help HALE BOGGS perform his great feats of service to New Orleans and the Nation. The warmth with which LINDY was accepted into the House following her special election to succeed her husband was a spontaneous demonstration of our love for her as well as our esteem for HALE.

The tragedy of HALE's disappearance and the agony of LINDY and their family during those difficult days was shared by many of us who have known the Boggs family, but the very wonderful memories that each one of the family has of son, husband, and father will live forever and help to console them as the years go by.

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

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. Speaker, I yield at this time to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT).

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, one of the most rewarding experiences of my life as a public official, and my tenure as a Member of this body, was to know and to have been associated with HALE BOGGS. He was a politician in the true sense of the Webster definition, that a politician is one skilled in the science of government. Not only was HALE skilled in that science of government, but he was equally skillful in his capacity to bring to the people the real issues of the time, and to convince those whom he was able to contact that his views were worthy. He was aggressive in his capacity, but at the same time he was pleasant, despite the fact that from time to time in this field of activity one finds it necessary to be aggressive. He was bold and courageous, and yet at the same time he was genuinely prudent. He was one who was able to disagree without being disagreeable. No Member who served and worked with HALE BOGGS could be less than a little bit greater, a little bit more concerned about national and international affairs, because HALE just simply would not let one stay around without having him understand that this business was the business of making not only these United States and this Nation tick, but also that of making the world tick.

His guidance to me pertaining to matters of my committee activities are experiences that I shall not forget.

When we learned that he wanted to become majority leader, it was easy for the Members of our Georgia delegation to decide, and quickly so, that this was the man we needed for majority leader.

He was truly a majority leader. He was unafraid of the political consequences that might befall one who took an unpopular stand. With that example he made us all stronger and better Democrats. We miss him. I heard someone saying earlier in eulogizing HALE that we will not hear his booming articulate voice again, but despite the fact that we miss him and his physical presence, we are

fortunate to have his able widow grace these halls with the same charm and the same effective attention to Members that he was able to give. While it is true that one never replaces another she will come about as near as anyone in replacing him as an effective legislator as there can be.

I am so happy that he has lived to serve this Nation and this world which he loved so well, and to be able to say that his widow who has such great charm and such tremendous capacity is now following in his footsteps and helping us all to become more interested, more determined and more effective legislators.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his remarks.

Mr. SPEAKER. I yield at this time to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FLYNT).

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege for me to join today with the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, the dean of the Louisiana delegation, in paying richly deserved tribute to the memory of a great American, an outstanding Member of this House, and my beloved personal friend, HALE BOGGS, late a Representative from Louisiana.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LANDRUM), said just a moment ago, one of the most pleasant parts of my service in this body was the opportunity to be closely associated with HALE and to work with him. I have heard many people say, and I have on many occasions myself made the statement that HALE BOGGS was perhaps the most articulate Member of this House. He was a leader in every sense of the word. He spoke from this well on many, many occasions with genuine eloquence. He spoke with conviction. There were times when HALE and I voted differently, just as there were times when we disagreed on certain issues, and yet he was a man with whom one could find oneself in disagreement and at the same time love him for himself and recognize that even though his views on a particular matter might be different from one's own, he believed in his views and his point of view as deeply and sincerely as any man whom I have ever known. There were not a great many times when we found ourselves on different sides of a given issue, and quite often he would in a good-natured manner chide me about my particular view on a particular bill. At the same time, he did it with that good nature which was HALE BOGGS.

HALE and I were within a few months of the same age. He came to Congress nearly 14 years before I did. He was a veteran when I came here in my first term, and he and I almost immediately became very warm, good personal friends.

For many years, both when he was whip and subsequently when he was leader, it was my pleasure to meet with him on nearly every Thursday morning during the legislative session. I cherish

the recollection and memories of those Thursday morning meetings.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that they did not stop or cease when he was elevated by the vote of the Democratic caucus from majority whip to majority leader, because we would simply transfer the meeting place from the old whip's office to the majority leader's office.

At my invitation, he visited Georgia on a number of occasions, and I was indeed proud of his being there. I was proud of his appearance and of what he said. He spoke to a university group one time and made one of the most favorable impressions that I have ever known one of my colleagues, or for that matter anyone else, to make on the educational community where he spoke.

On another occasion, he accompanied me to Atlanta to speak to the Atlanta Bar Association. Everyone there universally thanked me for bringing to the annual meeting of the bar association the most effective, most interesting speaker that they had ever been privileged to have visit them.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to mention the association of our families. We enjoyed every occasion that brought the Boggs and the Flynts together. LINDY and HALE's daughter Cokie and our daughter Susan attended the same college, so we had a tie there as well as through LINDY and through HALE.

Mr. Speaker, I somehow feel that all of us who knew and served with HALE are a little bit better because we walked part of the way with him. His dedicated service to his district, his State, and our Nation certainly reflected credit upon the highest traditions of the State of Louisiana and upon the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, Patty and our children join me in extending on this occasion our love and affection to Mrs. Boggs, their children and grandchildren and HALE's mother.

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

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

Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT) for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, in a very strange kind of development, I knew HALE BOGGS before I ever came to the Congress of the United States. I knew him even before I had ever met him. That may sound contradictory, but it really is not. You see I remember during the difficult times in the 1960's when the Congress was trying to deal with civil rights legislation and my brother, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., would come home to Baltimore. He stopped some nights and we would talk about the men who were providing leadership for the Nation.

Almost inevitably Clarence would say: Hale BOGGS is providing leadership to the Nation on this issue.

And indeed he was.

I remember the time some years ago when I was in New Orleans, in uniform,

in the service of my country. I remember that when I got on the public transportation system someone gently advised me that there was a bar, and black people, whether they were in the service or not, sat behind that bar. I refused to do so, but I felt humiliated. I recall my last recent visit to New Orleans, where I enjoyed the hospitality, the warmth, and courtesy associated with the city. There was no consideration of color in the treatment I, a black man, was accorded.

HALE BOGGS made the difference. He did indeed move a Nation.

Then I met HALE BOGGS after I was elected to the Congress. I went over to see him knowing that he perhaps could give me 3 minutes out of his crowded schedule. That was all I wanted, just to meet and talk with him. He said, "Oh, no; sit down." He talked for about 5 or 10 or 15 minutes, and I talked. Then I said, "I know how busy you must be. I am going to leave you." He said:

No, do not leave, because the things I want to tell you are important things. The things I want to share with you are important things.

We had a warm and enriching conversation. In a part of that conversation HALE BOGGS said:

You know, this Nation is too great for any one person to ever be hungry. I really believe that.

I said, "I believe you."

Then later on in that long conversation he said to me:

We have come so far in this country in terms of ending the inequities based on race.

He smiled and he said:

But we have so much further to go, and I am not going to rest until all of the inequities based on race are erased.

Those who served with him for a long period of time knew him as a skillful politician. I did not. Those who served with him for a long period of time knew him better as a skilled debater. I knew him best as a warm and wonderful man who loved humanity and who acted out that love for humanity every day in some fashion, in some guise.

So I am honored and grateful that I would be given the time to contribute to this eulogy.

No person speaks for all black Americans. No person speaks for all Americans. But I know that as I stand in this well today I am speaking for tens of thousands of black Americans who recognized the decency and the honor and the integrity and the commitment and the humanity of a HALE BOGGS. For this we are grateful.

Mrs. BOGGS, obviously you know how strongly I feel about this matter, and obviously you know how grateful I am that you will now serve in the House of Representatives.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California. (Mr. MAILLIARD).

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding to me.

I cannot match the eloquence we have

heard here this afternoon, and we have consumed a lot of time.

There has not been too much comment from this side of the aisle as yet, but this certainly does not mean we do not wholly and completely share the views that have been expressed by the leadership, by those of the Louisiana delegation and others who have spoken, because we certainly do.

I do not want to strike a sour note on a solemn occasion, but, on this side of the aisle, let us face it, HALE was a great Democrat and he could be very partisan when his responsibilities required him to be so.

We admired him for that, although he stunned us occasionally with his great zeal.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that more than 20 years ago, when I came here as a freshman Congressman, I think probably the greatest personal kindnesses that were shown to me were shown to me by HALE and LINDY BOGGS. They were just wonderful people. They sort of took us to their hearts, and both socially and in the business of the House never did I get turned away by the gentleman who held positions of leadership on the Democratic side of the aisle. He always had time to listen to my problems, and if I could convince him that my point of view was right, he would help me, a very unimportant Republican Congressman, every bit as much as he would someone to whom he had a more direct responsibility.

So, as I say, without attempting to match the wonderful words that have been said here, I think that simple little fact reveals, in a very simple way, what has been said in a much grander fashion what a wonderful person HALE was and how much we miss him, and despite these tragic circumstances, how delighted we all are to have Lindy serving here with us.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, many times we have met here to speak of departed Members—men and women whom we deeply respected and admired. But seldom, if ever, have the circumstances been as sad, as tragic, as the circumstances that surround the death of Majority Leader HALE BOGGS.

For this was not a man at the end of his career heading gracefully toward a well-deserved retirement. He was not a man whose work was completed.

Our memory of the late majority leader is one of a man at the height of his powers; a man of influence who accepted the responsibility of influence and used it justly; and, most of all, a man with a tremendous zest for life and a hunger for serving his people, this Congress, and this country.

Those very traits which made him great also contributed to his decision to take the ill-fated trip to Alaska last autumn. He went there to lend assistance, to be of help. None of us who knew

him was surprised that he would make such an effort for another.

Many men are pretty much defined by the benchmarks of their careers, those accomplishments readily cited in biographies. But that is not enough to describe HALE BOGGS.

Raised and educated through law school in the New Orleans area he loved and served so well; the youngest Democrat in the 77th Congress; wartime service in the Navy; election to the House in 1946, culminating in his selection as majority whip in 1962 and majority leader in 1971—these are merely highlights. They do not tell the full story of the man who was a leader in every sense of the term in this House and in this country.

Like all true leaders, HALE BOGGS did not draw tight little circles around his life and his concerns. He drew his circles boldly, encompassing many people, many causes, many interests. And he had the fortitude to go against the tide when he determined that was the proper course.

Admiration for such a man is not limited by the aisle that separates this House. As one who was privileged to know both the public and private HALE BOGGS, I treasure the memories of time spent with him. He was always trying to get me to come down to New Orleans to address his friends at the annual St. Joseph's Day celebration. And when he would introduce me to his friends, he used to say, jokingly, "Sil is my kind of Republican."

But it is surely no joke when I say that he was "my kind of man."

The name "HALE BOGGS" will not be forgotten in this Chamber. And if that name will remain alive, so too will the proud tradition of service which he established. For that is being ably continued by his gracious and talented widow, Mrs. LINDY BOGGS.

Mr. Speaker, we all have been grieved by the tragic loss of HALE BOGGS. But with the pain, we also must have appreciation for the opportunity to have known and served with such a man.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. BURTON).

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, how can any one of us individually or even collectively capture in a few words the wonderful human being and colleagues that we knew and called HALE BOGGS?

HALE loved his family. He loved his country and he loved its people. HALE loved politics and HALE loved life. He served his country and its people here in the House of Representatives as one of its most articulate, intelligent, hard-working and effective leaders. He gave his family all of the enormous love that was reposed in his soul. If it had to come—and it does come to all of us—I would like to think that when HALE BOGGS' time came, as cruelly and as unexpectedly as it did last November, I believe in my heart, he would have had it no other way than on the campaign trail helping a younger Member, Nick Begich, in Nick's effort to be reelected.

One hardly knows where to begin and where to end in terms of anecdotes or personal experiences relating to HALE. Perhaps the most joyous single event of a great number of mutually joyous experiences was when I was fortunate enough to share with HALE the development of the Democratic Party platform in 1968.

Under the most impossible of circumstances, as we recall the difficulties that faced the Democratic Party with reference to the war in Vietnam and a great many other matters at that time, HALE, with enormous skill, judgment, and thoughtfulness, managed to shepherd our convention through to a series of decisions that at least kept our party essentially intact.

This was truly HALE's trademark. He could take a difficult situation, with people of apparently impossibly divergent points of view, and somehow find a path to reconcile them and find common ground for those divergent views.

One other experience highlights HALE BOGGS' compassion and concern for the dispossessed in our society. When the freeze on the number of children who would be helped under Federal programs was about to go into effect, I talked with HALE about this terrible situation. HALE, too, was opposed to the freeze which would deny assistance to hundreds of thousands of kids.

HALE found a way. He, to quote the New York Times, "quickly found the authority to appoint a conference committee to discuss with the Senate the chicory roots bill and its welfare rider."

HALE not only found a way but he led the fight to repeal the welfare freeze. Hundreds of thousands of children who may never know his name, live fuller, more decent lives because this decent human being, HALE BOGGS, cared.

Mr. Speaker, we are here to salute HALE, and we are doing that in the course of this special order, but as for my wife Sala and myself, I more particularly would like to salute the children and the grandchildren of HALE and LINDY who are fortunate enough to carry this man's great name. Last, but certainly not least, I should like to say that the pain, the gap in all our day-to-day lives caused by missing HALE has been filled magnificently by the fortuitous event that his marvelous wife LINDY is now serving as our colleague representing the district formerly represented by HALE BOGGS.

Mr. HÉBERT. Thank you, Mr. BURTON. I now yield to our distinguished majority whip (Mr. McFALL).

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, the best tribute to HALE BOGGS is his own enduring legacy to this House—the examples he left us of high principle and duty, of love for his country and for the House as an institution, of a high sense of responsibility to the people and commitment to his party.

I like to think of HALE at his best—which meant when he was in a tight spot, dealing with a difficult situation—and all of you recall particularly his superb performance at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

HALE came to the aid of his party at a time when the country was torn by violence and the party was split into factions fighting bitterly among themselves. More than anyone else, HALE BOGGS held that cataclysmic convention together in the face of forces from without and within that threatened to tear it apart.

During all the turmoil and controversy, through the heated debate on an issue that had split the Nation, HALE BOGGS remained as fair and impartial as ever, as firmly in control. I am sure you remember, Mr. Speaker, the invaluable support and assistance that HALE BOGGS contributed during your service as convention chairman, during your conduct of convention business.

HALE gave so much of himself for the good of his party—was so unstinting and selfless—that it almost cost him his career.

He went back to Louisiana to face one of his toughest campaigns ever, and he won reelection by one of his closest margins—some 3,000 votes.

I remember that we were back in Washington several days after the election. I went down to the Whip's office—the office I now occupy in the Capitol—to see HALE. He was still bone weary, and he had fallen asleep on his couch. When he sat up to talk to me, I could see the weariness still in his face. But his good humor was still there.

I remarked that the convention coming so late and his election right on the heels of it must have been a killing pace—just a savage ordeal for him. He nodded and smiled and the toil of the last few months showed in his face.

"I did everything but write out the platform draft by hand," he said to me with that great big grin.

The whole thing had started when President Johnson asked him to serve as platform committee chairman. HALE knew then that he would have to preside over the Vietnam debate, but I do not think any of us fully realized how explosive that issue really was going to be.

The President had been incensed by newspaper accounts that he was going to dictate the Democratic platform from the White House. So the President made sure that HALE had absolute independence—the President directed that there should be no involvement by any administration official. That gave HALE a free hand all right, but it also meant that a valuable source of information and resources was closed off to him.

He was genuinely on his own. Single-handedly, he picked a staff and set up the committee organization. He presided at the preconvention hearings, oversaw the drafting sessions, and was always there—usually in the middle—when the hot issues came up.

That was typical of the spirit of HALE BOGGS—his high principles and determination—the leadership qualities that this House had come to respect him for.

On his 57th birthday, as he was embarking upon his new duties as majority leader, HALE received a fond letter from an old friend.

"HALE," the friend wrote, "great new vistas, new challenges, new opportuni-

ties beckon. The gates of history now are wide open to you."

It is the Nation's loss that we have been denied the rich maturity of HALE BOGGS' career of public service.

HALE BOGGS so gave of himself to this House and to the people, that his three decades of service, distinction, and achievement would have made an outstanding life's work for any man.

He was a member of the House leadership for 18 years.

For 21 years he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, rising to the second-ranking position, and resigning only when he assumed the burdens of majority leader.

He advocated a vigorous and liberalized trade policy and was instrumental in securing enactment of the far-reaching and enlightened Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

He pioneered in the field of narcotics rehabilitation, giving his name to the Boggs-Daniels Narcotics Act of 1956 which established the first Federal program for the rehabilitation of drug addicts.

He was chairman of the Special Committee on Highway Financing which in 1955 recommended the establishment of the highway trust fund.

He wrote the 1968 National Flood Insurance Act.

He fought for the great social and humanitarian efforts of the last decade, including urban affairs legislation, the anti-poverty programs, education, housing, medicare, and social security improvements.

With courage, he committed the full weight of his prestige to the causes of social justice. He risked his political career to vote for the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Announcing his historic stand, HALE said:

I shall support this (voting rights) bill because I believe the fundamental right to vote must be a part of this great experiment in human progress under freedom which is America.

Through the tumultuous years, he retained the support and respect of his constituency in Louisiana and his colleagues in this House. When he reached the summit of his power, he had proved himself genuinely a national leader.

Our late colleague, HALE BOGGS, was supremely dedicated to this Nation and to this House of Representatives. He had trained and committed himself to no other goal than service in this House.

When he was 14 years old, he was already reading Blackstone. And when people asked: "What do you propose to do?" HALE BOGGS replied with youthful candor:

I propose to be a lawyer and a Member of Congress.

Reflecting later, he commented: I entered Tulane University with a scholarship and thirty-five dollars.

Those were depression years, and HALE BOGGS supported himself digging ditches and selling chewing gum. He found time to become a campus correspondent for a New Orleans newspa-

per and 1 year he served as editor of the student paper, the Hullabaloo.

One of his colleagues on the Hullabaloo was CORINNE "LINDY" CLAIBORNE, who became his wife in 1938, shortly after he had entered the practice of law.

His beloved LINDY was more than a gracious homemaker and hostess. Throughout her husband's career in public service, LINDY was HALE BOGGS' closest adviser and assistant. She guided the handling of district matters and took charge of his campaigns. In her own right, LINDY BOGGS is an expert on public affairs and always has been a respected friend of this House.

Now, her presence here is appropriate recognition from her constituency in Louisiana for her own dedicated service. We welcome her as a knowledgeable and highly competent colleague.

HALE BOGGS believed that Congress is—in his words—"about the highest calling a man can have."

He once observed:

The only way you serve in the House is by election. One can become governor by the death of a governor. Senators can be appointed by governors. A Vice President can succeed through the death of a President. The only way you can get to be a Congressman is by election.

"To me," HALE BOGGS declared, "it is a very noble thing to represent the people."

That was the spirit that suffused the entire career of HALE BOGGS—from the time he was a young reform leader of the People's League in New Orleans in 1939. The league's work led to the election of two reform candidates in 1940: Governor Sam Jones and a young Congressman named HALE BOGGS.

At 26, HALE was the youngest Member of Congress when he came to Washington in 1941. Defeated by a machine candidate in 1942, HALE served 2 years in the Naval Reserve during World War II. In 1946 he turned again to civilian public service and won back his seat in the House. This time it was for good.

Our late Speaker, Sam Rayburn, had taken a personal interest in HALE's career since 1940-41 when the newly elected Congressman supported President Roosevelt on the draft and lend-lease. "Mr. Sam was like a father to me," HALE often said.

In 1955, the Speaker created the post of deputy whip for HALE in recognition of his service and potential for high leadership in this House. HALE became the majority whip in 1962 after the passing of Speaker Rayburn.

HALE sought the majority leader's position when it became vacant in 1971. He was challenged but he fought to win that post with sheer determination and will.

He told an interviewer:

I spent my whole life drilling myself for leadership. I was Deputy Whip seven years. Majority Whip for nine years. . . . So if I hadn't run, particularly with a lot of people saying I couldn't win and I was terrible—if I had got up and walked away from it, I just would have had no faith in myself.

HALE BOGGS gave us positive leadership and pragmatic direction, with an enlightened regard for the functions of this

House and the responsibilities of the Congress.

He once commented:

I don't envision my function as being the loyal opposition, my function is to move the legislative programs ahead, to cooperate with the President, to disagree with him when I think he's wrong. Opposition for opposition's sake is obstructionism, and we are not obstructionists.

In this Chamber, he made his presence felt. A colleague observed in 1962:

When Hale takes the floor, there's always order in the House.

His intellect and abilities were readily recognized by Presidents, who sought his service and counsel. HALE BOGGS' stature and integrity impelled President Lyndon Johnson to appoint him in 1964 to the Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. President Johnson sought his service again in 1968 and appointed him to the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

No single portrait could ever capture fully the dimensions of HALE BOGGS.

Daily he labored for the public good. At home, he was a gracious host and devoted family man, who relaxed tending his vegetable garden. He was a devout member of his faith. He was respected by his constituents and found joy in being among his people, when campaigning or during his frequent visits to his district.

HALE BOGGS' faith in this Nation, this people, and our way of governing ourselves never faltered and it was his dedication to principle which many times brought him into controversy.

HALE BOGGS set example and followed example. He was known, as was the late Mr. Sam, as a man who would befriend young Members of this House. "I found myself, as majority leader," he said, "spending more and more time with younger Members of Congress. I spend a lot of time with them, talking to them, listening to them, keeping them interested. This is important, it is vital to the maintenance of our democratic process. It is a sense of continuity, one generation to another."

HALE BOGGS was known to travel to nearly any place at any time when requested by a fellow Member. So it was that during his last campaign, he traveled to Alaska to give his personal help to young Nick Begich, who was seeking his second term in the House.

The credo of HALE BOGGS was best expressed in one of his own comments:

If we can set an example to the rest of the world of a country that is really a democratic country, that really recognizes the rights of all citizens regardless of what their background might be, of what their racial connections might be, if we can give opportunity to our people, commensurate with their skills and training, then the United States will continue to be, in my judgment, the great force in the world.

I learned—we all learned—from HALE BOGGS as we shared with him the work of this House. I miss his presence and am enriched for having known HALE BOGGS as a close colleague and warm friend.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DENNIS).

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to add a brief word in respect to the memory of HALE BOGGS. As a relatively junior Member of this body, and a member of the opposite political party, I never had the opportunity to know HALE BOGGS as well as many of the other Members did, and I frequently disagreed with him, but I knew him well enough to know that I liked him, and that I would like to have known him better. He was a gentleman who was always courteous, always friendly, and always helpful, and I consider it a privilege to have served here in the House with him.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BUCHANAN).

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, it is no exaggeration to say that the tragedy which befell our lovely colleague, the gentlewoman from Louisiana, LINDY BOGGS, last fall was a tragedy which befell us all. HALE BOGGS was a man who understood this House, and served it well. He loved the House, and knew its importance to our whole system of government, to our very way of government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

It seems to me that when he died something of this House died with him, and a part of the very chemistry of the House was forever lost.

I am a Protestant Christian, and am not very certain about Catholic theology, and mean no disrespect when I suggest that it is good Protestant theology that all men are sinners, and certainly all the world would agree that all politicians are sinners. It is, however, also good Protestant theology, and I think Catholic theology as well, that a man who has made a certain commitment to his God can also become a saint, sanctified and set apart for God's use and service.

So as I understand it, those of us who are Christians are supposed to be sinner-saints, and while I would not even give instructions to the leadership of the House, much less the Holy Trinity, it would not be out of order if the powers that be in Heaven should appoint HALE BOGGS as a patron sinner-saint for all of us who comprise the body politic.

He loved politics, and he loved those of us who practiced it. He understood in heart and conscience what it is we here are about in attempting with all our weaknesses and limitations to serve our country and to serve the people.

It was my privilege to attend the funeral service, the memorial service, at St. Louis' Cathedral. It was one of the most inspiring experiences that I have ever had.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, there rang out from that service the truth about our beloved, departed leader, that here is a man who loved his God, his family,

his country, and the people it was his privilege to represent, and who served them well. Perhaps, for a man who gave most of his life to the art and the science of politics, this is the best eulogy of all.

HALE BOGGS has left to those of us who worked with him the rich legacy of many memories of his warmth, his vigor, and his devotion to our country. He has also left us one thing more, a courageous lady who is demonstrating herself to be an able and dedicated legislator in her own right—a credit to the Congress and to the man whom we honor today.

Mr. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD).

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, when I came to Congress in January 1943, HALE BOGGS had just finished his first term in Congress. He served in the Naval Reserve and the U.S. maritime service from November 1943 until January 1946.

He was elected to Congress for the second time and was sworn in on January 3, 1947.

We served together for 22 years, until his untimely and tragic death in the fall of 1972.

HALE was a capable legislator. He had an abundance of courage and I am sure that many of his humanitarian votes for human programs and human rights were far more liberal than a cautious or timid Congressman would have made. HALE believed in the great issues advanced by Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson under whom he served. He was a leader among his colleagues and was recognized by them in their selection as the Democratic Party whip in the 87th Congress. He was again honored by his colleagues in January 1971 when he was elected as the Democratic majority leader. He was serving in this office when his tragic death occurred.

HALE was a warmhearted friend of the Members. He never refused to help a Member. It made little difference what the request might have been, HALE tried to help. He made many speeches for the Members during their campaigns for reelection. He was a powerful speaker, an orator who needed no written script. Whether as an advocate of legislation or as an advocate of the principles of the Democratic Party and the party's candidates, HALE was superb in his logic and clear in the points of his arguments. His last trip in behalf of the reelection of one of his friends and colleagues occurred on October 16, 1972, on a plane flight with Congressman Nick Begich of Alaska. The plane disappeared on a trip from Anchorage to Juneau. It was a small plane and apparently ran into bad weather. Although an extended search was made for many weeks by Air Force and Naval planes and craft, all efforts failed to find the plane and its occupants.

The State of Louisiana lost an experienced and dedicated public servant when they lost HALE BOGGS.

Our Nation lost a great American statesman, a man who was the confidant and counselor to three great American Presidents.

In closing my brief remarks, I wish to express my personal sorrow in the loss of HALE BOGGS. He and his wife LINDY, who is now a Member of the House, have done so much for their many friends in their church and their party, that we cannot list their acts of service, love, and generosity. We can, however, remember as long as memory lasts, their actions and their dedication to the best interests of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman from California.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. KAZEN).

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that one of the greatest of human qualities is to be concerned about one's fellow man. This was one of the great strengths of HALE BOGGS. He was concerned.

We all know that his last mission was one of concern. As he did for many of us, he traveled many miles, gave many hours for the final effort to help a dynamic young Democratic Member, Nick Begich, seek reelection to this House. HALE BOGGS was concerned for Nick Begich, but he was also concerned for the people of Alaska. He believed, with all the strength of his fine mind, that a Democratic Congressman in Alaska would best serve the people of that State.

I had the high honor and great pleasure of sharing a platform with HALE BOGGS just 1 week before he made that trip to Alaska. In San Antonio, we gathered for a Democratic unity program, and there was no more logical choice for principal speaker than the distinguished majority leader from our neighbor State of Louisiana. HALE BOGGS accepted our invitation and that giant of a man, towering in mind as well as stature, brought his warm friendship, his hearty laughter, his splendid appeals to reason, to help our Texas Democrats.

I tried that day, as did others, to thank HALE BOGGS for his participation. All of you must know his response—a modest chuckle, a slap on the shoulders, and an expression of thanks that we had invited him. He was sincerely grateful that he had been called to help. He appreciated our knowing that he was concerned.

For good reason, HALE BOGGS had a host of friends in this body, on both sides of the aisle. He had been here many years, winning election 14 times. A few months after he had earned his law degree, he was first elected in 1937, to be the youngest Member of the 77th Congress. He left this House for military service in World War II, but he came back in the 80th Congress and everyone thereafter until he was lost in Alaska last fall.

During his years of legislative service, he had splendid help from his lovely and gracious wife. LINDY BOGGS was always his companion and his counselor who campaigned steadfastly with him, knew the people and the issues just as he did. For this we are grateful, for when the people of Louisiana's second district needed a successor, they wisely chose

Mrs. BOGGS. We know that she will make a distinguished record in her own right.

Mrs. BOGGS and the children sustained the greatest personal loss, of course, but each of us shares their burden. We, like them, have been sustained by memories of HALE BOGGS' strength, his leadership, his genial friendship. We can do no more to honor his memory than to share and carry on his great ability to be concerned for his fellow men.

Mr. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA).

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a mixed sense of deep sorrow and great pride that I rise to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of HALE BOGGS—sorrow over the loss of a dear friend, and pride in having had such a friend.

Mr. Speaker, there is so much to be said and remembered about HALE BOGGS that no one, no matter how eloquent can adequately express a fitting tribute. Each of us will no doubt remember him, each in his own special way.

I like to think of HALE BOGGS as one who possessed the qualities of leadership as if so endowed by nature. Here was a man who could walk with kings, yet not lose the common touch. Having attained success and risen to heights reserved only for the few, he never forgot those in need and never refused those who sought his help. In fact, it was this quality of his character which cost him his life, for it was in response to a call for assistance from a colleague that he took his last fatal airplane ride.

Mr. Speaker, it was my great privilege to second the nomination of HALE BOGGS for majority leader of this august House. At that time I reminded my Democratic colleagues that HALE BOGGS was needed as our leader at that point in our history, because he knew the North and understood the South as no one else did; that he was the one leader who could keep the diverse elements of the party together. In his relatively short period as our leader, HALE BOGGS proved time and again that he indeed knew the thinking of the North and understood the feelings of the South, as he forged an effective majority to push needed legislation for the good of this Nation. HALE BOGGS demonstrated a deep and rare understanding of men and issues—understanding so needed and so lacking in this world torn with strife.

Though stricken with sorrow upon the loss of a great leader and a dear friend, I am truly delighted that the one who knew him best and understood him most, his constant companion LINDY BOGGS, has succeeded HALE in representing the Second Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, for by her presence the spirit of HALE BOGGS will continue to dwell in this House, to guide us and to inspire us to do that which is right.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for his remarks.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my chairman, EDDIE HÉBERT and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) for taking this time today so that we might pay tribute and honor to a distinguished colleague who was taken from us at his prime. The two important points to be remembered concerning the tragic and untimely death of HALE BOGGS is the fact that he was working on behalf of a friend and colleague at the time and knowing the former majority leader as I did, I do not think he would have wanted it any other way.

As we all know, when a new Member comes to Congress he forms many friendships. I always felt that my friendship with HALE BOGGS was more genuine and sincere than is usually the case and was the type of friendship that would always endure no matter how diverse our opinions might have been on various political issues.

HALE was a man of compassion, talent, and energy. The compassion he had for his fellow man was a hallmark of his character. The talents he exhibited in the legislative area were a hallmark of his abilities as a public servant. The untiring energy he had to do a job and do it right was a hallmark of his devotion to duty.

My close feelings for HALE BOGGS stem from the fact that he was always willing to listen and be of assistance whenever I might have a problem. I had tried very hard to get on a certain committee, with HALE's help I made it. Of course, I valued highly his advice and counsel at these times and appreciated very much the concern he showed for me. I will always appreciate the fact that the former majority leader gave me the opportunity to be on his team and serve as a zone whip.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the greatest tribute to the memory and long service of HALE BOGGS is the fact that the voters of Louisiana's Second Congressional District chose his charming and capable wife LINDY to succeed him. She, more than anyone else, knew of HALE's greatest legislative interests and she more than anyone else will be able to carry on the fine tradition of service of HALE BOGGS.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) for his remarks.

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

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND).

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I join in this tribute that the House of Representatives pays today to the memory of a truly great American, our former colleague, the Honorable T. HALE BOGGS.

It is difficult to add to the magnificent, brilliant, moving, and eloquent testimonials on the life and times of HALE BOGGS.

It is good that former Speaker John

W. McCormack lends his personal presence to this occasion.

It is also so good, Mr. Speaker, that HALE's loving and devoted wife, LINDY, sits on the floor of this great Hall of the House of Representatives today, as her husband's successor, to carry on the work and attain the great goals to which HALE was dedicated.

The legislative record that HALE BOGGS etched in the history of this Republic and of this House is there for all to see. The fabric of his accomplishments is interwoven with his deep concern for people and their problems—for the young and the elderly—for the disadvantaged and the poor—for the uneducated and the educated—for people of all races, creeds, and beliefs—for all sections of this great and good land. HALE BOGGS' record in this House will forever stand as a monument to the people and the land he loved so much and for whom he did so much.

This Chamber will echo for years to come his resonant, powerful, persuasive voice—his brilliant debates in behalf of his country, his State, his district, and the Democratic Party.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is good that this House pauses today to pay honor to one of the finest men, one of the most effective Members ever to have served here.

HALE BOGGS' splendid, remarkable family—LINDY, Tommy, Barbara, Cokie, and all the grandchildren can read and reread this record—the tributes at the magnificent memorial service at St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans—the tide of editorial tributes that flowed from his beloved Louisiana, New Orleans, and all sections of this land—the heartfelt sympathy of unnumbered, countless thousands—yes, Mr. Speaker, they can read and reread these tributes and know that beyond his family others recognized what they understood so well, that here, indeed, was a great and good man.

Mr. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND).

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

Mr. HUNGATE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a great leader of this House, HALE BOGGS.

I thought it most appropriate that our colleague from Alabama referred to him as a patron saint in the field of politicians. I am reminded that some of the greatest stories I have ever heard, always with morals to them, were told by HALE BOGGS.

I can remember some speaking out, as we all gathered—and we still gather, I think—in the cloakrooms, when sometimes we seem to begrudge our lot, saying how hard we work, how our constituents do not really understand us and how lobbyists besiege us and, if we worked this hard in private business, how we would be wealthy men. When we accomplish great work the people cannot understand what we have done. When we get into campaigns, an opponent distorts our record.

Finally, it was said, "Why in the world? Why in the world do it?" And

HALE would say, "It is that XYZ that thinks he can take it away from you."

I think that says a lot for our attitudes, as to why we stay in this game.

I should like to quote from a great American. This was not written yesterday, although it could have been. This was in the RECORD for April 22, 1971:

Our apathy in this Congress, our silence in this House, our very fear of speaking out in other forums has watered the roots and hastened the growth of a vine of tyranny which is ensnaring that Constitution and Bill of Rights which we are sworn to defend and uphold.

Almost 200 years ago, soon after the birth of the Republic, Thomas Jefferson wrote that—

The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground.

Over the years since the mid century, we have seen that wisdom fulfilled in our midst.

While America's sons have faithfully manned the watchtowers of freedom around the globe, the liberty of our own lives has been yielding steadily before the power, prerogatives, and privileges of government.

I point no fingers and place no blame elsewhere.

What has occurred could not have occurred without our consent and complicity here on Capitol Hill.

Congress by Congress, session by session, vote by vote, we have been surrendering our duty of oversight over those bureaus, agencies, and organizations within the Federal Establishment which are most sensitively involved with the lives and liberties of the people.

The postwar years do not make a proud procession.

Over this period, we have authorized and permitted the bureaus and agencies to assume powers that belong to Congress.

We have established the rule of the dossier. We have conferred respectability upon the informer.

We have sanctioned the use of bribes and payments to citizen to spy upon citizen.

We have consented to the accused being denied the right to confront his accuser.

It goes on. Members can read the RECORD for April 22, 1971.

As he concludes:

Let me say that our liberties have yielded too much. We must know and we must be able to assure the American people that we do know what the powers of Government are being used for and how they are being used and by whom they are being used.

Let me conclude with one of the most favorite stories of mine, which Mr. BOGGS used to tell, which fits the occasion.

He told of two identical twins, beautiful girls, who lived in a town. Finally the local barber went with one of these girls, and eventually he got married to her. They set up housekeeping and things went along fine for some time. After awhile the beautiful sister came to live with them, and things went along fine for a few months. Then somebody stopped in at the barbershop, and said, "Charley, we just wonder about one thing. How do you tell them apart?"

"Why," he says, "shucks, I don't try to tell them about it. I feel like that's their responsibility!"

Well, Mr. Speaker, Mr. BOGGS knew his responsibility, and he met his responsibility, and if we will meet our re-

sponsibility to the Constitution and the separation of powers about which he spoke here, we can say with the jazz musicians of New Orleans, "HALE lives."

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCKAY).

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for giving me this opportunity to express my feelings for the late HALE BOGGS from Louisiana. I chose this time for several reasons, one being that I had the honor, I suppose a dubious one, of being one of the last to see Mr. BOGGS before his fateful trip to Alaska, in which I lost two good friends, and the country lost two most honorable and distinguished public servants.

As a freshman in the 92d Congress, I sought the counsel and friendship of those who might advise me as to which committee I might be of greatest benefit to my constituents and to my country. My quest led me to HALE BOGGS, who was then a ranking member of the "Committee of Committees." In those hectic days of organization and reorganization, of adjustments for the 92d Congress, HALE BOGGS found time to talk to me and give counsel any time I chose to call him. For this I am most grateful. My admiration, however, stems from more than this.

I also knew HALE BOGGS for his integrity and honesty. One experience which leaves an indelible impression occurred when HALE telephoned me to ask for my support in his quest for the position of majority leader. At that time, I said:

HALE, I cannot do that, as I have promised my support to someone else, a man who is a friend of the family and a representative from the West.

HALE said:

I thought the situation might be such. But I appreciate your statement of honesty, and if you find that you can do so, I would appreciate your support.

This incident occurred before committee assignments had been made, and I am sure that Mr. BOGGS could have been influential in preventing my appointment to the Appropriations Committee. However, he chose not to do so. I would be guilty of ingratitude if I chose to ignore his kindness and counsel.

My association with him was brief, lasting only one session. But I did have the honor of conversing with him on various occasions. He offered advice on many problems which face Members of Congress, including matters of campaigning for reelection. He promised me that, as soon as he returned from Alaska, he would give me assistance in my campaign, if I wished him to do so.

On his trip to Alaska, I rode in the airplane with him until we reached Denver, at which time we separated to reach our respective destinations. I remember that HALE was tired, then. The pressures of winding up Congress, trying to resolve differences, and giving assistance to those who needed his help had strained his physical capacities. But he said at that time:

The work must go on. I don't relish this long flight to Alaska, and my schedule will

be tedious. But what do you do when your country calls? You go, don't you.

With the broad smile of farewell, he left me to begin his flight to Alaska. Moments such as that are the ones I believe to be most typical of HALE BOGGS.

I believe that Heaven is an extension of a happy family life. I know that HALE had a happy family life, and I trust that he will be reunited with his family one day.

In his life and accomplishments, HALE BOGGS had left a challenge for those who are to carry on in his place. I extend to his lovely wife and family my deepest sympathies and best wishes.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SAR-BANES).

Mr. SAR-BANES. I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee and the dean of the Louisiana delegation for the opportunity to join in this tribute to the memory of one of our Nation's finest political leaders, HALE BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to come to the House of Representatives in that Congress in which HALE BOGGS became the majority leader. It was my great fortune to serve under his dedicated leadership and to experience his warmth and his kindness and to benefit from his understanding and his wisdom.

Mr. Speaker, the courage and integrity that HALE BOGGS brought to public service is an example that will stand as a constant guide to all who aspire to serve the Nation. The advice that he gave us to do always what we believed to be right is a lesson that will remain with us all.

Mr. Speaker, HALE and LINDY BOGGS showed time and time again a concern for those of us who were freshmen Members, Members who had just come to the House, which was invaluable in enabling us to adjust to our new responsibilities. It was in fact, this concern which led him to take the journey on which he met his tragic and untimely death. Every time we sought help HALE and LINDY were there to give it.

We are fortunate now to have LINDY with us as a distinguished colleague. We are fortunate to have had the opportunity to serve with HALE and to see him stand as a tower of strength in the well of this House, calling forth the decency and the goodness of this Nation in a way that none of us shall ever forget. The country is diminished by his loss. The history of America has been immeasurably enriched by his contributions.

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

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in a brief moment I would just like to add to the many eloquent comments that have been made this afternoon one or two footnotes of a personal nature.

As did others, I, too, felt the kindness of HALE BOGGS when I was a new Member, and I deeply appreciated his cordial helpfulness. I enjoyed very much, as did many Members, the wonderful hospitality that he and LINDY extended to us on many occasions. I was well aware, too, of

the fact that he was engaged in a typical errand of helpfulness at the time of his tragic death.

But, Mr. Speaker, the characteristic I would like to stress most in this brief moment of tribute is the courage that HALE BOGGS exhibited on so many occasions. Time and again, he voted his conscience on issues which I know were difficult for him in his district. I am thinking, for example, of his support for the great Voting Rights Act of 1965. This was the mark of a great Member of Congress, and a great American. We shall all miss him terribly for a long time to come.

But there is a silver lining to the cloud: I would like to join in expressing our warm welcome for LINDY BOGGS and the pleasure we feel that she is here with us as a splendid successor for her remarkable husband.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS).

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is always a sad occasion to rise in the House and pay tribute to a colleague whose service to his country has ended in death.

HALE BOGGS was more than a colleague. He was a great friend and a great leader. And he was a Congressman for all seasons.

Although he had only 4 years of service to his credit when I arrived in the House in 1949, he was already recognized as a man to be reckoned with.

Over the years, as our friendship grew and our associations multiplied, I came to regard this tall son of Louisiana as one of the outstanding legislators of this generation.

A hard worker, a diligent seeker after right, HALE was never one to shirk his duty to his country. And he was never one to refuse a call for help from a friend. It is typical of the man that he was responding to such a call when the end came.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the able historians of the country will soon begin to examine, in perspective, the role of HALE BOGGS in the major legislative accomplishments of the last two decades. That role will be found to be a major one.

We all miss HALE BOGGS in this Chamber. But we are fortunate indeed to have the same spirit, the same stanch qualities that he had, embodied here today in a worthy successor: LINDY BOGGS.

HALE was a great American, and we are all privileged to have served with him.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD).

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is the nature of things that man is but a frail object upon this earth, destined to begin the journey toward death from the moment of birth. Of this we are all so imperfectly aware and for this reason, each man's death diminishes us.

But the passing of my dear friend HALE BOGGS is an especially tragic loss to his family, to his many friends and constituents at home, to this body which relied so heavily on his astute leader-

ship, and to the Nation at large which lost a dedicated and knowledgeable public servant. He was a tribute to his Nation, a vibrant force in the Congress where he served, a great leader in the House and often the source of inspiration to his colleagues.

The tears we shed will never wash away the grief of our loss. HALE BOGGS' passing was a bit more sorrowful for me, Mr. Speaker, since he was more than a colleague. He was a dear friend, a trusted companion, and a man whose close friendship I beheld.

He was a complex man whose life was filled with the contrasts and demeanor of a leader. He was a man with great love for his family and his friends who raised his voice only in defense of those high principles we cherish as Americans. He was a man from the South, yet he knew no region. He was a naval officer in the Second World War, yet he was a man of peace. He was a true intellectual, yet he could not bear intellectual pomposity nor snobbery in himself or others. He was proud to call himself a Democrat, yet was well known for his desire to serve either party in the fight for a just cause. Respectful of the traditions of the past, he was nevertheless alive to the calls of the future.

There is really no way by which this body, this Nation, or the American people can ever pay the great debt that we owe to HALE BOGGS. There is no way that he could ever be replaced fully here. He leaves a deep void in this body by his passing. Surely, there is no way by which I, or others, fervent and touched as we are by sorrow and pride in his accomplishments, could ever pay adequate tribute to the enduring work and contributions of this great American, one of the greatest we have known. We will always remember him with appreciation and fondness.

In the councils of his party he was a strong, bold, and dedicated leader. So too in the councils of his country and his colleagues. Scan the furthest horizons of America and you will hardly find a place which does not bear the imprint of HALE BOGGS. And scan the Congress and most of this Nation and you will find hands which shall never forget clasping the hand of HALE BOGGS, and ears which shall never lose the sound of his warm voice, and hearts in which his generous and brave spirit always will remain. So HALE BOGGS, although he is gone from us, still lives and will long live.

In my close friendship with HALE BOGGS I knew well how proud he was of his Irish ancestry, an ancestry we happily shared. I think it is therefore fitting and proper for me to close with these few lines from the bard as they appear in Gaelic:

Oiche nhaith a phrionnasa dhill agus go ralvh na snua aingeal ag do chuideachtain chun suain.—(Good night sweet prince and may flights of angels beckon thee to thy rest.)

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I am

proud to join with the distinguished dean of the Louisiana delegation and the chairman of my own Armed Services Committee, Mr. HÉBERT, in paying a most well-deserved tribute to our late friend and majority leader, HALE BOGGS. Indeed because of the unique circumstances surrounding HALE BOGGS' disappearance over Alaska last October while on a flight with another former colleagues, Nick Begich, we have had to delay our tributes for a very great length of time. Nevertheless HALE BOGGS was such a vital person, so much a real, personal friend of every Member of this House, that even the passage of time has not dimmed his presence nor the impact of his personality on our minds and our hearts.

HALE BOGGS' departure from this Chamber last fall, Mr. Speaker, left a void more gaping and pronounced than that created by the loss of almost any other Member that I can recall in my 15 years in this body. His grace, his charm, his wit, his soft, courtly southern manner and Louisiana accent—oddly enough, not so much unlike a Brooklyn accent on occasion—his intelligence, his easy, quiet reasonableness, his persuasiveness with his colleagues, his colorful, forceful, and always eloquent speeches on vital legislative issues delivered from the well of the House—we miss all of these today, Mr. Speaker, and who among us would not admit that, for all our talk of there being no indispensable man, the loss of HALE BOGGS as House majority leader has made this Chamber a poorer and less effective place today than when he walked among us and encouraged and inspired us with the warmth and enthusiasm of his own dynamic and democratic spirit? Sure, we are carrying on, as carry on we must; but things are not the same and one can feel it in the air from day to day.

At least part of the reason for this is that HALE BOGGS was a man of parts, a strong man, a man of courage, a man of understanding. He was, as has often been pointed out, a national Democrat, which means simply that he had that unique capability of seeing issues from the standpoint of the country, not just from the standpoint of his own district or State or region.

It got him into trouble politically on more than one occasion, especially in 1968 when he was almost defeated. But it gave him a unique capacity for leadership in a body representing all 50 States. And it also made him a man that people inevitably turned to for help and guidance in times of national crisis. HALE was selected a member of the Warren Commission investigating the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of President Kennedy; and he was also chosen as a member of the Commission on Crime and Violence set up following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. He was a man that people could trust to render a verdict on the basis of all the evidence. In short, he was a man the public had confidence in, something we begin to realize again these days is one of the most precious, and at the same time most elusive, qualities in our national life.

One area where we especially miss HALE BOGGS' leadership today, Mr. Speaker, is in America's handling of its international commitments. HALE BOGGS grew up like so many of us in the days before World War II. He understood the need for American leadership in building a world at peace; and he also knew that such an accomplishment demanded strength and sometimes even difficult and unpopular decisions on America's part. HALE BOGGS was a vigorous Democrat, but he never pushed partisan advantage at the expense of country. He backed President Nixon in the search for peace in Southeast Asia, just as he had backed President Johnson and President Kennedy. Indeed to HALE BOGGS goes a very substantial measure of the credit for insuring that throughout the whole long and tragic Vietnam war the House of Representatives backed a national, bipartisan foreign and military policy.

One of the cruel ironies of history was that HALE BOGGS did not live to see that long and difficult struggle finally brought to an end under the kind of honorable conditions for which he so often fought in the well of this House. And I am sure that my chairman, EDDIE HÉBERT, would agree with me that it is most unfortunate that we do not have HALE BOGGS with us today in the House as we face the very difficult decisions of trying to win the time and preserve the necessary political clout that are needed to make that complex and fragile Vietnam cease-fire fully effective throughout all Indochina, so that at long last, we can indeed bring an end to killing and bloodshed in that troubled corner of the world.

Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was a personal friend of mine. I knew him first in 1941 when he came here as a very young freshman Congressman and I was a new congressional secretary. I renewed that acquaintance when I came back here to this House on my own some 18 years later. I was an assistant whip when he was the Majority Whip. I was one of his earliest supporters for leader. He and his gracious and lovely wife LINDY, who now serves so ably and effectively in HALE's place, have long been friends of my wife Joan and myself. Both of them came up to Albany last year to add that touch of glamor and excitement which the BOGGS always gave to any occasion for my 1972 campaign fund-raising dinner. Needless to say it was an overwhelming success, thanks mostly to LINDY and HALE. And HALE was unselfishly in the process of doing the same thing for Nick Begich last October when he was so abruptly taken from us.

We shall always miss HALE BOGGS, and we shall always be grateful for having known him—another example of that unique quality that Jack Kennedy so much admired and so often referred to—grace under pressure.

In the words of Laurence Binyon:

He shall grow not old
As we that are left grow old,
Age will not weary him
Nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun
And in the morning
We will remember him.

MR. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BEVILL).

MR. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep feeling of sorrow that I rise today to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of our former majority leader, Congressman HALE BOGGS.

His death has removed from this Chamber one of the most knowledgeable and effective Representatives I have known. He was a courageous, forward-thinking man, who always placed principle above politics, and who would take on any task if he felt it would make our Nation a better place to live.

Congressman BOGGS' supporters in the Congress were many. And, he also had his opponents. I believe the mere fact that he often faced severe opposition is proof of his ability to function as a tough effective lawmaker. But, above all, HALE BOGGS was an honorable and good man.

HALE BOGGS was born in Long Beach, Miss. His family moved to Jefferson Parish, La., just west of New Orleans.

He studied journalism and law at Tulane University. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1937 while working on the copy desk of the New Orleans States.

His national political debut came with his election to Congress in 1940. Through hard work here in the U.S. House of Representatives and dedicated service to his constituents, he worked his way up the leadership ladder to majority leader.

It was my good fortune to know him and serve with him here for a few short years. He had a great capacity for friendship and good humor. HALE BOGGS was a distinguished Member of this body and will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, it is our good fortune to have his lovely widow, LINDY, who was a successful candidate to fill his seat now serving here in the House.

To Mrs. BOGGS and her family, I would say that the many accomplishments HALE left behind will hopefully now serve as a firm foundation for those who take up his uncompleted work. And while I know you miss him deeply, I am sure that you are also grateful for the outstanding achievements and record of excellence he gave to his fellow man.

MR. HÉBERT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR).

MR. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, with a feeling of sadness I join my colleagues in paying tribute to HALE BOGGS. This House has lost a valuable Member. I have lost a friend. But even more sad is the fact that a dedicated and able public servant in the highest sense of this term is lost to the Nation. HALE loved people and people loved him. Everyone in this House enjoyed his warm, friendly, and cordial personality. We appreciated his constantly smiling face and his firm handshake that always greeted us. We recognized him as a southern gentleman in the best sense of the term.

It has been my pleasure to serve with HALE BOGGS during seven congressional

terms and I have gained from his many years' experience, his good judgment, and his wise counsel.

HALE BOGGS was a legislator of the highest order. He could analyze the problem, organize his thoughts and respond with unflinching candor and acuteness. He could cut through the frills and get to the heart of an issue. And yet when the dust settled on the debate—regardless of how difficult it had been—he was your friend in the end.

HALE never shirked his duty or failed to respond to the needs of his colleagues. He was a great Democrat who proved even in that last fatal moment that he would go anywhere to help a friend and a colleague.

HALE BOGGS was a leader. Few men in the history of this Nation contributed more to their countrymen than that famous leadership team composed of Speakers John McCormack and CARL ALBERT, HALE BOGGS, and GERALD R. FORD. We all owe them a real debt of gratitude for their constructive and cooperative approach to the common problems we faced. They will all be remembered as dedicated public servants.

HALE was a sincere and dedicated American who loved his country, who honored his Government and who trusted and served his people. Our personal sadness cannot be diminished, but it is somewhat eased by the knowledge that his contribution to life and to the well-being of his fellowman will endure.

Mrs. Taylor joins me in extending sincere sympathy and best wishes to HALE's wife, Congresswoman LINDY BOGGS, and to their children.

MR. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the tragic accident which took HALE BOGGS from us ended what was indeed a splendid career as a public servant.

His untimely death was a great loss to his family, to the Congress, and to the Nation. It must have been especially tragic to the people of Louisiana whom he represented with such affection and dedication in the Congress. Yet, on this day when we eulogize HALE BOGGS, we also rejoice that his people in Louisiana now have the good fortune to be served by HALE's beloved widow.

HALE and LINDY BOGGS were always a popular and outstanding couple on Capitol Hill. LINDY shared HALE's ideals and his decisions, and now she is here in the Congress to carry on the work he started—the work that they shared together.

As we pay tribute today to HALE BOGGS, my memories are special ones. For 9 years, HALE and I served together as the whips of our respective parties—from his election as majority whip in 1962 in the 2d session of the 87th Congress until his election as majority leader in 1971 at the beginning of the 92d Congress.

I recall clearly the great pleasure I had serving with him, and I treasure the warm friendship which we developed through the years.

We shared ideas, and we shared a unique understanding of the responsibilities we carried. He counted on his side of the aisle—and I counted on mine. Each of us wanted to win, and we la-

bored to win. Many issues over which we toiled in intense opposition were of vital importance to us. Our competition was keen. Yet, above all, in every instance HALE BOGGS was fair.

I miss HALE BOGGS, and in his memory it is my fervent wish that this body may forever deliberate and decide the matters before it with that same fairness which was always the trademark of the Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana.

MR. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing our sorrow at the loss of our outstanding colleague, Hon. HALE BOGGS, my good friend.

It was my privilege to serve with HALE BOGGS through practically all of his service in the Congress. Energetic, courageous, and possessed of many wonderful qualities, HALE BOGGS worked his way up the ladder of leadership in the Congress far above the attainments of most Members. It was also my privilege to enjoy a very close relationship with him, coming from the same area and having belonged to the same fraternity. His contributions to the Congress and to the Nation will be long remembered and are a tribute to his hard work, courage, and ability.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot express these sentiments without saying we are, indeed, fortunate that Mrs. HALE BOGGS, LINDY, who contributed so greatly to HALE's success, will continue to serve Louisiana and the Nation. I subscribe to the other fine statements made here by other colleagues.

We shall miss HALE in this House as we treasure our fond memories of the many hours we enjoyed during our service. To his fine family we extend our deepest sympathy.

MR. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy which took HALE BOGGS has removed from us a leader, a colleague and a friend who was an inspiration to us all.

His achievements as a major figure on the American scene over the years will be long remembered: as a leader of this House; as a champion of international trade; as a mainstay of the Democratic Party; as a recipient of special Presidential assignments; as a devoted representative of his people of New Orleans.

To us who knew HALE BOGGS in congressional life he was a masterful strategist and a persuasive debater. Yet, because of the esteem for his open mindedness and fairness, he could make utmost use of his great talent for bridging partisan and factional differences.

Perhaps the most outstanding measure of the man is how we remember him as a person. He was a gentleman in the finest sense. He had charm and wit. He extended a warm courtesy and consideration toward others even in times of stress.

HALE was always a strong family man. Thus, it is especially fitting that his beloved wife, LINDY, will continue his work in the Congress.

In paying tribute to our departed leader, I want also to wish every good fortune to his widow and successor.

MR. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, it is with

sadness that I join in paying respect and tribute to the memory of our friend and former colleague, the late THOMAS HALE BOGGS.

During his years here, HALE BOGGS was one of the most influential and effective Members of this body, and his influence and friendship will always be felt by those of us privileged to have known him. That he was in Alaska braving the savage weather along with Nick Begich gives testimony to his great generosity and party loyalty and, undoubtedly, there are, within this room, many personal memories of some courtesy or favor extended by the former majority leader.

HALE BOGGS represented all that is best in a public servant and his years of service to his district, the State of Louisiana and the Nation have been marked with integrity, dedication, dignity and understanding. He set a high standard of both service and accomplishment. We are fortunate to have been associated with a man of such great ability and total devotion to his duty and fellowman.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. HÉBERT, for providing this opportunity for Members to pay tribute to the late HALE BOGGS.

Coming to Congress on January 3, 1941, HALE served as the youngest Democratic member in that Congress, being only 27 years of age at the time. He then performed distinguished service as a naval officer in World War II, and at the conclusion of hostilities again took a seat in the House to begin his long, valuable service as a member from Louisiana, and as one of the premier leaders of the House and the Democratic Party.

His flair for leadership had asserted itself early in life when he was selected for ODK leadership fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity while still in college at Tulane University.

This trait for leadership came to the fore in the House where he served as deputy whip for three Congresses, majority whip for five Congresses, then in the 92d Congress, in an election which certainly proved his popularity in the House conclusively to me, was elected majority leader.

One thing will always stand out in the minds of those of us who had the privilege of serving with HALE and that was his unselfishness in the giving of his time to further the cause of electing Democrats to Congress. He would travel and speak anywhere at anytime to lend his support to a Democratic House candidate, and indeed it was on just such a mission that he was unfortunately lost.

The House is a better place for having had the long and able services of so fine a member, and as is not often the case HALE's great work will be carried on by his successor, his beloved wife LINDY.

To her, and the family, Mrs. Sisk and I extend our heartfelt sympathy at his passing.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this means of paying a brief but sincere tribute to the memory of our beloved colleague and leader, HALE BOGGS.

Certainly, like all of you, I was deeply distressed, shocked, and saddened to learn of the tragic passing of our great friend, and my heart goes out to his wife CORINNE and their children, Mrs. Paul Sigmund, Mrs. Steven Roberts, and Thomas Hale, Jr.

When I reflect on the life and career of HALE BOGGS, which spanned more than a quarter of a century in the House, I am reminded of this verse in the Book of Saint John in the Bible:

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

The fatal trip that led to the death of our majority leader epitomized his selflessness and his willingness to undergo hardship and strain to assist a colleague. He was in Alaska flying in bad weather to speak at campaign dinners in behalf of our late colleague, the gentleman from Alaska, Nicholas Begich, who also died tragically in the crash of their light aircraft, along with an aide to Congressman Begich, Russ Brown, and the pilot, Don Jonz.

HALE had been up most of the previous night during a long session of the House, but he did not hesitate to leave the following morning with little sleep to campaign in distant Alaska for a colleague and friend—and he literally laid down his life for his friend.

I had occasion to talk with HALE the day before his departure, and I asked him why we were not having a Monday session of the House. He replied that as a matter of courtesy to GERRY FORD, the distinguished minority leader, the House was not meeting on Monday.

He did not mention his trip—it apparently did not occur to him, as he had been campaigning almost every week for his friends and colleagues in the House.

HALE BOGGS was a great American, a champion of the people who fought for legislation to meet human needs, an outstanding legislator, a man devoted to principle who took positions which unquestionably cost him votes in his district in Louisiana.

He had great physical courage and great moral courage. HALE BOGGS was a man in every sense of the word, and his career has enriched the legislative history of the House immeasurably, and his strong support has added much legislation in the public interest.

HALE BOGGS was a great Democrat who believed firmly and fervently in the principles and the promise of the Democratic Party, and his dedication to his party is unequaled on Capitol Hill.

HALE began his service in the House in the 77th Congress when he was the youngest Democrat in the House at that time. Following service as a Naval officer in World War II, he was again elected to the Congress in 1946, which was the date of my first election to the Congress. We came to Congress together in the 80th Congress in 1947, and our friendship deepened through the years.

HALE served on the Ways and Means Committee for 20 years and held a number of important positions on vital and important committees and commissions—including the Warren Commis-

sion which investigated the death of President Kennedy, and on the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

He has held important posts at Democratic National Conventions through the years and served as deputy Democratic whip in the 85th, 86th, and part of the 87th Congress. He served as Democratic whip for 9 years in subsequent Congresses until his election as majority leader in the 92d Congress.

HALE BOGGS was genial, able, considerate and cooperative. He had the mind for big things and the heart for small things. He was greatly admired and respected on both sides of the aisle because of his forthright and unequivocal positions on issues—you knew where HALE BOGGS stood on the point at issue.

HALE BOGGS was my personal friend and I valued his friendship and shall treasure the memories of our shared experiences—he will be greatly missed in the 93d Congress.

We all remember the quotation to the effect that old soldiers do not die—they just fade away.

It saddened me immeasurably to think that HALE BOGGS flew away—and never returned alive.

I want to take this means of extending to Mrs. BOGGS—a charming, gracious lady and wonderful wife, who has succeeded her husband as Congresswoman from the Second District of Louisiana—and to the children and other members of the family this expression of my deepest and most sincere sympathy in their loss and bereavement—and my wife Ann joins me in these sentiments.

We were saddened by the loss of our great majority leader, HALE BOGGS, but we welcome CORINNE LINDY BOGGS, his gracious wife, who is already rendering distinguished service to the Nation.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, it is always a very sad occasion for me to eulogize a beloved member on the floor of the House. It is even sadder on the first day of the new Congress to speak of the memory of my distinguished majority leader and close friend the late HALE BOGGS. The death of HALE BOGGS is a tragic loss to the American people and more importantly to the U.S. House of Representatives.

HALE was truly a leader of men; a strong dynamic loyal and trusting friend. Having served with HALE in the House for over 25 years, I knew him well. We worked together often on many pieces of legislation that affected our respective congressional districts.

I had worked with him very closely the last 10 years since he assumed position in the leadership of the House. I was never surprised when seeing him in Philadelphia or other areas of the country speaking to various groups and helping other Members of the House in their campaigns and at political gatherings.

The last day I was with HALE BOGGS was the last day he was here on the House floor on Saturday, October 14. HALE was telling me of his upcoming trip to Alaska to campaign for our late distinguished member from Alaska, Nick Begich, who was lost in the same air

tragedy as HALE BOGGS was. HALE was telling us that he had never been to Alaska and was looking forward very much to seeing that great State, to visit with its people, and to help Nick Begich's campaign.

I am sure that every Member who has worked with HALE over the years has developed a deep and abiding respect for his intellect and capacity to work. In my position as chairman of the Housing Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I have worked over the years particularly close with HALE on our major housing legislation. HALE was one of the most instrumental members of this House in assisting in the passage of the monumental Housing Act of 1949. Without his firm guidance as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, I do not believe that the 1949 Housing Act would have passed this body.

Mr. Speaker, as I join with other members today in eulogizing my late friend and colleague, I wish to extend my deep sympathy to his great wife, LINDY, and to his extraordinary family. The final praise that one can make of HALE BOGGS can be the biblical expression, "Well done good and faithful servant."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to eulogize a man like HALE BOGGS for he had so many virtues and so few shortcomings. He was a great leader, a great friend of all of us and a great man.

HALE BOGGS never turned a deaf ear to those who sought his advice or help, regardless of politics. To know him was to love and respect him.

HALE BOGGS died as he lived—helping a friend. His death in a plane crash in Alaska occurred while he was in that State helping a colleague who was seeking reelection. His passing was a loss to Congress, to the Democratic Party for which he labored so long and to his family and his many friends.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my respects to our respected colleague, the late Honorable HALE BOGGS.

My sadness on this occasion is tempered by recalling that shortly before HALE took his ill-fated airplane trip to Alaska, I happened to meet him in the corridor during the course of one of our late House sessions. As we all know, HALE was a devoted Democrat, and on that occasion when I met him in the corridor, I joshed with him about the fact that there was living in my congressional district in Pennsylvania a niece of his, and she was a dedicated Republican. She was this, I kidded him, in spite of the fact that her uncle was a very famous Democrat.

In a serious vein, I want to say that HALE made a great contribution to the legislative achievements obtained in this Chamber. HALE BOGGS was devoted to good government, and I shall always remember him for his competence as a legislator and his achievements as a Congressman. I feel certain that history will mark him for remembrance in these respects.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, Few men have ever served in the U.S. House of

Representatives with the enthusiasm of HALE BOGGS.

He had courage and he had stamina. One additional thing that I think endears him to the memory of those who had the privilege of serving with him was his genuine concern for his fellow Members.

That concern and that interest were instrumental in seeing him elected as our majority leader and he would have no doubt succeeded to the speakership after you, Mr. Speaker. That same regard was to cost him his life as he fulfilled one last commitment to another colleague. HALE had gone to our largest State to help Nick Begich, the lone U.S. Representative from Alaska, retain his seat. It was one of hundreds of such journeys he had made in his career and it endeared him to those who know of the sacrifice in time and energy he was willing to make.

It was natural that his colleagues would call on HALE. Many times I have seen him spellbind an audience with his wit and knowledge of people. He was a tremendous speaker and could win over a hostile audience as fast as any man I have ever seen.

I could always count on HALE for a kind word in time of difficulty, for a straightforward talk when he disagreed with my position, and for a very warm personal friend in and out of the Halls of Congress.

Now he is gone from us. I remember how the announcement that his plane was missing hit all of us. It was like a member of the family was missing.

Now he is succeeded by his lovely and talented wife, LINDY. This is fitting, for she was always a part of a tremendous team. She will establish an enviable record of service in her own right.

As we gather to pay tribute to the memory of THOMAS HALE BOGGS, Sr., here today, we remember him as the vibrant legislator who loved these Halls.

Like the other giants who have walked these corridors, no history of the U.S. House of Representatives will be complete without mention of his name.

He was a giant of his time and this Nation and the world are richer for his having served.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed sad that as this 93d Congress begins we find absent from our midst our dear friend and former colleague, THOMAS HALE BOGGS.

A young man of just 26 when he first entered the House but always a skilled orator and masterful politician, he edged his way from one position to another, finally emerging as House majority leader and one of the most influential men in Congress.

As is often the case with men in positions of leadership, he sometimes pursued a lonely course. His views on domestic issues were usually somewhat ahead of orthodoxy in the South, but he stood his ground knowing that it would alienate him from his Southern companions in the House and white voters in his New Orleans district. Although he originally voted against civil rights

measures, he was essentially an unbiased and compassionate man. So, finally in 1965—in an impassioned floor speech which is probably the most memorable of his career—he squared his public stance with his conscience and supported the Voting Rights Act and the open housing legislation a few years later.

Both fully and painfully aware of the many dilemmas and contradictions in our society, he possessed a great sensitivity to the changing of the times. He said,

I always try to favor things that bring people together, not those that divide them.

He believed in this principle whether it applied to a neighborhood or the Nation.

That HALE BOGGS was in Alaska braving the savage weather was a testament to the generosity and party loyalty of the House veteran who had grown from a 26-year-old representative of narrow Southern interests into an impressive National Democrat. He rarely refused a colleague's request for political assistance.

While all of us will long grieve at his loss, we can remember the spirit of hope and charity that pervaded his life and political career and give thanks for the honor and privilege of having shared a portion of it with him.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our former majority leader and colleague, Hon. HALE BOGGS who has represented the Second District of Louisiana for almost three decades.

Having served for 8 years in the House of Representatives with HALE BOGGS, I can say that he is sorely missed as the business of this Chamber goes forward.

The 8 years during which I served with HALE BOGGS were fraught with change—and as the Nation and its perceptions changed, the need arose for a new style of leadership. HALE BOGGS was one of these leaders.

It is rare indeed, when in one man a deep and sympathetic understanding of the influence of the past upon the present is combined with the compassionate insight to understand the needs of the future. HALE BOGGS provided us with that link and supplied us with the leadership which made that link so vital, alive, and meaningful in the day-to-day business of the House of Representatives.

HALE BOGGS' style of leadership—a style of aggressive decency—was the kind of leadership most needed by a sensitive and open democracy. The House indeed misses HALE BOGGS.

These months of uncertainty have been a burden for us all, but particularly for his family. Mrs. Annunzio joins me in extending deepest sympathy to Mrs. BOGGS and the family of this great man.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, the tragic loss of our good friend and esteemed colleague from Louisiana was a shock to each and every Member of this body. HALE BOGGS had served his district, his home State of Louisiana, and the Nation with distinction during his nearly 28 years in the Congress.

It was my pleasure to have been able to know HALE and serve with him for

nearly 20 years. While we worked on different sides of the aisle, I was always impressed with his fairness and his genuine devotion to service his people and the Nation in an unselfish way. HALE was always friendly and helpful to all of the Members of this body. I know that we all feel a sense of personal loss with the absence of HALE's company and his leadership.

The distinction of his election to the position of majority leader by his colleagues at the outset of the 92d Congress was certainly justified in the case of HALE BOGGS. This recognition followed years of genuine and devoted service to both his party and the Congress and all of us who serve in this body were encouraged by the known leadership qualities which HALE possessed. His subsequent actions in the post certainly confirmed that our high regard was justified. I know that we, in the Congress, and those in his party feel a great loss.

To his wife, LINDY, who is carrying on in the finest tradition of her husband, and to his family, we express our sincere sympathy.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, our late colleague from Louisiana was truly a credit to the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a man of many qualities which were admired and which were worthy of emulation. He was candid and forthright. He was conscientious and able. He was considerate and he could be controversial. Yet at all times he had a deep and abiding love for this body which made him one of the most dedicated and effective legislators it has been my privilege to know and be associated with during my service.

As a bewildered and confused freshman in the very earliest days of my first term some years ago, HALE BOGGS gave me some of the very best advice that I have ever received as a Member of the House.

The occasion was a seminar for new Members during which several of our senior and distinguished colleagues were kind enough to give of their time to pass on some words of welcome and advice as to what the most important task lay ahead of us as "freshmen."

One told us the most important challenge ahead over the next 2 years was to get reelected. Another advised the first term should be used in making contacts on the Hill and in the Federal departments and agencies. A third stressed the importance of learning the rules and procedures of the House. Finally, HALE BOGGS, then majority whip, addressed the group and told us, very quickly and precisely:

The most important job you have here, during your first or any term, is to legislate.

Somehow, in the excitement of those early days many may have tended to have overlooked this fact; we are here primarily to legislate.

I have never forgotten HALE BOGGS' words which early impressed on my mind this primary task and the quality of this man. He was an outstanding legislator. He was a fine leader. He was my friend and a friend to me. He is very much missed.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the tragic loss of the Honorable HALE BOGGS has come as a blow to the House of Representatives, leaving many Members with a sense of deep personal grief.

At the time of my own entrance into Congress, in 1963, HALE was an 18-year veteran, firmly established as a congressional leader of the highest caliber. I shall always remember his helpful attitude at that time, and his friendly response at all times.

HALE BOGGS was a reformer, and one who was not afraid to say so—not afraid of identifying himself with the liberal, progressive cause even when doing so was to jeopardize his entire political future.

Upon graduating from law school in 1937, he came at once into conflict with the regular Democratic leadership in New Orleans and 3 years later was nominated for Congress and elected on a reform platform, in opposition to that leadership. Although defeated in his battle for renomination in 1942, and absent from the State throughout his service in the Naval Reserves, he was returned to Washington in the 1946 campaign, and became from that point forward a fixture in the House.

Elected to the Committee on Ways and Means in 1949, he established himself as a leader among a large body of his fellow Democrats in Washington. On that basis he was designated Democratic deputy whip in the 85th Congress, whip in the 87th, and majority leader in the 92d.

A strong advocate of international cooperation, he was at all times in favor of the United Nations, and a delegate to several conventions of the Interparliamentary Union. On domestic matters he was a New Dealer, Fair Dealer, New Frontier, and Great Society man from first to last.

Throughout my service in the Congress, I have never known a man of more ability and fearless determination than the late HALE BOGGS, and I would like at this time to express my deep regret at his unfortunate, untimely demise.

The House of Representatives is fortunate that HALE's lovely wife, LINDY, was elected to serve in his place.

She is highly respected by all Members.

She and her family have my deepest sympathy.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, when word first came last fall that HALE BOGGS and Nick Begich were missing and presumed down over the arctic, my first emotion, of course, was fear for their safety.

But as their death became more certain my thoughts turned to HALE BOGGS the person. How typical it was of him to be out aiding a colleague while he had his own race at home. For if HALE BOGGS was anything, he was courageous, dedicated to making the American political system work. I was privileged to serve with him and to learn from him. He had the courage and the skill to take on the tough jobs for his party and his Nation.

What did it matter if that courage and dedication took the form of campaigning in Alaska or working impossible hours in his office.

But there is a special poignancy to his death, for he was literally on the frontier—both politically and geographically—of America when he died. There was no requirement that he fly off to isolated Alaskan villages with few people and fewer votes, he could have remained in the cities and no one could have claimed that he was not carrying his load. But he had made a commitment to a colleague, and HALE BOGGS was not about to back out on the spirit, much less the letter of that commitment. The heart of his colleague's State was in the wild arctic, and that was where he went.

It was precisely this kind of dedication, both to personal loyalty and the work of Government, that propelled HALE BOGGS on his distinguished career in the House.

HALE BOGGS came to the Congress first in 1940, the youngest Democrat serving. He was only 26. However, BOGGS threatened his own budding political career to take 3 years out as an officer in the Navy. When he returned to the House in 1946, BOGGS received several important committee assignments.

By 1955, BOGGS had established his reputation as one of the hardest working men in the Congress, and his colleagues recognized that with their support. He became deputy whip with less than 10 year's continuous service.

BOGGS again won a vote of confidence by his colleagues when we elected him majority leader in 1971.

I personally confirmed in 1970 in the process of contesting with him for the majority leader's position that HALE BOGGS was highly popular among his colleagues and that he could both count their votes and read their concerns.

But there was more to HALE BOGGS than just hard work and attention to detail, BOGGS was responsible for much important legislation. His name was on virtually every major piece of legislation dealing with trade or international economic relations. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, BOGGS became one of the Nation's leading experts on trade policy and one of the leading congressional spokesmen for the promotion of international trade.

But, in addition to the other heavy burdens HALE BOGGS carried in the Congress, there was one burden which no matter what he did always weighed heavily upon him.

This was the burden of being a national Democrat from the Deep South. BOGGS always managed to reconcile what often appeared to be irreconcilable to those of us from outside the South. He managed to meld the needs of his constituents and the desires of his constituents with the needs and desires of the Nation as a whole. This was no small political feat, and many of us looked in wonder and admiration as he did it.

His service as a member of the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy and his superb chairmanship of the 1968 Democratic Platform Committee were only two outstanding examples of his national stature.

We will miss HALE BOGGS, for he offered

us much in leadership and in friendship. And the Nation, which really knew so little about him, will miss him too. For as a man dedicated to making the political system work, he was a healer of differences. When others were seeking ways to impose their wills, HALE BOGGS was seeking ways to compromise and union. But, he was also a warm and genuinely enjoyable human being.

Ultimately, this is what he will be remembered for above all his other contributions to American life. For in this time of national strife and divisiveness, the all too rare healer stood out clearly, although his message was too often lost in the commotion.

Men like HALE BOGGS are rare and needed. We shall miss him here, and citizens of the United States will miss him more than most will ever know.

But we are fortunate that the voters of New Orleans have seen fit to select HALE BOGGS' exceptional wife, LINDY, to succeed him.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in these remarks eulogizing our late and distinguished colleague and leader, the Honorable HALE BOGGS. The tragic disappearance of the former majority leader was a shock to this Chamber and to people throughout the United States and the world who knew of his efforts and public service.

HALE BOGGS was a leader of the U.S. Congress and he was also a leader among legislators. He understood the legislative process as few legislators did and he used that knowledge together with his ability to grasp problems and the desires of all Americans to develop a progressive and productive record of accomplishment for himself and for the Congress. He represented his own Louisiana constituents but he never lost sight of the broader national interest which explains his impact on the decisions of other national leaders as well as his leadership at the State and local level.

His kind of legislative achievement is the model for us all to emulate and that is why his absence from the House is felt by all of us who had the privilege of working with him and under his leadership.

I join in this tribute to HALE BOGGS and in both expressing my personal sympathies to his widow, our colleague Mrs. BOGGS, and in wishing her every success as a Member of this Chamber.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deepest regret that our good friend HALE BOGGS, late the majority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, cannot be with us today on the floor of the House. His passing has left a great void for all of us who loved him as a great leader, a distinguished colleague and a good friend.

Mr. Speaker, I have a special memory of HALE, for during the last days of the 92d Congress I was very interested in obtaining passage of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1972. The House was in session on Saturday, October 14, 1973, and I returned to Washington from the cam-

paign trail to push this bill which was under consideration that day in the House.

The House approved the bill which was subsequently signed into law by Mr. Nixon. During the passage of that bill I had a chance to witness the shrewdness and tactical ability of HALE BOGGS. We spent a good portion of his last day in the House together where he was a master of the legislative arena. It was the last piece of legislation he was to be concerned with. We did not dream of it then, but a 30-year career in the House was in its last minutes. On the same weekend he began the fateful campaign trip with our friend, Congressman Nick Begich, in the remote vastness of the State of Alaska. Neither has been seen since.

I miss HALE BOGGS as we all miss him. We miss his serene self-confidence, his good nature and his undenied leadership abilities. It is fair to say that we shall not see his like again. It is good to see that his lifework is being continued by his wife and faithful companion, LINDY, who has taken up the task he left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the able gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. HÉBERT, for taking this special order so that we may pay tribute to our old and good friend, HALE BOGGS.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, when I entered the House in January 1965, HALE BOGGS already had been a distinguished Member for many years. And what I remember best about him is the kindness and consideration he extended to me as a freshman in this body.

These qualities were basic in his character. HALE BOGGS was an immensely human person. As I came to know him better, my admiration for him steadily increased. He knew this House, he knew its Members, he understood and sympathized with their problems, and he was always ready and able to be helpful.

His qualifications for leadership in the House were superb and he exercised them superbly. The warmth of his nature drew people to him in deep friendship. He was my friend. I miss him now and will remember him all my life.

HALE would have liked to know, and I believe he does know, that his seat is now filled by his charming and competent wife, LINDY. She has the respect and—it is not too strong a word—the love of Members who have long known her and who rejoice that since her husband cannot be with us, she is here. LINDY BOGGS is a worthy successor to an eminent predecessor as a Representative from my neighboring State of Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, It is with great sadness that I rise today to pay respect to one of the finest legislators I have ever known. HALE BOGGS was a veteran in this House before I came to Congress more than 14 years ago. As we all know when he first was elected to the House he was the youngest Democrat to serve in this body.

He came to Congress shortly after completing a distinguished career in the Navy Maritime Service during World

War II. Fortunately for the Nation the people of the Second District of Louisiana kept HALE BOGGS here ever since.

HALE's contribution to Congress and the Nation are many and include such broad areas as narcotics control, highway financing, economics, taxes, foreign training and economy and efficiency in government. His service to the Congress won him the honors as majority leader and I was proud to have served under him during his leadership years. Many of these are things which are generally known. I mention them specifically because I feel that the service that he gave to us represents an example which each of us in this House should follow for he was indeed an outstanding, dedicated, hard working Congressman. He represented all that is good in politics and public service, but over and above that I want to mention his warm personality, his patience and his willingness to work and help new Members. As an example HALE lost his life while assisting a colleague in his bid for reelection.

I benefitted greatly from the privilege of knowing and working with HALE BOGGS. I want to express my deep appreciation for having had the opportunity to associate with this man.

Albra joins me in extending to our new colleague LINDY BOGGS, his wonderful wife, and the family our deepest sympathy.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was a man who loved the human race. He was too big for pettiness, too tolerant for hatred and too decent for vengeance. There were none of these baser elements in his character.

One of this first men I met upon coming to Congress in 1955 was HALE BOGGS. Already he was a leader in the House. He was introduced to me by the late Speaker Rayburn who held HALE in extremely high regard and whose protege HALE was. I soon discovered to my own great satisfaction that Speaker Rayburn's confidence was not in any sense misplaced.

HALE had come to Congress many years earlier. In 1941, he was the youngest Member of Congress. After an interim during which he served our country in World War II, he returned to the House in 1947 and began his steady climb up the ladder of political leadership.

In all the years, I knew him, HALE BOGGS was never too busy to hear the problems of another Member nor to consult with patience and understanding. He had a fine grasp of legislation, rooted in a deep grounding in the best American traditions. He knew the rules of the House like the palm of his hand and was one of our most skilled parliamentary practitioners.

But the thing that really lifted him above the common mold was the splendid spirit that burned within him. HALE was one of the most forceful and effective debaters I have ever heard. But his eloquence came not from the clever juxtaposition of words. It came from the processes of his fine mind and the convictions of his heart.

He had a quality of leadership and a gift for friendship. HALE BOGGS was deeply loyal to his country, to his party and to his friends. If he told you something, you could count on it.

His trip to Alaska with our young friend, Nick Begich, was in harmony with the thrust of his life. I remember the week they left on that fateful journey. The legislative schedule had been heavy. Congress was hastening toward adjournment. The burdens of leadership had borne down on HALE's shoulders. He was tired, perhaps more so than the rest of us. Nick was apprehensive that some official business might intervene to prevent HALE's going with him as promised to Alaska. But, true to his promise, HALE finished his legislative business in a flurry of activity and accompanied Nick on that trip.

In the untimely loss of HALE BOGGS, Congress and the country have lost not only one of the ablest lawmakers of our time but one of the finest and most exemplary of men. And many of us have lost a cherished friend.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is 7 months since we heard the tragic news that our friend, colleague, and majority leader, HALE BOGGS was missing in a plane somewhere in the Alaskan wilderness, and it is still hard to believe that he is not with us.

From the beginning, of course, our reaction was that he would be found, but as the days and weeks passed by we were forced to face the reality that HALE was gone from us forever.

Someone visiting my office the other day commented that every time they had lunch in the House dining room they saw Majority Leader BOGGS, and that day while dining there, they missed his presence. I'm sure many of us have had that same feeling. We walk down a hall in the Capitol or onto the House floor expecting to see HALE, and then realize he will not be here.

HALE will be remembered by many for the things he fought for. He was a man who was not afraid to tackle any task and to come to the aid of anyone who needed his assistance. Many can testify that the results of HALE's efforts were positive.

HALE was an outstanding person, Congressman, and majority leader, dedicated to the highest traditions of public service. His love for his country is something everyone in the Nation will benefit from, including those who served with him in this Chamber.

I can remember on occasion when HALE would quote former Speaker Sam Rayburn who said that a man could have a lot of things, a lot of attributes and a lot of qualities, but if he lacked judgement then he lacked the most important attribute of all, and every Member who served with HALE, and everyone who knew him will tell you that HALE had that judgement.

His district, State, our country, and most of all those who served with him will miss him, but those who knew him can be thankful for having had the opportunity to know such a great man.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the tragic death of the distinguished Member of Congress, the Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana, this past year brought great sadness to all of the Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BOGGS was a man of rare qualities, achieving recognition for his legislative leadership in the House where he held many important positions, including that of majority leader during the 92d Congress.

It was a privilege to have served with such an able lawmaker. He was a close friend, one who was helpful with suggestions and ideas for presenting effective legislation. In addition, Mr. BOGGS was a skilled parliamentarian and his guidance was often sought by members of the House. And with his leadership in Congress, Mr. BOGGS often displayed a special quality that helped to make friends and carry out his work effectively—he was possessed of a great sense of humor.

Not only was Mr. BOGGS a leader in the Halls of Congress, where he served as the Democratic whip for five sessions, but he gave generously of his time and energies through the years to serve the interests of civic, fraternal, religious and veterans organizations in his own State and the District of Columbia.

His loss to the Nation will be felt down through the years and will be mourned by all those who had the great privilege to have worked with him in seeking to build an ever better Nation.

In closing, I extend to his family sincere sympathy over this great loss that has come to the State of Louisiana and the Nation.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, all of us here today who served with our late and beloved friend, HALE BOGGS, feel a personal, poignant sense of loss as we eulogize a man who served us and the Nation as the distinguished majority leader of the House of Representatives until his tragic disappearance last October.

HALE loved the House and left his hallmark on this body by his eminent leadership, his courageous support of human rights legislation, and his advocacy of the higher ideals of this country. His name is forever a part of the history of this House.

But, I do not speak today of HALE BOGGS as leader, national figure, nor even as beloved husband to our colleague, LINDY, nor as loving father to his fine children. Rather, I talk of HALE today as my good friend.

HALE BOGGS took a personal interest in my first campaign for the Congress. He visited my district during my 1970 campaign at a time when I was locked in strong combat with my incumbent opponent.

HALE spoke in my behalf and later kept in close touch with me as my election was submitted to the courts for final resolution.

Ultimately, I was declared the winner by a mere 211 votes. Truly a razor-thin victory.

Who is to say that HALE's personal visit to my district was not precisely the force which produced those last few votes which decided the contest in my favor?

The many courtesies he extended to me during my campaign and during my first years in the House can never be repaid.

But, perhaps recounting to this body my personal recollections of HALE BOGGS

will contribute a bit to this sober moment when we gather to remember HALE, to commemorate his days with us and to extend our personal condolences to his bereaved widow and his beloved family.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, today I want to add my voice to the many from both sides of the aisle in speaking out in tribute to HALE BOGGS.

As Majority Leader HALE BOGGS exemplified strong leadership and an uncanny knowledge of the legislation he was working to have passed. He labored tirelessly in his role as a Representative from his district as well as the majority leader.

But even more important than his legislative abilities, HALE BOGGS was a man of great human compassion. Even at the time his plane disappeared HALE BOGGS was campaigning to help the reelection efforts of a fellow Representative. HALE BOGGS was never too busy to help a colleague. It mattered not if the problem was one of great national concern or one restricted solely to a single Member and his district.

HALE BOGGS leaves behind him a legacy of great accomplishments as a Representative, majority leader and, most of all, as a man.

And, in the mold of HALE BOGGS, that legacy will be carried on by his devoted wife, LINDY, who now has the privilege of representing HALE BOGGS' congressional district.

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today with my colleagues in memorium of our late comrade and majority leader, Congressman HALE BOGGS.

Although this is my first term in office as Guam's Congressional Delegate, my previous experience as the territory's Washington representative provided me with ample opportunity to become acquainted with Congressman BOGGS. At every meeting, that wise and astute leader of men from the State of Louisiana gave me his undivided attention. He was always ready to lend the people of Guam a helping hand and to provide us with the benefit of his extensive knowledge of legislative matters.

Shortly before his fatal accident, I had the honor, with my colleagues from the Guam Legislature, to meet with him in his office. Although he sat in most august surroundings, the man himself could not have been more natural or friendly. Congressman BOGGS was truly a man, skilled and steeped in the traditions of his office. But Congressman BOGGS was foremost a compassionate and understanding human being—a trait which endeared him to his family, his many friends and to his fellow colleagues.

His absence is truly our loss. During these trying times, when the prerogatives of Congress are under attack, the leadership and effective persuasion of Congressman HALE BOGGS would be a valued force on our behalf.

In his place we are privileged to have serving with us his beautiful wife and life's companion, LINDY. During her brief term in office, she has shown herself to be quite capable and I take this opportunity to extend to her my sincere welcome to this body.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my many colleagues in paying tribute to our late great friend and leader, Representative HALE BOGGS of Louisiana.

My own friendship with HALE BOGGS was formed when, as a freshman, I was elected to the position of assistant majority whip and was given the privilege of working closely with him in the whip organization. HALE BOGGS, as majority leader, was most helpful to me as a newcomer, providing me with much needed guidance and advice. I quickly learned that he was a leader of great skill and ability, as well as a man of great warmth and understanding.

As a Member of Congress for 15 terms, and as part of the Democratic leadership for much of the 29 years he was with us, Congressman BOGGS exerted a positive and enduring force in the Congress.

HALE BOGGS was an effective legislator, a capable party leader, and, above all, a fine man. We are all grateful for his contributions to our country. I will always cherish the memory of him as a friend.

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing sincere regret at the untimely loss of the former majority leader, the late HALE BOGGS. It was due to his unfailing willingness to help his fellows that he was in Alaska where the tragedy occurred. Although we were on opposite sides of the aisle, I found HALE BOGGS to be always courteous and always friendly, and we all miss his warmth and his wit. To his wife, now our colleague, and to his children, I express my profound sympathy at their great loss.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I join in paying tribute today to our esteemed departed colleague, leader, and friend, HALE BOGGS.

HALE had just really begun his work as majority leader, and we looked forward to many more years of his capable leadership.

HALE's unique leadership abilities expressed themselves early in his life, as an honor student at Tulane University, and as chairman of the People's League of Louisiana. At the age of 26, HALE was the youngest Democrat in the House when first elected in 1940, and as we know, an outstanding career as legislator and leader of his peers followed.

Returning to the House after the war in 1947, HALE embarked upon a legislative career that was marked by its diversity. As chairman of the Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, HALE coauthored every reciprocal trade agreement entered into by the United States, and laid the groundwork for the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and the Kennedy round of negotiations which followed. From 1949 until 1971, HALE served as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, rising to the position of ranking member. As majority whip from 1962 to 1971, and then as majority leader of the House, HALE played a principal part in the passage of nearly every major piece of legislation under the administrations of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon.

I believe these legislative and leadership achievements were due to HALE's un-

canny ability to understand deeply all points of view on an issue and then to reconcile these views. Our colleague from New York, Mr. CAREY, has called HALE a "leader and a healer." It was these qualities for example which enabled HALE to do such an outstanding job as chairman of the Platform Committee at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

But HALE will be missed not only for his significant contributions to his party and to this body. I am sure each of my colleagues here joins with me in regretting the loss of HALE's friendship and the warmth and understanding he extended to all with whom he came in contact.

That friendship will be missed, but the loss of HALE has been softened by the presence of his lovely wife, LINDY, who has now joined us here in the House. All of us who have had the opportunity to know LINDY over the years are immensely sincere in welcoming her to this Chamber, and wish her the very best success in her work here. I am sure that that work will be in the great tradition of our esteemed colleague and leader, HALE BOGGS.

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a satisfying thing to hear these great eulogies to our former colleague and leader HALE BOGGS.

He was one of the most resourceful Members who served in this body during my years here. He was studious and perceiving and had a political acumen unexcelled. I was always amazed at his expertise on so many subjects.

Serving with him on the Ways and Means Committee was an experience to forever remember. In the many complicated matters within the jurisdiction of that committee, HALE BOGGS demonstrated an ability far beyond the capacity of most of us, and exercised a tremendous influence recognized throughout the country.

In the position of majority leader he led with considerateness and with an understanding not always common with men. He respected one's position whether he agreed or not and never criticized opposing views because he assumed it for good reason and never expected explanations. He was a friend and his presence and influence is greatly missed.

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened today to appear on the floor to partake in the special order of the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. F. EDWARD HÉBERT, for the purpose of a eulogy to the late HALE BOGGS, with whom I was privileged and honored to serve in this House of Representatives.

From Long Beach, Miss., where he was born in 1914, to the indescribably beautiful and silent mountains where he left us in the throes of the political campaign in the fall of 1972, HALE BOGGS' life and service spanned a continent. He was a true leader of men on a national basis, from the farthest reaches of our country, across its vast expanse of lands and interests. He taught us all something of patience, something of humility, he was never too busy to talk to the humblest among us, and he was never quite so pleased as to be with a group of his fellow lawmakers helping with the work

of the House—the people's House of which he was so proud.

He was a competent protagonist, a compassionate leader, a charming raconteur, a devoted husband, and father, a good man.

He lent of his resources, of his staff, of his very life—to help other men and women achieve positions of eminence in their government. In fact, his very death is a tribute to his devotion to that leadership he held so dear, the majority leader of the lawmakers of the Democratic Party in this great body.

He was a great man. May his soul and all the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace. Amen.

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues today in paying homage and tribute to our late, beloved majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

HALE was one of the first Members to approach me back when I was a freshman. He offered his assistance at that time, and, believe me. I often requested and received it during the ensuing 8 years we served here together.

His death last year came as a terrible shock to me, as it did to all of us.

While we are paying proper tribute to his memory here in the Chamber today, I think the most fitting memorial to his service in the Congress has already been struck by his former constituents. They have sent us his lovely and dedicated wife, LINDY, to carry on the tremendous work he began.

To LINDY and her fine family, I reiterate my sympathies.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, in this tribute to our late and beloved colleague, HALE BOGGS, I could dwell at length upon his many attributes which have made his loss so keenly and personally felt by Americans everywhere. I will refrain from doing so because I believe that his warmth of personality, his dedication and love of America have long been known to our fellowmen.

I would like instead to comment on our personal relationship. We were old friends, and had very much in common. I admired and liked HALE BOGGS. We belonged to the same national fraternity. Our wives are good friends. I miss him greatly, and the friendship which we shared for so many years. Mr. Chairman, the passage of time has not and will not lessen the sense of loss we feel, and it is certainly befitting that we honor him in this Chamber today.

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, today we honor a friend and colleague with our words. That, however, cannot compare with the deeds performed by this man which honor him far more than any words we may speak. For HALE BOGGS was a man who represented the very best qualities to be found in a legislator. Proud, yet humble, he was a man who knew not only the glories of victory, but the agony of defeat.

As a friend and colleague I remember him most for his conscience. For here was a man who voted his strongly held beliefs in the dignity and rights of all men when such a stand was unpopular in his part of the country. HALE BOGGS could have taken the easy way out, but he would not let the promise of success

at the polls sway him from his beliefs. He was a leader, a leader in the best sense of the word. Not like the leader in the French Revolution who said—

There go my people, I must find out where they are going so I can lead them.

No, he was the leader who provided true leadership through the legislative maze, respecting dissenting points of view, and then bringing about positive, affirmative action.

We in the House will all miss HALE BOGGS. But the country will miss him even more.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, after serving on the Ways and Means Committee with HALE BOGGS for 10 years, from 1961 though 1970, I feel I have learned to appreciate the many abilities and tremendous capacity of this great man. His limitless energies and broad accomplishments attest to the fine character of the majority leader. As majority whip for 9 years and then majority leader for almost 2 years, he was constantly in the forefront as one of the party leaders for many years; and he performed his job admirably.

HALE had an active and quick mind. Without hesitation he absorbed the many and comprehensive problems that continually confronted him; his logic and clear deductions were outstanding.

I remember HALE well in one of the first fast-reading courses conducted on the Hill in the early sixties. Among the dozen or more Congressmen enrolled in the course, HALE was always among the top three in speed reading and subsequent understanding. This was but one example of his quick and absorbing mind. He was outstanding in so many areas: logical thought, leadership, loyalty, skilled debating, articulate—a consummate Congressman.

Not only was HALE outstanding in partisan matters, he was most helpful in many bipartisan and nonpartisan matters. Witness his great contribution to the Joint Economic Committee, as a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union, and particularly as a valued member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Here was truly an outstanding American. We shall all miss HALE BOGGS—the American public, his many friends, his congressional colleagues, and his fine family.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I, like every Member of this body, was saddened last fall to learn of the tragic accident that claimed the lives of our distinguished colleagues, the great majority leader from Alabama's sister State of Louisiana and Nick Begich, the freshman Representative from the State of Alaska.

HALE BOGGS was my friend and he went out of his way on more than one occasion to be of assistance. It was HALE BOGGS who offered to let me use a little of his patronage—built up through his years of service in this body—to employ a deserving youngster from my home State of Alabama in summer work on Capitol Hill. HALE BOGGS was that type of leader and he was a great adviser and teacher to junior Members. He was particularly good to those of us from

the southern region of our great country who found comradeship with our distinguished colleague from the bayou country of Louisiana.

But HALE BOGGS' interest in the Members of this body went much further than the South for his untimely death came about as a result of his efforts to assist another Member from the far off State of Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, we all miss our colleague every day that this Congress meets. We miss his friendly smile, his pat on the back and the leadership role that he displayed time after time in the well of this House in pursuit of causes he believed to be just and honorable and in the best interest of these United States.

My deepest sympathy to his family—his three children and his lovely wife who was overwhelmingly elected to replace her late husband. The magnitude of her victory is ample testimony of the deep esteem and affection which Louisiana held for HALE BOGGS.

Mr. ICHORD. I rise, on this occasion, in deep sadness for it is very difficult, even now, to acknowledge the passing of such a dear colleague as the man we honor today. Words are really quite inadequate to express the regret over the loss of a man we knew so well who was, until so recently, one of the key figures in the Congress and whose leadership in the House of Representatives was so vital to our day-to-day activities.

HALE BOGGS was, for me, far more than just another fellow Congressman. He was a tried and true friend and a man of great personal courage, stamina, and integrity.

When first elected in the 77th Congress, he was the youngest Democrat in the House. Soon after, World War II exploded on our lives and he left the sanctuary of this House to serve as an officer in the Naval Reserve and the U.S. Maritime Service until 1946. Then he was returned to our ranks by the New Orleans constituency he was to serve so well.

His legislative ability and alertness were quickly recognized and from the 81st Congress to the 91st, he was a most distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee. In the 82d Congress he chaired the Committee on Elections and was ranking minority Member of the 83d as well as chairman of the Special Committee on Narcotics. In the 84th, he became chairman of the Subcommittee on Highway Financing and, from the 84th through the 86th Congresses was chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy. He chaired the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy in the 85th and all subsequent Congresses and from the 87th through the 91st was a member of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. This was merely the tip of the iceberg that was this giant of a man for he also served on the Interparliamentary Union from 1948-62, on several Presidential commissions and as a power in the highest echelons of the Democratic Party.

HALE had a remarkable way of remembering faces and had a ready smile and greeting for hundreds of staff employees on the Hill as well as for the foremost

figures in our Government. My experience was that he always could find time in a very hectic and demanding schedule to give a helping hand to his associates when his legislative counsel was needed or desired.

It is fitting that we remember him as a strong family man, because we are now honored with the presence in this House of his lovely widow LINDY who is so ably carrying forward the work HALE did for the Second District of Louisiana, for his State, and for his Nation.

HALE BOGGS made his indelible mark on the political history of America, but of even greater personal meaning, as I speak today, is the fact that he made his mark on all who served with him in this House. We shall never forget him and the invaluable contribution he made to the America he loved so very much.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, when HALE BOGGS left us on October 16, 1972, it was a sad day for the Congress, the State of Louisiana, and the Nation and for a host of dedicated friends.

My friendship with HALE began when he came to Congress in 1941. We came here together as freshman Members of the House and I watched with admiration as he rose within the ranks of Democratic Members to become Democratic whip in 1962 and majority leader in 1971.

HALE was able and willing to build a successful House career by supporting the legislative goals of the national party. He was a true and loyal party man, but he believed in the two-party system and he helped to strengthen it.

But HALE BOGGS was more than a loyal party man although it was on a party mission that he came to an untimely and tragic end. HALE BOGGS was a loyal and dedicated American always placing the good of country first as he saw it. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, he helped formulate free trade agreements, cosponsored the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, and served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Policy.

HALE's rise to positions of authority and responsibility in the House began in 1955 when the late great Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader CARL ALBERT appointed him deputy Democratic whip. Throughout a long career as a member of the party leadership, he handled his duties with ability, dignity, and in recognition of the responsibilities of Congress in shaping the future course of America.

I am happy that his place in this Chamber has been taken by his beloved wife LINDY, who stood by his side for the many years HALE so ably represented the people of Louisiana. She is a worthy successor of whom we are very proud.

No one can ever truly replace HALE BOGGS in this body. He left a most impressive record of leadership, and he was at the height of his capabilities when an aircraft accident took him from us.

I shall always cherish my memories of our friendship and the Congress will forever take note of the respect and esteem in which he was held by all who knew him regardless of political persuasion.

HALE BOGGS is gone, but his record stands. He wrote his page in history in

large and shining letters. HALE BOGGS was a great American.

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Congressman I have not had the privilege of serving in this House with the late HALE BOGGS. I looked forward very much to working with him in the House of Representatives, for I had come to know and respect HALE BOGGS during the time I served as assistant to President Lyndon Johnson. HALE BOGGS was a statesman, humanitarian, and gentleman.

I believe that HALE BOGGS personified many of those qualities we admire most in our elected officials. He was loyal to his party, yet he exhibited an independence of thought and action that inspired the confidence of men and women of both parties. He was responsive to the needs and wishes of his constituents, yet he knew that he represented all Americans. HALE BOGGS was a man of firm convictions, yet he was progressive in thought and receptive to new ideas.

HALE BOGGS was in the tradition of the great leaders of the House of Representatives who, over a period of almost two centuries, have exerted a profound and beneficial influence on the American political process. He had many years of service yet to give his country, and we shall miss his leadership.

Another measure of the outstanding qualities of HALE BOGGS was the strength, direction, and devotion he gave to his family. I had the privilege of attending law school with his son, Tom BOGGS, and through that association had the opportunity to know the BOGGS family. The two BOGGS daughters, Tom, the grandchildren and, of course, Mrs. HALE BOGGS, LINDY, were a model American family with true devotion and commitment to America. HALE BOGGS instilled a sense of patriotism and duty in his family and in all who knew him.

For those who were privileged to have HALE BOGGS as a friend, the loss is particularly great. He was a warm, generous person who enriched the lives of all who knew him.

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, with profound respect, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of our friend and colleague, HALE BOGGS. Through conscientious dedication to his duties, hard work, and resourcefulness, HALE BOGGS earned the praise and gratitude, the respect and affection of his friends and fellow Americans.

His untimely disappearance on October 16, 1972, was indeed a terrible and shocking tragedy. It took a great leader from the Congress of the United States, a dedicated public servant from the people of Louisiana, and a loving husband and father from his wife and children.

HALE BOGGS served his State, the Nation, and his party with honor and distinction that reflected his love of country and consideration for the rights of people. For 24 years, he was the proud Representative of the people of Louisiana's Second District. He demonstrated the qualities of leadership and the power of persuasion in his unselfish service as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the deputy Democratic whip, and the Democratic whip. The faith and trust that we had in HALE BOGGS was

again evidenced in 1971 when we chose him as our majority leader. I well remember my association with HALE BOGGS as cochairman of the Democratic platform committee in 1968, the depths of his consideration and profound knowledge of the vital issues.

For those of us who were fortunate enough to know at firsthand the special qualities of intellect and the depth of concern of a man who pursued a better life for all the people of our Nation, we pay tribute to HALE BOGGS, and rededicate ourselves to realizing and living the dreams that HALE BOGGS hoped to see and live.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was an energetic man. He was loyal to his Nation and his party. His untimely death is mourned by each of us who had the opportunity to know him.

HALE BOGGS was a masterful legislator. He understood the role of the Congress in our three-branch Government. He understood compromise with honor—the key to so much of the work the Congress does in passing legislation. He understood the people of this country and their desire for an effective Government which respects their rights and their individuality.

HALE BOGGS was a congenial man. I had many occasions to introduce him to constituents. He was always gracious and sincerely interested. At the annual parties he and our charming colleague LINDY hosted, he made each person feel a specially honored guest in his home.

HALE BOGGS had agreed to speak at a dinner in my honor, which was to have taken place shortly after his return to Washington from Alaska. His death in the plane crash was a particularly poignant loss for me. I had looked forward to presenting him to my friends in Baltimore and giving them the opportunity to meet this great man. I had looked forward to many years of friendship with him. I had looked forward to his continued leadership and wise counsel, I am glad for the memories I do have.

It was a privilege to have known him.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today we are paying respect to HALE BOGGS. For these many months we have all been thinking about HALE and we have all missed him. It was many months ago that his plane was first reported as missing in Alaska. Today I am proud to join in adding a word of appreciation for the great friend and leader we had in HALE BOGGS. As I remember HALE the first thing that always comes to my mind is his pleasant, delightful smile. He had such a wonderful twinkle in his eyes and whenever HALE greeted you it would give you a lift that would keep you on the upbeat for an hour.

As the leader on the floor this upbeat positive outlook was most important in providing the momentum for progressive legislation. HALE was well liked by all of his colleagues on both sides of the aisles. But even more than the friendship was the strong respect that we all had for him. HALE BOGGS had a great brain and a keen intellectual perception. He knew the essential elements that must be a part of every bill and he fought to see that they

were there when the final votes were counted.

We all miss HALE BOGGS. His strong character and forceful personality will be remembered always. And we are so proud to welcome LINDY BOGGS who carries on the fine tradition from the Fifth District in Louisiana. LINDY came up here with such a resounding victory which expressed so well the sentiment and confidence that Louisiana has in her carrying on the great BOGGS' tradition. Louisiana lost one of the greatest gentlemen who ever represented this fine State in Congress.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, for 8 years, I had the experience of working closely with HALE as his deputy when he served as majority whip of the House, 8 years which afforded me a rare opportunity to better know a most complex human being.

HALE was a person of great courage and unusual feeling of compassion for all people. As I observed to him on a number of occasions, it took far more courage to cast his votes on behalf of civil rights, for example, than it ever did in making those same votes coming from a district such as I represented.

HALE was committed to the improvement of the lot of those least able to protect themselves.

It is not necessary for any Member of this body to arise to their feet and give testimony to the effectiveness of HALE BOGGS as a Legislator or to pay tribute to his efforts on behalf of the underprivileged. His record over many, many years of congressional service speak more fully than any words which could be voiced here today.

Many things come to mind as a result of serving with HALE BOGGS. I recall the great pleasures he derived from the little things: Pride in his children, the love for his grandchildren, the warm and tender manner in which he always discussed his wife.

He also loved a battle. He was a hard and effective fighter in furthering legislative objectives, but he also was fair at all times, and he did not seek to injure or to degrade or to destroy in disagreement. He loved to win, but it was an impersonal thing, and when the battle was over, there was never any lingering bitterness.

He was in the truest sense of the word a legislator, a role he filled with pride. He could have taken others, but none as satisfying to him.

The tragic loss of HALE and of our colleague, Nick Begich, in the plane crash in Alaska occurred with such suddenness as to have a sense of unreality about it.

My sympathy goes to all members of the family. I know in their sorrow they also have a sense of pride in the accomplishments over a period of more than 30 years of public service of HALE BOGGS.

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was of this House. He first came here in 1941, a few weeks shy of his 27th birthday and, with the exception of several years spent in the service during the Second World War, served ably and well from then until he disappeared last October during a plane flight in Alaska. From 1962 until 1970, he served as Democratic whip, and during the 92d Congress, he was our majority leader.

Though—like every Member of the House—he had and fulfilled a responsibility to the people of his district, HALE was extremely active in the concerns of the Nation as a whole. He served as a member of the Warren Commission, which investigated the death of President John F. Kennedy and the circumstances surrounding it. He was a member of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, which spoke in clear and unequivocal terms of the need for racial justice in this country, and he was one of the first Representatives from the South to lend his support to civil rights legislation. Also active in his party, he served as chairman of the Platform Committee at the 1968 Democratic Convention.

HALE BOGGS was indeed of this House, and this House—as well as his family and his country—have just reason to be proud of his fine record of public service. It is consoling to know that Congresswoman LINDY BOGGS is making a place here in her own right, but we do miss him.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, seldom in the scheme of life today has there appeared one so able and talented as our absent and beloved colleague, HALE BOGGS. Never have I known a man less concerned for self, nor more determined for mankind than he.

His willingness to assist others was perpetual, his tolerance for an opposing view unlimited, his energy for service boundless, and his love for family and country everlasting.

I joined in this moment of tribute to our friend, HALE BOGGS, with a sad heart for his absence, but with deep appreciation for the greatness of his life.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by so many of the Members in this Chamber this afternoon, as we pause to pay respect to the memory of the late HALE BOGGS.

Life seems filled these days with senseless tragedy, and I count the untimely death of HALE BOGGS as one such tragedy. To pass from this life after we have completed our earthly mission is one thing. To have lived life to its full, and to have served to the extent of our capacities over a long period of years robs death of some of its bitterness. But to be struck down in the prime, as HALE BOGGS was—while there were still challenges to be met and mastered, and while there were new directions into which he could have led our party and our Government—this, Mr. Speaker, makes the loss so tragic.

HALE BOGGS was a great Democrat, a man who served his party with distinction. He was an outstanding Member of the House of Representatives, and he served this body with equal distinction as a Member and as the majority leader. Forceful, articulate, courageous, HALE BOGGS brought to the House a dedication to the processes of government that these challenging times demand.

Most of all, Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was my friend. There is special comradeship which we share in this body—a comradeship born of the knowledge that we serve the Republic in the same way that our forebears have served in this body for nearly two centuries. All of us value

that shared experience. But with HALE BOGGS, my relationship was closer than that. It was a friendship which I valued; and it is as a friend, as well as a distinguished leader, that HALE BOGGS will be missed by this Member.

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep feeling of personal grief that I address the House of this occasion, in memory of our late good friend and colleague, the Honorable HALE BOGGS of the Louisiana Second District. A Member of this House for almost three decades, he was regarded by associates on both sides of the aisle as a man of principle and fearless dedication to his personal philosophy.

HALE BOGGS was a reformer in a world crying for reform and a born leader in almost every situation. When machine politics corrupted the political apparatus in his hometown of New Orleans, he helped in the creation and promotion of the People's League—a reform movement which swept to victory in 1940, nominating BOGGS for Congress in the Democratic primary, and securing his election. Failing at renomination 2 years later, he retired from politics momentarily to serve the country as an active member of the Naval Reserve, in World War II. Upon the close of hostilities he was returned to Congress where he continued to serve without interruption, for the remainder of his life.

His talents and interests were many and varied. Initially a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, he was appointed in 1949—at the urging of Speaker Sam Rayburn—to the Committee on Ways and Means, where his knowledge of money matters proved invaluable to the Congress and the country.

Throughout the years of the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations, HALE BOGGS was ever in the forefront of the struggle for a peaceful world and a strong national economy, in the best interests of all Americans. He was prominently associated with legislation dealing with adequate trade policies, equitable taxation, stringent control of narcotics violators, interstate highway construction, flood control and harbor developments, the merchant marine, sugar controls, housing, and social security.

An advocate of racial segregation in the earlier stages of his career, he would emerge in the 1960's as the friend of the civil rights cause, for which he was to work with all of his remarkable ability. Steadily ascending the ladder of party leadership, he served as deputy Democratic whip for three Congresses, whip for four Congresses, and as majority leader of the 92d Congress.

His personal popularity in this body was remarkable in itself, and his political performance even more so.

He was indeed an extraordinary man, worthy of the highest praise.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Congressman F. EDWARD HÉBERT, for reserving this time for the colleagues who served in Congress with our great congressional leader, HALE BOGGS to eulogize a great American. The unfortunate and regrettable termi-

nation of his life in an Alaskan airplane disaster still lurks in the minds of his congressional colleagues and all Americans who are familiar with his great public service over many years in the U.S. Congress.

HALE BOGGS possessed an outstanding personality, a brilliant mind, and by reason of his preliminary and Tulane University education he was well equipped for a successful public life as one of the outstanding Congressmen of this century. He served in World War II, both in the U.S. Naval Reserve and the U.S. Maritime Service. His service in Congress extended over a period of approximately 32 years. He was a member of many military, patriotic, and religious organizations. His service in Congress on the Ways and Means Committee and as a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union and other special congressional committees, including majority whip and majority leader, was recognized by all his colleagues as well as the American public as outstanding.

I am happy today that his colleagues in Congress have set aside this time to pay tribute to his accomplishments as one of America's great congressional statesmen and all his acquaintances and the American public who knew of his superb Government service both military and legislative mourn his passing.

We all extend to his wife LINDY, our freshman colleague in Congress, and his family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying respect to our beloved colleague, HALE BOGGS of Louisiana. He deserves high commendation from his congressional colleagues, his Louisiana constituency, and from the American people. He was a dedicated public servant and a fine man.

Courageously and competently, HALE BOGGS dealt with difficult issues which faced the Congress, and expended great energy toward building public policy that would serve the Nation.

HALE BOGGS' achievements are almost too numerous to mention.

He was the youngest Democrat in the House when he was first elected in 1940 at the age of 26.

After service in World War II, he returned to Congress in 1946 and was reelected to each succeeding Congress. In 1962, HALE BOGGS was named House majority whip and in January of 1971, he was elected House majority leader.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy of the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee, he promoted foreign trade.

As a concerned citizen, and Congressman, he fought for legislation which benefited all the people. He fought for legislation which was designed to relieve those problems which had been with us all too long.

As a leader, HALE BOGGS was active in the fight for increased social security, for needed public works, for essential housing, and for numerous other areas.

It is a great honor and privilege to have known and served with HALE BOGGS.

My wife Lee joins me in extending our

deepest sympathy to LINDY BOGGS and their children.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in remembering and honoring the memory of a great Congressman and a good and decent man.

THOMAS HALE BOGGS contributed much to the Democratic Party, the House of Representatives, and the United States.

As a fighter for liberal foreign trade policies and effective narcotics laws, he had no equal in Congress.

As a supporter and leader of the Democratic Party, he was ever enthusiastic and loyal. Fittingly, it was on a mission of support for a Democratic congressional candidate that he lost his life.

As an American concerned about the direction that we were heading in, he sought to contribute his ideas, his energy and his many talents to make this country a better place in which to live.

For all of us in this body who had the good fortune to serve with him, and for all who had the fortune to be served by him, HALE BOGGS will be sorely missed.

But in his too short time on this Earth, he performed noble services above and beyond the call of duty. For this we can only be eternally grateful.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to join in paying tribute to our late colleague, our distinguished majority leader, and my close personal friend, HALE BOGGS.

HALE was overwhelmingly elected House majority leader by his Democratic colleagues on January 19, 1971, and was our chief spokesman and floor leader during the 92d Congress.

This leadership responsibility given him was a recognition of the significant role he played in passing almost all the landmark bills of the 1960's. It would be impossible to list all the laws which he helped enact, but I would mention the Higher Education Acts of 1963 and 1965, the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1964, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and the Tax Reform Act of 1969, to name just a few.

In the field of trade and commerce, HALE made even more notable achievements, working tirelessly for the liberalization of world trade. Since 1947, he had coauthored every reciprocal trade agreements act passed by Congress.

I had the particular pleasure of working with HALE on the Joint Economic Committee. As chairman of that committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, he directed extensive hearings on the future course and scope of U.S. foreign trade policy. These hearings engendered the support of Congress and the public for the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations which followed. This act provided the greatest opportunity in the history of our Nation for the expansion and liberalization of world trade.

HALE BOGGS will be missed not only because of his outstanding achievements, but because he was a true gentleman always. His tragic death last year is a loss to his family, the Congress, Louisiana, and the Nation.

I extend my sincere sympathy to his wife, Representative LINDY BOGGS, their son, Thomas Hale, Jr., and two daugh-

ters, Mrs. Paul Sigmund and Mrs. Steven Roberts.

We all miss him.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly saddened to learn of the death of my friend and congressional colleague, HALE BOGGS.

In the passing of HALE BOGGS, the Nation has lost one of its greatest citizens, and the South has lost one of its most respected and eloquent spokesmen; and the State of Louisiana, one of her greatest sons.

In the U.S. House, HALE BOGGS had few peers. His great power was unquestioned, yet he took time to advise and work with the most junior Members.

The Congress was his life, and his State and Nation always were the beneficiaries of his tireless energy. His wisdom and integrity were legendary in the Halls of Congress. His advice was constantly sought by his colleagues as well as the Presidents under whom he served.

Mr. METCALFE. Mr. Speaker, today we pay tribute to a former Member of Congress and the former majority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, the late HALE BOGGS.

HALE BOGGS became the youngest Member of this body when, at the age of 26, he was elected to the House in 1940. With the exception of a 3-year period during which he served as an officer in the U.S. Naval Reserve and the U.S. Maritime Service, he served as a Member of this body.

At the present time there is much discussion about the viability of the Congress as a co-equal branch of the Government. Under the present leadership we have reestablished the Policy and Steering Committee and have moved to utilize the Democratic Caucus more. Yet, in the early part of 1972, HALE BOGGS sensed the need for this body to reassess its constitutional prerogatives. He stated:

I have been here for awhile and I just do not believe the time has come in this body when we are required to legislate on the theory that someone in the Executive Branch, the President, is going to veto what we do. If that is the case then we really do not need a legislative body. All we really have to do is find out exactly what the Executive wants and just put an OK on it and send it down there.

HALE BOGGS was a man who voted his conscience and his yea vote for the 1968 Civil Rights Act almost led to his defeat because of his stand on this issue. He won the 1968 election with a mere 4,000 vote majority.

When he later discussed his reason for this vote he stated:

With the assassination of Martin Luther King and the tremendous turmoil it caused the country, and the fact that I consistently voted to draft black boys and men to fight in Vietnam, like anyone else, I just decided that I just couldn't in good conscience not vote for the bill . . . I have reached the conclusion that there isn't any way on earth to deny full citizenship to any American regardless of what his background might be.

HALE was also a strong supporter of antipoverty legislation. One union official in New Orleans stated that he was "the only Member of Congress in the State with guts enough to support OEO."

In addition to being an able leader within this body and a true represent-

ative of the needs of his constituents, HALE was also a Democrat vitally concerned that this party remain in control of the House. And it was his commitment to this idea that led him to go into many districts during the election of 1972 to campaign for Members of the House. And it was on one of these trips while campaigning for a fellow Member of the House, the Honorable Nick Begich of Alaska, that HALE BOGGS met his tragic death.

He has given us an example. He has articulated goals and objectives. The greatest memorial to this man's tireless activity on the part of his party and his country is to continue where he left off. He clearly marked a trail. Let us continue to work to achieve the goals that HALE desired.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in this special remembrance of Majority Leader HALE BOGGS.

HALE BOGGS warmly welcomed me as a freshman Member of the 92d Congress. He was at the disposal of all freshman Members to assist with adjustment problems and answer our innumerable questions.

It was initially surprising that a man of his stature who had long been a Representative in Washington had such a keen understanding of how confusing one's first days in Washington could be.

He made it clear from the beginning that his door was always open and that no question or problem was too small. He felt responsible for all freshmen as well as senior Members and it was this same sense of responsibility for others that eventually led to his death. He traveled extensively to assist others in difficult elections and he was readily available for advice and consultations on the same.

Conversation always flowed easily with HALE BOGGS. He was not a pretentious man and he did not associate with men who pretended to be something they were not. Frankness was his trademark. You could disagree with what the majority leader said but there was never any question as to what he said.

He did not hedge on issues. His approach was direct and to the point. While he was a politician's politician, he represented the best aspects of the American political scene. He deeply cared for his fellow Americans, Democrats and Republicans alike, and he ably served the American system he believed in.

But just as I was beginning to know this straightforward and likeable guy, he was taken away from us.

It is not enough to say that we miss him. The Congress is diminished by his loss.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the tragic death of our late majority leader, HALE BOGGS, is the saddest event to have occurred in our midst in many years. We have seen many of our great national leaders pass from the active arena by retirement and death; but I recall none before who has tragically left us in the zenith of achievement with many years of service to be expected for the future.

HALE truly left us in the prime of his life and career; but he left behind a rec-

ord of solid achievement which will always be a perfect memorial to his memory and an inspiration for the future. I admired him greatly and appreciated his easily shared friendship and helpful concern for all our Members on both sides of the aisle.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to LINDY, his beloved wife, and now, herself, our beloved colleague. Like her husband, she has the warm concern for mankind which will make her career a joy to us and benefit to all Americans.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, 7 months have gone by since the tragic loss of HALE BOGGS and yet I feel his presence still in this Chamber. Perhaps that is because HALE was so much a part of this House, as much a part of its history as the great men who have preceded him here and as much a part of their presence.

I first met HALE when I came to Congress for the first time in January 1949. We were both much younger then and HALE was under consideration for appointment to the Committee on Ways and Means. Our mutual friend from Chicago, Congressman Tom O'Brien, introduced me to HALE and later said:

He deserves the spot—you remember what a great fight he put up for the Housing Bill.

That was HALE, always fighting for the right. In this case it was the housing bill, in which he carried the fight for the rights of all Americans to a decent home in a good neighborhood where they could raise their children, which were the words as I recall them used in the preamble of the bill.

But housing was only one of his great interests. He was interested in his fellow man, in humanity, in every measure that advanced the cause of bettering the situation of his fellow man. He was proud to be a Democrat because of the party's program, stemming from the New Deal and he was proud to fight to carry into fruition the great social programs which have become a part of the fabric of this Nation.

HALE was one of the warmest, friendliest men I have ever known, always ready to help, he would reply in his booming southern voice, "Why of course, I will be glad to do it," whenever there was an opportunity to be of help.

He loved his country and its traditions, a southerner essentially, he was nevertheless a real legislator who was always concerned with his country's needs. He was one of the first to recognize and lead the way for improved racial relations in the South.

I remember as though it were yesterday the night before he took off for Alaska. It was late, very late on that Saturday night. We were both leaning on the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum when he said to me that he had to get up very early to go to Alaska to speak at a dinner for Nick Begich. He was tired, he said, and he did not want to go, but he had given his commitment to Begich and that was that. HALE never went back on his word. He never returned from that trip to Alaska.

This House is a better institution for HALE BOGGS having been here as a legislator and as a leader. I am a better legis-

lator and a better person for having known HALE BOGGS as a close friend.

My wife Addie joins me in expressing to HALE's lovely wife LINDY and to his family our deepest and warmest sympathy.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, my friend, HALE BOGGS, has been sorely missed during these past months.

As those of us know so well in this Chamber, HALE was a mighty champion of causes which took courage and conviction. With HALE as its advocate, a cause could have no more loyal or devoted friend. A man of liberal views toward integration and other sensitive issues in his district, he helped to lead our country toward a greater sense of social justice.

That same devotion and loyalty was HALE's hallmark of friendship. HALE and LINDY and my wife and I share many special moments together. We worked together to plan and produce educational television programs about the Federal Government. HALE and LINDY actively participated in numerous other activities involving the Democratic Party and legislative processes. When HALE committed himself to a project, the result was usually—mission accomplished.

I am grateful for having shared so many moments with a great man like HALE. There is some comfort that the work of this great man will be carried on in this House by his devoted wife, LINDY.

Although there is a vacuum when a great and good life departs, we are consoled that the high purposes and goals for which HALE BOGGS labored will be undertaken by "LINDY" BOGGS, who has already proven her capability and her dedication.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, all of us who knew HALE BOGGS and served with him in this great Chamber are both saddened and honored to speak these words of remembrance here today. For 14 years, it was my pleasure to know the warmth of Congressman BOGGS' friendship, and to work with a man who made every effort to understand a point of view not his own. Like all of my colleagues, I was dismayed by his untimely death last fall.

There is no doubt that HALE and I had differing points of view on some of the important issues that came before the House, but it is also fair to say that on many others our views were similar. But that is not really important in my assessment of the man. What is important in a House leader is the ability to take those divergent points of view that seem always to exist, reduce the heat and friction that slow progress, and make the legislative machinery work. HALE had those leadership qualities in abundance, and he served as the link of understanding among the competing qualities and interests of the House Membership. Most important, he performed those absolutely essential duties of compromise with patience and good cheer.

I was proud to serve with Congressman BOGGS—one of our great majority leaders—and I join my colleagues in mourning the death of an able legislator and gentleman from Louisiana.

Also, at this time, I would like to take

just a moment to welcome Mrs. LINDY BOGGS to the House, and to wish her a long and rewarding term as the Congresswoman from Louisiana's Second Congressional District. As HALE's closest adviser and most enthusiastic supporter, I have no doubt that she will carry on his tradition of being a credit to her district, her State, and her country.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having this opportunity to join my distinguished colleague from Louisiana in honoring the memory of our late majority leader.

One of HALE BOGGS' most outstanding traits was his warm and genuine interest in helping new Members adjust to the bewildering legislative demands made upon them.

There were many occasions when I visited with him about legislation, and he was unfailing in his patience and expert guidance. I respected him greatly as an able Representative of his district and as an effective leader in the House, and have fond personal memories of his helpfulness to his colleagues.

The voters of the Second District of Louisiana have wisely chosen Mrs. BOGGS as his successor. Her own native capabilities and years of experience at his side qualify her to carry on her husband's dedicated representation, and it is a tribute to both of them that their constituents have affirmed their service.

HALE BOGGS was a good friend, a fine man, and an accomplished legislator. His Congress, his State, and his country will miss him greatly.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, all of us are deeply saddened by the untimely death of the Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana, the distinguished majority leader of the House.

HALE BOGGS was chosen by the Members of the majority party as their leader. That in itself is a remarkable tribute to the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues.

In his position as leader, however, HALE BOGGS went far beyond the formal responsibilities bestowed by this office. He displayed true friendship and service to all of his colleagues in whatever aspect of their congressional duties might require his assistance.

It was this spirit of dedication that led to his loss in an airplane flight over Alaska with the Honorable Nick Begich and two other men. He had undertaken this hazardous and ill-fated trip as part of his service to others. There was no requirement that he do so, but HALE BOGGS felt that he could assist a colleague and he attempted to help Nick Begich by traveling with him to Alaska.

By bringing a personal touch of loyalty and commitment to his duties, HALE BOGGS earned the trust and affection of all. As an outstanding legislator, his contributions to the work of the House will be long remembered. Through his industry, sagacity, and leadership ability, he left a legacy of achievement that will stand among the foremost in House annals.

In addition to being a personal tragedy, the accident that resulted in the loss of HALE BOGGS inflicted a grievous loss on the Congress. We are deeply saddened by

this tragedy affecting a great Louisianian and great American.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today we eulogize a man who ranks as one of our Nation's greatest legislative leaders, the Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana, whose distinguished career was ended in a tragic plane crash in Alaska last fall. None of us in the House, and I daresay in Congress as a whole, could believe the report that HALE BOGGS and Nick Begich were lost over Alaskan territory. It is still difficult for me to accept the fact that neither man is here today.

Controversial, mercurial, and brilliant have been used to describe HALE BOGGS. These words do not capture the force or the vitality of this man. Few men who have served in the House of Representatives have had the impact of HALE BOGGS. As majority whip and majority leader, HALE BOGGS was an effective and articulate legislator who fought vigorously for his beliefs.

Those beliefs made HALE BOGGS a leader of national stature. His courageous votes in support of those principles in the face of heavy opposition in his district demonstrated his commitment to this Nation. More than his leadership positions in the House, more than his leadership roles in the Democratic Party, HALE BOGGS standing as a national leader was based on his unwavering loyalty to the constitutional principles to which this Nation is committed.

HALE BOGGS believed deeply in the Democratic Party as the vehicle to realize these ideals. He worked tirelessly on behalf of fellow Democrats. Last year HALE BOGGS and his gracious wife, LINDY, were kind enough to appear at a testimonial dinner held on my behalf. Even in his death HALE BOGGS was working to help a fellow Democrat.

Truly, the American people lost one of their great legislators. The people of the Second District of Louisiana lost a great Congressman. Fortunately, an able successor was elected. I refer, of course, to the Honorable CORRINE BOGGS, widow of HALE BOGGS. Solace for HALE BOGGS' loss can be taken in LINDY BOGGS' succession. I know, however, that LINDY BOGGS wishes the circumstances were entirely different.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was one of the truly great all-time leaders in the history of Congress. He possessed the qualifications so essential to great leadership. He had a persuasive personality, rare oratorical ability, integrity, and a love for the House as a traditional American institution. He was devoted to the American ideal of an elective body directly responsive to the wishes of the people. He ably defended the prerogatives, ideals, and images of this House as the greatest deliberative body on earth.

HALE BOGGS believed in the American dream of equal justice and economic opportunity. He was ahead of his time in fighting for the rights of all of our people, regardless of origin or racial characteristics. He championed the cause of the underprivileged, the handicapped and oppressed. We shall always remember his stirring speech to the House advocating civil rights legislation. He had

the courage to stand virtually alone because he believed that all of our citizens were endowed with certain inalienable rights.

HALE BOGGS once told us he was defeated for high statewide office by a last-minute rumor that he was associated with Communists—a malicious rumor concocted and spread systematically by certain individuals. After the election HALE said that his hatred of these individuals consumed his every thought and action. He had difficulty sleeping and eating. He developed a nervous condition. Suddenly HALE realized that he was destroying himself—his opponents were all smiles, victorious and celebrating. His hate was not hurting them—only himself. HALE said he went to Mass one morning and decided to dismiss hate from his being. From that day HALE started upward on his journey to becoming majority leader of this body. Yes, Mr. Speaker, love builds—hate destroys.

HALE BOGGS was an all-American Congressman. He legislated for every section of our Nation. He knew no North or South or East or West. He always supported the national interest while at the same time represented his district and his beloved New Orleans and his great State with supreme dedication and devotion.

He was a man of peace who realized that peace can only be maintained by national strength. For years HALE was a member of the great Committee on Ways and Means helped to write far-reaching legislation on social security, trade, and tax reform.

HALE BOGGS was a loyal Democrat. He loved to campaign for the principles and ideals in which he believed. I had privilege of campaigning with HALE when he and his lovely wife LINDY campaigned with Mrs. Lyndon Johnson and her lovely daughters. This experience will always be to me a pleasant reminiscence. HALE was lost to us while campaigning for a young friend in Congress, and this effort was characteristic of him. This is a better Congress and a better Nation, and the cause of freedom is more secure, because of HALE BOGGS.

Mr. Speaker, we extend our best wishes and highest respect to LINDY BOGGS. It is entirely appropriate that LINDY BOGGS, equally dedicated and devoted to Louisiana and the Nation now represents the district formerly represented by our friend and former majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, on October 16, when Majority Leader HALE BOGGS of Louisiana was lost in Alaska, the American people were deprived of an outstanding legislator and a warm and compassionate human being.

HALE BOGGS was 26 years old when he first came to Congress in 1940, the youngest Member of the House. When the Second World War came, he left to serve in the Navy and did not return to Congress until 1947.

He quickly demonstrated his capacity for organization and leadership and was successively appointed deputy majority whip, majority whip, and in 1971 majority leader.

Although best remembered and most

noted as a master parliamentarian, Representative BOGGS was also an activist in the area of trade legislation, serving as a cosponsor of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, and chairman of the Joint House-Senate Committee on Foreign Economic Policy.

HALE BOGGS will be sorely missed, here in Congress and by the American people at large. We are fortunate in his successor, his wife, LINDY BOGGS, a woman of great ability and dedicated to public service. I am proud to serve with her on the Banking and Currency Committee, where, in a brief time she has become one of the outstanding members.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I rise today to eulogize our former Majority Leader HALE BOGGS, whose absence is so sharply felt by those of us who were privileged to know him.

Congressman BOGGS was not only a dedicated and talented public servant and political leader but he possessed a rare joie de vivre, which particularly suited him for the difficult task of bridging ideological and regional differences in this divergent body. Will Rogers once said:

It is great to be great. It is greater to be human.

HALE BOGGS was both.

For nearly a quarter century, Congressman BOGGS was a Member of the House, ably serving the people of his Louisiana district and his party. He earned a leadership role among his colleagues, first as deputy Democratic whip, then Democratic whip, and in 1971 he became majority leader. His legislative accomplishments were numerous and include the important 1962 Trade Expansion Act, which he cosponsored.

But power and prestige were only the rewards of his life, not his goals. He lived to serve and he served by giving of himself with every ounce of his wisdom and energy. The very nature of his disappearance while assisting in the reelection campaign of a junior member is indicative of the kind of man HALE BOGGS was.

I am proud to have known him as a friend and I join with my colleagues and with the people of Louisiana and the Nation in extending to our distinguished colleague Mrs. HALE BOGGS and her family our deepest sympathy on the loss of this worthy gentleman and statesman.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, today we pay our respects and eulogize, as Chairman HÉBERT notes, our friend, colleague, and majority leader the late HALE BOGGS.

American poet Archibald MacLeish asked the question:

How shall freedom be defended?

HALE BOGGS' life testifies that he believed deeply in MacLeish's answer:

By arms when it is attacked by arms; by truth when it is attacked by lies; by democratic faith when it is attacked by authoritarian dogma. Always, and in the final act, by dedication and faith.

The last act of HALE BOGGS' life was on one of dedication—dedication to the democratic electoral process in a remote area far from his native Mississippi gulf coast and his home in New Orleans. The last act was one of faith in our competitive electoral system, a faith

that is especially meaningful in these days of Watergate politics.

Our majority leader is gone and his loss is felt deeply by all of us. His place in this Chamber has been taken by his wife, **LINDY BOGGS**, and we are thankful that she is here to carry on his work. We join her and her children in honoring the memory of a loving husband who was not only a respected leader, but a man of character and commitment.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues here in the Congress today in tribute to an outstanding statesman. The Honorable **HALE BOGGS**, our friend, colleague, and former majority leader whose abrupt and traumatic departure from our midst is deeply mourned by all of us.

His tragic disappearance and curtailment of his professional expertise at the height of a glorious career blessed with rich wisdom born of knowledge and experience, and exemplary achievements performed through distinguished service dedicated to his fellow man has shocked and grieved our Nation.

The quality of his leadership, the vigor of his dedication to be of service, and his vast reservoir of understanding, compassion, and benevolence toward others serve as a shining beacon to light the way for all men of good faith, goodwill, and brotherhood.

I know I will never forget the warmth of **HALE**'s personal friendship to me and in reflecting on my freshman year in the 91st Congress, I recall his good counsel and judgment as the Democratic whip of the House of Representatives a haven for comfort and learned direction to a new Congressman. It was my great pleasure and privilege to work with him.

HALE BOGGS is sorely missed by each of us as a friend and coworker who served his country with distinction and honor for which each and every American, not only in his district, but throughout the world can indeed be justly proud. We bow in silent prayer to the memory of our former colleague and stand erect in a national salute filled with appreciation for a job well done on behalf of a grateful people.

We share the sorrow in the heart of his good wife and our new colleague, the Honorable **LINDY BOGGS**, and all his family members and trust that they will find abiding comfort in the faith that God has given them and in the knowledge that the Honorable **HALE BOGGS** is resting in peace under His loving care.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to express my deepest sympathy and profound homage to a great American.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was a sad day indeed when Congress reconvened in January of this year without the presence of our friend **HALE BOGGS**, who was for so many years an esteemed and distinguished leader in this body. During his many years of outstanding service, hundreds of Members have benefited from the experience of having known and having served with **HALE BOGGS**.

When I first came to Congress 11 years ago, **HALE BOGGS** was then in a leadership position. From his leadership and ex-

ample I learned much in the ways of this great legislative forum.

The people of his district were fortunate, indeed, to have had his able representation. The Congress was equally fortunate to have had him as a leader. He was competent, capable, efficient, and effective. Beyond that he was a friend to all.

His presence here will be sorely missed, but his memory will long be with us. To his lovely wife and family and to his many friends, go the heartfelt sympathy of Virginia and myself and comfort in the knowledge that **HALE** would be proud that **LINDY** has been chosen to fill his seat.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad heart that I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of our late majority leader, **HALE BOGGS**. At a time when politics and the political process are being spoken of with scorn and derision, **HALE BOGGS**' life stands as an example of political courage and service to his country. A man of the South, and devoted to the city he so ably represented, he never faltered if the dictates of his conscience told him that he must rise above regional interests. We remember his courageous stand in favor of civil rights, when he put his own political career on the line for what he thought was just. We remember his fearless criticism of creeping tyranny of government, a criticism now being given frightening justification by the Watergate revelation.

His election as majority leader shows the regard in which we held him. We not only admired his political leadership, but welcomed his wit, his charm, and his never failing courtesy. His tragic loss took away from us one of the Members most devoted to this House. We will miss him. We are fortunate his constituency has chosen as his successor the distinguished gentlewoman from Louisiana, **LINDY BOGGS**. To her, I offer my deepest sympathy and my thanks that she will carry on the great tradition of public service of our friend, **HALE BOGGS**.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, it is our sad privilege to pay feeble words of tribute to a fallen leader and a departed friend, **HALE BOGGS**. Great leader he was—born to lead, strong, brave, stalwart, and dedicated to his cause as well as to the forces he led.

Who can forget the moving eloquence, the command of his subject, the force of his appeal, when he spoke to this House on matters close to his heart—issues meaningful to him because they were meaningful to the people of this country. He has left an indelible imprint upon the laws of this land in the legislation which he has authored or sponsored or had a part in the passage of in the third of a century when he has been an honor to this House.

These great causes to which he gave his magnificent strength ran the gamut of human interest in this country. The health, the education, the employment, the well-being, the civic rights, the privileges due to every American—they were all his causes and he immeasurably made them the causes of the Congress and the country.

He commanded loyalty from those he led because he gave dedicated loyalty to those whom he followed and with whom he worked. He believed so deeply in giving the underprivileged, those long discriminated against, the full enjoyment of America that he, time and again, jeopardized his own political future to fight their battles.

He loved America, and he served it with unfaltering faith and fervor. He loved his colleagues and he gave himself to their service. He loved this House and this House loved him, took him to its heart, and honored him and followed him.

Every one of us has his or her own happy memories of friendship with **HALE BOGGS**. Whether it was a favor received from him in the House or words of encouragement spoken at a time of discouragement or frustration; or whether it was those beautiful, warm occasions when he and his lovely wife delighted to honor their friends in their hospitable home—each cherished Hale's friendship.

The quality of his friendship, his devotion to his party, cost him his life, because he went, fatigued from arduous service in this House, upon the long journey to Alaska to speak for a Democratic colleague and friend and on this mission he lost his life. He counted service to a friend and to the Democratic Party a privilege, and not a burden to be shirked.

A man of integrity, honor, and duty, a loving husband and devoted family man, honored and esteemed leader with a record of glorious service to his country and to his party, to this House, **HALE BOGGS** stands out as one of the truly great men who has ever been a Member of the Congress.

He has been followed here by his brave and beautiful and talented wife, our beloved colleague, **LINDY**. She will carry on his noble work and ever hold aloft the light of ideals and dreams and hopes for which she fought so long by **HALE**'s side. But there will always seem, here in this House, the presence of **HALE BOGGS**. We will always feel the inspiration of his spirit, we will always imagine him upon cause after cause, speaking out in that booming eloquence of his, so convincing, so persuasive. And each of us who knew him here will ever have a warm memory of his imposing presence, his moving speech, his endearing mannerisms, and the warm smile which would break across his handsome face and move the heart of him or her upon whom it was bestowed.

We shall truly not see his like again. From our hearts we all say—Hail **HALE**!

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the tragic death of the distinguished Member of Congress, the Honorable **HALE BOGGS** of Mississippi, this past year brought great sadness to all of the Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BOGGS was a man of rare qualities, achieving recognition for his legislative leadership in the House where he held many important positions, including that of majority leader during the 92d Congress.

It was a privilege to have served with such an able lawmaker. He was a close

friend, one who was helpful with suggestions and ideas for presenting effective legislation. In addition, Mr. Boggs was a skilled parliamentarian and his guidance was often sought by Members of the House. And with his leadership in Congress, Mr. Boggs often displayed a special quality that helped to make friends and carry out his work effectively—he was possessed of a great sense of humor.

Not only was Mr. Boggs a leader in the Halls of Congress, where he served as the democratic whip for five sessions, but he gave generously of his time and energies through the years to serve the interests of civic, fraternal, religious, and veterans organizations in his own State and the District of Columbia.

His loss to the Nation will be felt down through the years and will be mourned by all those who had the great privilege to have worked with him in seeking to build an even better Nation.

In closing, I extend to his family sincere sympathy over this great loss that has come to the State of Mississippi and the Nation.

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, I rise in a sense of sadness and admiration in remembering our late majority leader, the Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana.

Many times this year I have thought back with much fondness on HALE—his zest for life, his commitment to all Americans, regardless of their race, their political beliefs, or the region from which they came.

Even before his election as majority leader, HALE always had the interests of the whole Nation at hand. Before long, his courage and conviction within the House on vital legislation, including the voting rights and civil rights bills of the 1960's, made him a national figure of stature and integrity. His elections to the positions of majority whip and majority leader were fitting tributes to a man who put his conscience above politics, the needs of a nation above all else.

Becoming a majority leader would change many people, tempt them to new power and away from old friendships. We have been lucky in this respect; HALE Boggs, even after his election as majority leader, was always available to talk, to debate openly and honestly, whether it was on the House floor, over a bite of lunch, or elsewhere. The thoughtful and compassionate character of his leadership allowed him to cross barriers, to talk to all, and in truth to bring us together.

We miss HALE very deeply. His loss on a stormy trip in Alaska was a deep and tragic loss not only for his family, to whom he was devoted, not only for those of us in the House who knew him and loved him, but also for the entire Nation, which perhaps never fully knew what he had given them.

The election of LINDY BOGGS to fill HALE's seat tempers our sorrow, and reminds us of the moral strength which her husband represented so well.

He is an example for all of us to follow. It was my honor to know him and be his friend.

I wish to commend and thank the

gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HÉBERT) for reserving this time for what is certainly a worthy and well-deserved tribute to HALE BOGGS.

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the Nation suffered a great loss when our friend and colleague HALE BOGGS of the Louisiana Second District died last fall.

As a regional whip, I worked with HALE BOGGS, the House whip, on a regular basis. Every Thursday morning when the House was in session, we met in his office for coffee and delicious coffee cake made in the BOGGS household.

The passing of someone with whom you have worked so intimately and with whom you have shared both the frustration and satisfaction of daily legislative endeavor toward a common goal, always comes as a great shock. This is especially true in the case of the remarkable HALE BOGGS. His passing is to me a triple loss—of an admired colleague, a respected leader, a dear friend.

HALE was a true champion of reform, the model of that nebulous and overlooked line of Congressmen. Just 2 years out of Tulane University, he organized the People's League and successfully opposed the well established politics of Louisiana. At 27, he was the youngest Democrat to be seated in the 77th Congress. HALE was the epitome of a representative; dedicated to serving both his constituency and the people of the entire country.

I am proud to have been his friend and will miss him always, but his absence must not retard us in achieving our goals. Rather we should continue in the direction that he led us. We are thankful that the presence of LINDY BOGGS in this body will help us to realize those objectives.

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the late HALE BOGGS, whose leadership in the House of Representatives will long be remembered.

HALE BOGGS was the first Deep South Representative who dared to endorse the idea of civil rights legislation in the Congress, who dared to speak out and acknowledge the support and the aid his black constituency provided. In private conversation and actions as well as public posture, he displayed a deep concern for the rights of all men.

HALE BOGGS was a genuinely warm and helpful man, always willing to share his insights and experiences with other Members.

The knowledge, skills, and understanding of HALE BOGGS will echo through the corridors of this Capitol for many years to come. He will indeed be missed.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I join with the dean of my delegation and the other Members of the House in expressing the deep sense of loss that we all feel at the absence of our former colleague and distinguished majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

HALE, who was born on the Mississippi gulf coast, served the State of Louisiana and the Nation creditably for many years. Throughout his tenure, one thing was certain—he took a stand and everyone knew which way he would go.

A kind and generous man, HALE often went out of his way to offer assistance

to us all. His sense of loyalty to those things which he held dear was perhaps his most outstanding virtue.

The State of Louisiana and the Nation will miss him and his leadership. Mrs. Rarick and I join with the people of the Sixth District in offering our sympathies to his widow LINDY BOGGS, who now serves with us in the House, and to his entire family.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a Member who served for seven full terms in the House with the late HALE BOGGS, I consider it a privilege to join Chairman HÉBERT of the Armed Services Committee as he conducts this special order this afternoon eulogizing our late and beloved colleague.

HALE BOGGS was one of the most effective leaders the House has had in all of its history. His skill as a parliamentarian and as a debator and as a forceful party leader were recognized on both sides of the aisle. His tragic passing left a void in our leadership that is still being felt.

I believe the purpose of eulogies such as this is to be positive and thus we should emphasize the long record of legislative accomplishments which HALE BOGGS achieved.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, may I emphasize that HALE BOGGS was a warm individual, a friend, and a respected colleague whom all of us who served with him truly do miss.

The people of his district were well served by HALE, and I know they will be served in the same devoted fashion by his widow, LINDY, who has joined us as a Representative of the Second District of Louisiana.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in paying tribute to the memory of our friend and majority leader, the late HALE BOGGS.

His distinguished service in this body spanned 14 terms, but it was my misfortune that I did not become a Member until after he had met his most untimely death. Thus, I was not privileged, as most of my fellow Members were, to have known him as a colleague.

However, I did know him as a friend of North Carolina. He visited the Tar Heel State on several occasions, including during the 1964 Presidential campaign when he was aboard the Lady Bird Special. He was a close friend of a number of Members of the North Carolina delegation, especially of two former Members, Carl Durham and the late Herbert Bonner.

That Congressman BOGGS had a deep and abiding interest in my home State was, I think, indicative of his goal to serve, not just the Second District of Louisiana, but the entire United States of America.

He attained that goal. He had considerable talents as a leader, as a Member of Congress dedicated to excellence and achievement. He manifested these talents to the fullest, making lasting contributions both to the Congress and to the Nation.

I join in mourning his loss, but rejoice that his widow has succeeded him as a Member of Congress and that his spirit lives on in these Halls through her

and through those of you who were privileged to have known him and to have served with him.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the inexpressible tragedy which occurred last October was conveyed to the majority of us in stunning news headlines. As the days passed, anxiety for our majority leader and fellow colleague, Nick Begich, drifted imperceptibly to sorrow. Typically, HALE BOGGS had been on the job. He was someone Democrats counted on for help and he was someone who was extremely responsive to our needs and wishes. I know the majority leader was devoted to his country and to his party. Combined with that devotion and ability was an unusual personal charm. I thought last fall and I think now of the evenings at their home when he and LINDY, who has rejoined us as a colleague, welcomed us with the warm hospitality so natural to them both. In their presence it was easy to genuinely relax, to forget the pressures and combats of the day, and to enjoy the camaraderie which comes with sharing laughter and anecdotes.

HALE BOGGS carried his heavy responsibilities with distinction and with dignity. He was a courtly man and he had courage. Few of us who were here will ever forget that day in July of 1965 when, with love, with sorrow, and with unpretentious valor, he announced support for the Voting Rights Act. It was certainly one of the most dramatic and moving moments I have witnessed in my years in this House. I appreciated then the strength of this man and I appreciate now the legacy of leadership, kindness, and geniality which he left us.

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS' handsome home in Bethesda, Md., was often the scene of big parties for big people, but the guests' first sight as they entered the property was a little plot of tall corn and red tomatoes.

HALE BOGGS was proud of that garden which he worked.

His energies were great, his talents and his honors many, and his interests broad, but he remained close to his people and his land. And this was a key to the man.

He was the youngest Democrat in the 77th Congress and Democratic whip since the second session of the 87th. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity, Beta Theta Pi academic fraternity, and Omicron Delta Kappa leadership fraternity. He was a man of impressive political power and skills.

But he remembered the people, both as individuals and as a political mass. He remembered the names and characteristics of the people he dealt with at the drug store and other shops of Bethesda, as well as, I am sure, New Orleans. And he remembered their interests on the floor of the House. He was a liberal and a populist—and proud of it.

Those of us who were on the same side as HALE BOGGS on many issues—and those of us who were on opposing sides—knew and appreciated his many skills, his warmth, and his generosity.

The people of Bethesda, like the men

and women of this body and the people of Louisiana, remember HALE BOGGS as a friendly man who took the time to talk, and to listen.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the tragic passing of our beloved friend and majority leader, HALE BOGGS, has left in many of us a deep sense of personal loss.

The memory of HALE as a companion and colleague in the House for more than 25 years is a treasure of great value to me.

HALE toiled long and arduous years to help the people of his area and of the entire Nation realize their maximum potentials. His appeals were to the higher impulses.

In his determination to open doors of opportunity for all, he engaged his considerable abilities and skills as a legislator and a distinguished, energetic, and forceful leader.

He fought hard to attain the kind of legislation which would actively respond to the needs of people. His successes were many and the entire country is indebted to him for his work.

HALE was a friend to all, regardless of station. His openness and zeal for living were well known and a source of pleasant remembrances.

We will miss his counsel and his companionship, his concern and his contributions to a better life.

We share, with his wife LINDY and family, a grievous sense of loss in his passing.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it has been many months now since HALE BOGGS sat with us in this Chamber. Yet, in our minds and in our hearts, his presence, his courage, his leadership, his beliefs, and his dreams remain vibrant and strong.

The relationships built between one man and another differ with every friendship created. Each individual brings a part of himself into this bond, making each separate, distinct, and uniquely special. We all knew HALE in our own ways, be it as family, colleague, as constituent, or as friend and each of us cherishes the experiences and the memories we were privileged to share with him. Certain basic qualities of HALE's character, however, touched upon us all. His love, his compassion, his commitment to his fellow man, his desire to make possible a better life for every American, could be seen in his every deed and in his every word. So long as these memories remain alive, so long as we continue to carry forward the programs and the goals HALE wanted this Nation so desperately to achieve, his image will remain an integral part of the workings of this Chamber.

For a large part of this man is indelibly printed in legislation of such great scope, that his work has already enhanced the quality of American life and become imbued in the legacy and the principles of this Nation.

Of the many statements which have been made or will be spoken as time goes on, perhaps the words of St. Francis of Assisi best captures the essence of HALE's goals and of the endeavors and accomplishments he attained in his own lifetime in seeking their fruition.

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love; Where there is injury, pardon; Where there is doubt, faith; Where there is despair, hope; Where there is darkness, light; And where there is sadness, joy.

O divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; To be understood as to understand; To be loved as to love; For it is in giving that we receive; It is in pardoning that we are pardoned; And, it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

Sometimes, in paging through last session's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in rereading his words and the speeches he delivered on this floor day after day, it is difficult to realize HALE BOGGS' words will appear no more on these familiar pages. Yet, though he may never walk this way again, and though he may not stand before us fighting for the culmination of his dreams and hopes, the steps he took have left their imprint and have shown us a direction and a way.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sincere sense of sorrow that I join with my colleagues in honoring the memory of HALE BOGGS.

The tragic disappearance of our distinguished colleague constituted a very real loss to the American people as well as to the Members of the House.

In the years I was privileged to serve in the House with HALE, I became well acquainted with the hard work, devotion to duty, and masterful leadership of this outstanding man. In my judgment, the entire House, as well as the Democratic Party, was extremely fortunate to have a man of his stature serve in one of the top leadership posts, and his enthusiasm, wisdom and courage will be sorely missed in the days ahead.

I would like to pay particular tribute to the political courage HALE displayed on many occasions. When he assumed his leadership role, he put aside parochial interests and strongly supported causes he felt were in the best interests of the entire Nation although they were at times anathema to many residents of his southern constituency. This evidence of personal integrity and devotion to the Nation's interests was not lost on his constituents who repeatedly returned him to the House to represent them.

One of the most fitting tributes to our distinguished colleague was made by the residents of his congressional district when they selected his charming wife as his successor. Her many years of experience at his side uniquely qualified her to carry on his capable representation and to work toward the fulfillment of his aspirations and objectives, and I am confident the Second District of Louisiana will continue to be ably and honorably represented. Mr. Speaker, I think that a measure of the respect and affection I had for HALE is measured in the fact that he and I were often on opposite sides of the issues facing Congress. Many times HALE was called upon to debate issues that I had taken a particular stand on as ranking member of the Committee on Public Works. But throughout all this confrontation we remained steadfast friends and while I, on occasion dif-

ferred from his position philosophically my respect for HALE never diminished. I extend to Mrs. BOGGS and to her family my deepest sympathy upon their great loss and my very best wishes for success in her efforts to carry on the work this tragic accident interrupted.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the distinguished gentleman in the well for taking this special order today. I associate myself with his remarks and those of my other colleagues who have today paid tribute to our late, distinguished colleague, HALE BOGGS.

I too am glad to see the distinguished former speaker, Mr. McCormick, present on this occasion. It is also gratifying to know that LINDY BOGGS, HALE's charming and devoted wife is now his successor in this body.

Mr. Speaker, I had a personal friendship with HALE BOGGS which I shall always cherish. He was one of the finest men I have had the privilege of knowing. I have had the pleasure of meeting and knowing other members of his family, and they too are fine people.

Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was a southerner and he was proud of it. But he was even more proud that as a southerner he believed in equal rights and freedom and dignity for all men. He had an outstanding civil rights record and he was proud of it. He had a deep, abiding conviction that all men are created equal and that the color of a person's skin had nothing to do with the quality of the man. I was present on the floor of this House on many occasions when he spoke eloquently and with compassion on behalf of legislation which would help black, poor and disadvantaged people in this nation. He believed in people.

Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was a great orator. Last year he took a special order to discuss wiretapping of his own telephones by the FBI. He spoke for 1 hour on that occasion. For 1 hour a packed gallery and a full floor of Members listened with rapt attention to one of the greatest and most courageous speeches ever made in the House. His eloquence was never greater. I was so moved on that occasion that I immediately returned to my office and wrote him a letter of congratulations.

Mr. Speaker, I suppose HALE BOGGS was many things to many people. To me he was a friend and a counselor. I chose on many occasions to avail myself of his legislative expertise and longevity in the House. In my opinion his name will go down in history as one of the great leaders of America. I am proud to have served with this distinguished American.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, this House had, indeed, lost a noble statesman—and a great and good friend—in the tragedy last year that took the life of our much beloved and respected majority leader, HALE BOGGS. His death is a severe loss to our Nation, and precisely because he was a statesman, the entire world is bereaved. In every respect, HALE BOGGS represented the best elements in our American legislative system. He possessed all of those excellent and rare qualities that have distinguished our Nation's leaders as great and powerful

spokesmen for freedom, democracy, and human liberties. HALE BOGGS personified the celebrated spirit, grace, and charm of his native New Orleans which combined with a vigorous intellect and superlative parliamentary skill to make him one of the most effective and persuasive Representatives ever to grace this Chamber.

As one of the Members who welcomed HALE when he first came to the Congress 32 years ago, I remember very well what a knowledgeable, capable, energetic, and engaging young man he was. His achievements proved the accuracy of my early judgment. Yes, HALE BOGGS was an eminent American, and he had the courage of his patriotic convictions. After distinguished military service during World War II, he returned to this House that he loved so well, and when he again took his place among his colleagues at the commencement of the 80th Congress, it was clear that he had come to stay—and he did, for 25 years of brilliant leadership.

HALE BOGGS was a relentless and fearless advocate for the people of the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, and he always championed legislation that would strengthen America, and give fresh hope and new opportunities to the deprived and disadvantaged of this land. For more than a quarter century, HALE BOGGS worked tirelessly for progressive solutions to the age-old problems of civilization.

HALE BOGGS was recognized both at home and abroad as an important and key legislator, and those who knew him realized that his widespread influence sprang from his concern and his regard for all people. It was easy to talk to HALE, he always had time to listen, and you could be sure of his sympathy and understanding. He had an affinity for people, and his affection, loyalty, and outflowing friendship were returned in the same generous abundance.

The Members of this House have fond memories, indeed, of their association with HALE, and I deeply treasure the many wonderful occasions and opportunities that came my way to work closely with him as our highly esteemed majority whip and majority leader and also as a fellow member of the Joint Economic Committee where his wisdom helped guide this Nation through many perilous moments. He imparted to all those who touched upon his life something of his own unquenchable zeal. This immense strength and boundless energy were a constant inspiration to his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, no words of mine can adequately picture the ebullient spirit, the infinite compassion, or the glowing personal warmth of HALE BOGGS. He was a true friend, and I miss him deeply. His life and service were enormously meaningful and he will long be remembered not only for his substantive contributions of a temporal nature, but also for his spiritual and moral leadership which was all-pervasive and at the core of all his thoughts and deeds. He was truly one of our greatest Southern leaders, but he was also a patriotic national leader, never exalting the interests of any section of the country over the well-being of the Nation itself. He died as he

had lived—working unceasingly and unselfishly to help his colleagues, his party, and his country.

Mrs. Patman and I join in extending our heartfelt sympathy to his lovely wife and his fine family. I know that they take comfort and pride in the great respect, admiration, and affection with which he was so widely regarded by his constituency in Louisiana, his colleagues, and by men and women of good will throughout America and the world.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my voice today to those who are recalling the spirit, the determination and the strength of the late HALE BOGGS. His untimely death is a real tragedy, a tragedy in the classic Greek sense: the end of a great man who achieved much in his lifetime.

For almost 10 years I sat with HALE on the Ways and Means Committee. During that time I grew to know him very well. His keen intellect, his ability to grasp complicated tax and trade matters, and his dint for hard work never lapsed. HALE never feared to attack a complex question, and displayed rare courage in making his decision.

And yet, as well as I think I knew HALE, in some ways he always continued to amaze me. He felt his way through every situation, attuned to the attitudes, the strengths and the weaknesses of those around him. He always seemed to know, perhaps by instinct, when to soothe a ruffled feather, and when to shake up the henhouse.

These things, his good mind and his strong spirit, are, of course, part of what made him a real leader. But there was one thing more. That was his fundamental, unshakable belief in the dignity of man and the basic instruments of our Government to enhance that dignity. Despite the last 10 years of unrest, dissatisfaction, and turmoil in our Nation, HALE BOGGS remained convinced that our American Government and the concepts upon which it was founded remain as viable, workable tools to guarantee the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Yes, HALE BOGGS' death is a real tragedy. His constituents have suffered the loss of a gifted and tireless public servant. Certainly we in the Congress have lost a determined and strong leader. And the entire Nation has lost a great and good man.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I find it personally very hard to accept the fact that our very distinguished friend, HALE BOGGS, is dead. He was such a vibrant person—so full of life and vitality—the word "death" seems incongruous when applied to him.

Of course, my mind tells me the fact of his leaving us is indisputable. And yet I kind of half expect to see him stroll through those doors again and take his accustomed place on the floor of the House. The force of his personality can still be felt within these walls, just as the force of his legislative skills will be felt throughout the nation for many generations to come.

THOMAS HALE BOGGS was one of my first close friends in this body. He returned to Congress shortly after I first came

here. We were both veterans, both from the South, both Democrats and we shared many ideological stances together. It was inevitable that we became friends, and we did.

In many ways HALE was a protege of our late, great Speaker, Mr. Rayburn. This fact, in itself, speaks volumes because Mr. Sam rarely made a mistake in appraising his colleagues. He knew talent when he saw it, and he knew integrity and HALE BOGGS had these two virtues in abundance.

I was particularly moved, Mr. Speaker, when the terrible news of HALE's disappearance reached the Members of this House, to find that he was mourned almost equally on both sides of the aisle.

HALE was a Democrat and a partisan. He held the top partisan position in the Congress. He was a fighter, all the way, but he was a fair fighter. He never took a mean advantage. He never threw a sneak punch. He never broke his word. And if any situation arose in which the best interests of the Democratic party collided with what he thought was the best interests of the Nation, HALE was always on the side of the angels. He never placed political partisanship above patriotism.

Quite a number of my Republican friends have told me about favors HALE did for them—advice he had given them—assistance in a great number of quiet, honorable ways. He was always generous, always helpful and he took a special interest in promising new Members of this body, regardless of their political faith.

We all know his record here as a Member of the Ways and Means Committee—as an expert in international trade and as majority whip and majority leader. There is no cause to expand on this record. It speaks for itself.

To his wonderful wife, LINDY, who is so valiantly and successfully occupying HALE's seat in this House, it must be a great source of pride and comfort to know that life in America and the rest of the free world is significantly better because HALE worked for 28 years in Congress.

As for us who knew him and worked with him during most of those years, it is a comfort to know that we are all better persons simply because we knew him and worked with him.

It was an honor to have served in the same House with him.

It was a privilege to have shared friendship with him.

It was an inspiration to have fought side by side with him in so many successful legislative battles.

May he rest in peace.

Miss JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, we lost a distinguished colleague and a very dear friend of many of us—the late HALE BOGGS of Louisiana—our vigorous majority leader, when the aircraft on which he was a passenger disappeared last October 16, over Alaska.

HALE BOGGS was just 26 years of age, the youngest man in Congress, when he came to the House of Representatives in 1941. In the long and eventful years since he first arrived here in the Nation's Capital, he had risen to numerous and

varied positions of power and authority in the committees and forums of the House of Representatives.

We have been deeply saddened by his untimely and tragic passing, and the Congress and the Nation are poorer for having lost a faithful and dedicated public servant. HALE BOGGS became the House whip in 1962, and House majority leader in 1971, serving some 14 terms in the Congress. He wrote a legislative record rich in accomplishment and long on measures designed to better the lives of not only his own constituents in Louisiana, but those of Americans throughout this great Nation that he loved so much.

HALE BOGGS sought throughout his entire legislative career to promote individual rights and responsibilities—and he fully supported the landmark legislation we know as the 1964 Civil Rights Act, an act in keeping with the statement he once made that, "the fundamental right to vote must be a part of this great experiment in human progress under which is America."

The rewards he received were many and varied, but perhaps his greatest reward came in the knowledge that he was a good and faithful representative of the people of the Second District of Louisiana. HALE BOGGS belongs to the ages now, but the memory of his presence here is not one that is likely to be forgotten as long as men and women respect all those admirable qualities of charm and ability, devotion and dedication that so characterized a great and good man. We wish his widow well, and trust that we have been able to convey something of the deep respect we held for many years for HALE BOGGS, Congressman from Louisiana.

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness in my heart and with inadequacy of words that my friend and our colleague, HALE BOGGS, is being eulogized in a manner befitting him. It is never easy to accept the loss of a dear friend. It is made more difficult when that friend was in the prime of life.

HALE BOGGS was a statesman in the best and noblest sense of the word. He loved people and the land of his origin, but he brought a national perspective to his work. There was nothing about him that was parochial or base. He had courage, conviction, and compassion.

He worked for the accomplishment of great political goals and unceasingly for the passage of good legislation in which he believed. The list of his achievements and commitments to causes for the betterment of humanity could go on endlessly. Certainly, HALE BOGGS was one of those rare and inspired human beings who managed to live their lives to the fullest limits of their God-given energy and talents. His energy and his redoubtable talents were given totally to the service of his fellowman. The excellence he has shown throughout his career in government stands as a challenge and an inspiration to the American youth of today who will be the leaders of tomorrow.

Over and above his service in this body, his dedication as a loyal member of the national Democratic Party went beyond the call of duty. It was a sad occasion

for all of us last fall just a few days before the election when word was received that both, HALE BOGGS and another colleague, Nick Begich, were missing on a flight in Alaska. Thousands of friends and supporters waited and prayed that the Creator would spare the lives of the occupants of the missing plane for a later date. That HALE BOGGS was in Alaska braving severe Alaskan weather was a testament to the generosity and party loyalty of a friend who heeded a colleague's request for political assistance.

Men like HALE BOGGS are rare and needed. I will miss him and the citizens of the United States will miss him more than most will ever know.

While all of us will long grieve at his loss, we can remember the spirit of hope and charity that pervaded his life and political career and give thanks for the honor and privilege of having shared a portion of it with him.

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I consider it an honor to join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to our late majority leader, the Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana.

The kind of man HALE BOGGS was can be plainly shown by the activity in which he was engaged at the time of his disappearance—campaigning for a fellow Member of this House. He was a man who gave much of himself for others and was not one to turn down a call for help.

HALE BOGGS served his State of Louisiana and his Nation for many years in the Congress, and he served them well. I know that I speak for all of us, his colleagues, when I say he will be truly missed in this Chamber.

Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it is my humble privilege to salute the memory of our late Majority Leader HALE BOGGS. The untimely tragedy which has taken him from us can never be accurately measured in its impact. The Congress has, indeed, lost one of its most distinguished Members and I feel the loss of a good friend and leader.

I recall Mr. BOGGS as a dedicated public official, devoting his complete effort to the job at hand. My first encounter with Mr. BOGGS came when I was a doorkeeper and he was the Democratic whip. I always found him ready and able to help with any problem. In his entire career, HALE BOGGS had the ability to win people to his side. He did it with logic, legislative acumen, and humor. But when those methods failed he could twist arms as well as anyone. He had the ability to light a fire under people—without making their blood boil.

When he assumed his role as majority leader his duties increased dramatically, and yet, he was never too busy to instruct the novice, counsel the undecided, and persuade the disagreeable. His loyalty to the Democratic Party was unquestionable. In fact, Congressman BOGGS was always ready to come to the aid of a fellow Member. He was on such a mission when his plane was lost.

I feel certain it will be a long time before the memory of this great man is dimmed. He did, indeed, cast a giant footprint on the history of this House. I feel honored and fortunate to have been

able to serve with HALE BOGGS. I can add without hesitation, I shall miss his experience and wisdom very much.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my distinguished colleague, F. EDWARD HÉBERT, in recognizing the contribution made to this body and to the nation by our friend and majority leader, the late HALE BOGGS.

Words, no matter how well chosen or how well phrased, cannot adequately measure the service which he rendered to his Louisiana constituents. And like the poet who finds the universal in the local, HALE BOGGS was able to represent his immediate constituency with great skill while at the same time serving a far larger national constituency as majority leader.

HALE BOGGS' presence in the Congress and his many accomplishments added to the stature of every American and every member of Congress. His leadership will benefit Americans for years to come and will provide a fitting memorial to this great American.

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS is gone from our midst, and the Congress and the Nation mourn and miss him along with his fine family. From the first day I spent in this House, HALE was friend, colleague, adviser, and leader.

We can all remember back to the first days of our incumbency. It is at such moments that a senior Member of the House can be, if he chooses, most helpful and understanding. HALE BOGGS was that kind of individual.

He was a partisan down to his toenails when the occasion demanded it. Yet whenever some issue concerned the Nation as a whole, transcending political partisanship, he was the first to cast the latter aside and act on behalf of all Americans.

As a legislator, he was to be found in the thick of every battle on every major issue, making significant contributions.

As a leader, he was a guiding light on this floor and off it, offering the kind of knowledge and experience the position he held demanded at all times.

When asked to be a sectionalist at the price of national interests of a broader nature, HALE always cast his lot on the side of our whole Nation and society, rather than taking refuge behind the false shelter of regionalism.

When asked to turn his back on the morally correct issues of human rights for all Americans, he took his chances politically, putting his vote and energies on the side of justice, freedom, liberty, and human dignity. Perhaps those were his finest moments on the floor of this body. Pressures and fears of those times were breathing down the back of his neck, but he insisted on doing what America needed to have done on her behalf as a nation. And it is when men and women in public life act in that manner that a society rises to a finer, higher level of civilization.

HALE BOGGS throughout his career was a decent, compassionate, and kindly human being. His service here has brought honor to his family, his State, and our Nation. We are all the poorer for his absence. We all miss him keenly. He shall be remembered by those whose lives he touched and enhanced.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, THOMAS HALE BOGGS contributed much to the Democratic Party, the House of Representatives, and the American people. He consistently strove to do what he felt was best for his country. He acted, at all times, in a fashion worthy of the utmost regard and respect. We all miss his warm personality and myriad talents greatly.

As a man of calm rationality and balance, he was able to utilize his abilities to understand divergent points of view that always exist, reduce the heat and friction that slow progress and make legislative machinery work. This supreme achievement remains the measure of the man. HALE BOGGS, legislative leader, was unsurpassed in this attribute.

HALE BOGGS was a leader in another sense as well. Although he represented his Louisiana constituents with great skill and care, he found it necessary, on occasion, to step beyond district concerns and approach certain issues from a national perspective. Despite the electoral risks inherent in such positions, HALE BOGGS, as a dedicated and patriotic statesman, never failed to cast those crucial votes whenever his conscience told him that a larger national interest was at stake. His valiant fight on behalf of the 1968 Civil Rights bill came very close to costing him his seat. Yet, in succeeding years, he continued to stand his ground.

All of us might well learn from this great man's devotion to his country. His widow, LINDY, who sits among us now, and his family have good cause to be proud.

HALE BOGGS' work will remain an inspiration and a guiding beacon for Members of this Chamber for generations to come.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, this House was profoundly grieved and saddened by the tragic death of the late majority leader, HALE BOGGS, last October. In the months since then we have felt the full extent of our loss. He was a friend to all of us, as well as a respected colleague. He had warmth and humor and generosity of spirit; he was the kind of person who could always make one feel at ease. At the same time, he had a superb talent for leadership, an ability to bring disparate points of view together to achieve a constructive compromise acceptable to all.

Someone once said "When HALE takes the floor, there is always order in the House," and this is a truth that reflects his eloquence and persuasiveness in debate. He won national recognition as an expert and effective spokesman for liberal trade policies. Few men in modern times have been more expert in the intricacies of complicated tax and trade legislation.

HALE BOGGS supported the national Democratic Party when it took great political courage for him to do so, and it is a tribute to his constituents that they recognized his ability and continued to return him to Congress despite very strong opposition. He was one of the Democratic Party's ablest leaders, especially in the areas of campaign and legislative strategy. He served as parliamentarian at the 1964 Democratic National

Convention and skillfully chaired the committee that wrote the Democratic platform at the 1968 convention, a supremely difficult job in that year of social turmoil.

HALE got into politics shortly after winning his law degree from Tulane University in 1937 as a leader of a New Orleans reform group that temporarily broke the power of a machine that had dominated Louisiana politics for many years. At the age of 26 he became the youngest Member of Congress in 1940. After service as a naval officer during World War II he regained his House seat in 1946 and held it until his death last fall. HALE had no opposition in the November election, but he was devoting his full time to helping his colleagues in their campaigns. It was this generosity which led to his tragic and fatal trip to Alaska.

HALE BOGGS was a man of exceptional integrity, wisdom, and personal warmth. During his whole career in politics and government he devoted himself to serving the best interests of his district, his State, and the Nation. Citizens of Louisiana can take great pride that they have sent to the Congress such outstanding and dedicated legislators as HALE BOGGS, and now his very able and talented wife, LINDY.

I am extremely grateful that I have had the opportunity to know them as friends and work with them as colleagues. HALE will be sorely missed, both as a wonderful human being and as one of the most outstanding leaders in our time. His family has my deepest sympathy in their terrible loss.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity to pay tribute to former House majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

The late HALE BOGGS deserves praise for his unselfish service and the contribution he made to the legislative process. He made many friends on both sides of the aisle and his valued advice and counsel are sorely missed.

In my personal conversations and contacts with Congressman BOGGS, I always found him to be candid and forthright. He was firm in his convictions and is to be commended for the manner in which he stood up for his beliefs.

I am pleased to join with the many friends and associates of the late HALE BOGGS in paying tribute to him for his long and devoted service to the people of Louisiana and the Nation.

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, the practice of politics is an honorable profession and of critical importance to any democracy.

One of the most skilled practitioners of the art of politics was our beloved friend and leader, the late HALE BOGGS of Louisiana.

Those of us who served with HALE BOGGS in the U.S. House of Representatives enjoyed a rare privilege, for seldom has this body seen his equal in skill of maneuver, knowledge of legislation, and oratorical flavor. HALE BOGGS was one of the few members in my experience who could effect a change of direction in the House while a debate was in progress. Every time he arose to speak, he drew attention like a magnet.

Our personal relations were always

cordial and I always looked forward to each opportunity to share in the company of HALE and his lovely wife, LINDY.

The House is a large body which experiences a substantial turnover every 2 years. Out of its sea of relative anonymity arise a modest number of characters and a smaller number of memorable personalities. HALE BOGGS will be recorded and remembered as one of the greatest personalities ever to serve here.

It was a personal tragedy for the Democratic party, for the Congress, and for the Nation, that misfortune cut short a life which was barely beyond mid-passage and which promised so much good for all that he touched.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it has been many months now since HALE BOGGS sat with us in this Chamber. Yet, in our minds and in our hearts, his presence, his courage, his leadership, his beliefs and his dreams remain vibrant and strong.

The relationship built between one man and another differ with every friendship created. Each individual brings a part of himself into this bond, making each separate, distinct and uniquely special. We all knew HALE in our own ways, be it as family, colleague, as constituent, or as friend; and each of us cherishes the experiences and the memories we were privileged to share with him. Certain basic qualities of HALE's character, however, touched upon us all. His love, his compassion, his commitment to his fellow man, his desire to make possible a better life for everyone could be seen in his every deed and in his every word. So long as these memories remain alive, so long as we continue to carry forward the programs and the goals HALE wanted this Nation so desperately to achieve, his image will remain an integral part of the workings of this Chamber. For a large part of this man is indelibly printed in legislation of such great scope that his work has already enhanced the quality of American life and become inbued in the legacy and the principles of this Nation.

Of the many statements which have been made or will be spoken as time goes on, perhaps the words of St. Francis of Assisi best capture the essence of HALE's goals and of the endeavors and accomplishments he attained in his own lifetime in seeking their fruition.

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love; Where there is injury, pardon; Where there is doubt, faith; Where there is despair, hope; Where there is darkness, light; And where there is sadness, joy. O divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; To be understood as to understand; To be loved as to love; For it is in giving that we receive; It is in pardoning that we are pardoned; And, it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

Sometimes, in paging through last session's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in rereading his words and the speeches he delivered on this floor day after day, it is difficult to realize HALE BOGGS' words will appear no more on these familiar pages. Yet, though he may never walk this way

again, and though he may not stand before us fighting for the culmination of his dreams and hopes, the steps he took have left their imprint and have shown us a direction and a way.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the untimely and tragic death of HALE BOGGS is unbelievable. It was my honor and pleasure to serve in the House with HALE for 30 years. He was always recognized as one of the more intelligent and articulate Members of this body. He provided a dynamic leadership which was widely recognized. There have been few men who have served in the Congress in modern times who have been more effective and commanded so much attention and respect.

HALE BOGGS was devoted to his job like few men have ever been. Always ready and anxious to assist a friend, it was this quality which accounted for his fatal trip to Alaska.

I share with my colleagues the sadness that has been described by so many. It is wonderful to know that he has been succeeded by LINDY, his faithful wife, who will undoubtedly make her mark as a valuable and responsible Member of Congress. I extend to LINDY and other members of the family my profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of profound personal loss that I wish to pay tribute to a great American and colleague, the Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana.

For 24 years, HALE BOGGS served his country with unparallel distinction as the U.S. Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Louisiana. During the last 2 years of his outstanding term, he served as the majority leader of the House of Representatives.

In my 4 years in the House, I was honored to have known and worked with HALE BOGGS. I sought his advice on various matters, and was always impressed with both his knowledge of various subjects—and his eagerness to assist me in any manner.

Yet, even while he held the considerable power and influence which are associated with being the House majority leader, HALE BOGGS never once neglected those people who had elected him to office. His dedicated and tireless service to his constituents was an inspiration to every Member of the House.

HALE BOGGS will also be remembered as a gentleman. A great deal of his success as a legislator and national leader stemmed from his warm and friendly personality which allowed him to deal effectively with the congressional delegations of every section of the country.

I would like to join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to a great legislator, leader, and gentleman, HALE BOGGS.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the tragic disappearance of our distinguished colleague and my friend Hale Boggs is a loss which will be felt in this Chamber, throughout Louisiana, and across America for years to come.

Few men in the course of their lifetime make an impact as significant as that marking the life of Hale Boggs. He will be remembered as an architect of

many important pieces of legislation which were authored with the best interests of America in mind. Those of us who were fortunate to know Hale Boggs for the courageous legislator and public servant that he was will never forget his unwavering devotion to the people he served and the principles he represented.

We will always remember him with special admiration and affection and our sentiments are shared, I am sure, by a Nation grateful for his attention to duty.

It is, I think, a special tribute to Hale Boggs, that despite all his legislative deeds, we find ourselves thinking first, however, not so much of those deeds, but even more so of his character.

It was the character of the man—not necessarily what he did, but what he was—that earned him the trust and faith of the people of his State and his colleagues in the Congress. Hale Boggs touched something very fundamental in America which only men of immense spirit and dedication to the ideals of democracy can bring to life. He was a product of the South, but a servant of America. Driven by the desire to do things right, and to do his job fully, it is in his passing that all of us know that he accomplished both goals in the very finest way.

Though I am grieved by the loss of Hale Boggs, it is only fitting to note at the same time that one closest to him—his lovely wife LINDY—succeeded Hale in representing the Second District of Louisiana. Her presence in the House in which Hale served will continue to inspire us as he did, and remind us that, in the memory of a great statesman, we should continue striving to fulfill the dreams of America.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with all others in paying tribute to our former majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

The tragic accident which took from our midst our colleague HALE BOGGS, at the height of his career, is one of the most terrible blows ever to fall upon this House. I have been told by many that from his first election to the Congress in 1940, it was evident that he was destined for leadership. When I came here in 1953, I could easily understand why. He was the youngest Member to serve in the 77th Congress, and after 4 years of active duty with the U.S. Naval Reserves during World War II, he was reelected to the 80th Congress and every succeeding Congress by wide margins.

HALE BOGGS was one of the Nation's top experts on the extremely complex and difficult subjects of taxation and foreign trade policy. Until his election as majority leader in the 92d Congress, he served as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, as well as a high ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. He was also an expert on parliamentary procedure; a permanent American delegate to the Interparliamentary Union from 1948 to 1962 and parliamentarian for the Democratic National Convention in 1964. He was an outstanding member of two important national commissions: The President's Commission on the Assassini-

nation of President Kennedy and the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. He began his rise to the majority leadership when he was elected deputy whip in the 85th Congress, becoming whip in the second session of the 87th Congress and majority leader in the 92d Congress.

These are just a few of the outstanding achievements of HALE BOGGS' outstanding career. The list could go on and on, but I think it is even more important to remember his friendly disposition, his cooperative spirit as a leader, and his qualities and character which won him the admiration, and affection of all who knew him. He and his family, especially his lovely wife, LINDY, who is now his very worthy successor, were among the warmest, most generous and hospitable people it has ever been my good fortune to meet.

HALE achieved his position as majority leader not just because of his many years of faithful service to the Democratic Party, not just because of his intellectual brilliance, and his skill as a parliamentarian, but because he had a deep and genuine liking for people and an ability to work together with Members of all political persuasions to reach a responsible compromise or pursue a common goal.

The purpose that led to the tragic accident in Alaska was typical of his generosity; in the final hectic days before the election last fall he took time out to help a colleague's campaign, not really for political advantage, but primarily out of friendship for a candidate he admired.

There will always be a warm spot in the hearts and minds of his colleagues, his constituents, and countless friends. As a leader and legislator who upheld the finest ideals of democratic government, and as a man who earned the affection, loyalty, and profound respect of those of us who knew him, HALE BOGGS set an example that will continue to inspire his colleagues and his many, many friends.

Mrs. Fountain and I were saddened and share the loss of his fine family. And we wish for his very charming, talented and capable wife and successor, Congresswoman LINDY BOGGS, every happiness and success during the years that lie ahead.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to include a personal letter of tribute to our former colleague, HALE BOGGS, from a former Member of this House, our very able and distinguished friend, the Honorable Horace Kornegay of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 24, 1973.

Hon. L. H. FOUNTAIN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR L. H. H.: It has come to my attention that the House on Tuesday, May 22, will set aside time to memorialize Hale Boggs. I feel it not only appropriate but have a moving desire to express in writing the high regard which I had for him and the deep sense of personal loss which has come to me as a result of his departure from this life. Please use this letter in any way which you deem appropriate.

As you know, it was my great honor and privilege to serve in the House of Representatives and to know Hale Boggs from January 3, 1961 to January 3, 1969. During several years of my time in the House, I had the fortunate experience of serving as a Zone Whip under Hale's leadership during his tenure as Ma-

jority Whip. This close association with this remarkable man provided me with the opportunity to observe his political courage, his dedication to his party and to the government he served and his love of the country and its people. He gave unselfishly of his time and wisdom to the cause of good government and, needless to say, his great efforts added greatly to the profit of our nation.

It was a great privilege to have known and served with him and I, like you, have lost a wonderful friend.

Out of this great tragedy, it is comforting to Hale's friends to know that the fine people of his district have named his courageous and talented wife, Lindy, to serve them in the Congress and to carry on the Boggs' tradition. He leaves a wonderful family and a host of friends and associates who will forever treasure his memory.

Sincerely,

HORACE R. KORNEGAY.

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having this opportunity to add a few words in tribute to our late majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

HALE BOGGS was an accomplished legislator, a compassionate man whose presence and influence were matched by few others in these Halls. He conceived his role as majority whip and then as majority leader in a most dynamic manner, and he lived his job with a zest and determination that impressed Members on both sides of the aisle.

HALE BOGGS was able to interpret and mold together the roles of both a representative of the people and a leader of the people. As a representative, he addressed and acted upon the needs of the people of his congressional district. As a leader, he looked beyond the pressures of the moment and took what were oftentimes publicly unpopular stands. His support of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and the 1968 civil rights bill demonstrated the depth and strength of this man.

In the death of HALE BOGGS, the South has lost a forceful voice and the Nation will miss a respected leader.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the months since the tragic accident which took HALE BOGGS' life, I have thought of him many times—of his respected stature in the House as our majority leader; of his decency and warmth as a human being; of his willingness at all times to befriend each of us in every way he could; of his devotion to the interests of the country; and especially of his commitment to legislation that upheld the rights of every American, which in itself made him a symbol of the great traditions by which we live and govern.

HALE BOGGS was a sincere man. His integrity was unquestionable; his courage boundless. These qualities were never more clearly and effectively displayed than during the debates and consideration of civil rights legislation in the House. As the foremost Member from the deep South to support the rights of black Americans, he unflinchingly placed his own commitment to justice above regional interests, and thereby paved the way for passage of the civil rights statutes of the 1960's.

Whenever those of us who knew and worked with HALE BOGGS look back to those years, we will always remember the force, the honesty, the sensitivity of his stirring speech on the floor in support of

the 1968 Civil Rights Act. We will recall that this man, perhaps more than any other, brought the House to the realization that no longer could any American, whatever the color of his skin, be denied his inalienable rights. This is a remarkable legacy that HALE BOGGS left us. We should use it well.

It was an honor, Mr. Speaker, to have served here with HALE BOGGS and to be counted his friend. He has been deeply missed these past months, and he will continue to be. But, he will always be remembered with profound respect, affection and esteem.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the first time I had the pleasure of meeting Congressman HALE BOGGS was quite a few years ago when he came to Greenville, N.C., to speak on behalf of the Democratic Party. As in the case of all who met him, I was immediately impressed with his ability and sincerity. Of course, it was sometime later in 1966 when I became a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives that I fully appreciated his talents and leadership capacities. Quite often, due to the district which I represent, I found it necessary to vote other than did our late leader. However, at no time was I criticized or censored, but always he assured me that he understood the problems of individual Members, and that the most important fact was for those of us on the Democratic side to continue to be re-elected. No doubt, his popularity was based on the ability to understand the problems of his colleagues. It is needless to say that he has been missed, for all who knew him share the same sense of loss as I.

I think it is most fitting that the people of the Second District of Louisiana had the wisdom to continue the services of the Boggs family in the U.S. Congress; and to his family who generously shared his talents with others, I offer my best wishes and appreciation.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a truly great American and great Member of the House of Representatives, the late HALE BOGGS.

I know that a profound sense of personal loss has pervaded this body since HALE's death. We will miss him in many ways, yet each time we feel his absence, we will remember his accomplishments while he was with us.

We will remember him as a brilliant man and a brilliant parliamentarian, superbly suited for the job of majority leader, which he so ably performed.

We will remember him as a conscientious, hard-working member of the Ways and Means Committee, an expert on taxation.

We will remember him as the Representative from the Second District of Louisiana, a man who worked for his constituents as a Congressman should.

Most of all, we will remember HALE BOGGS as a legislator who placed the best interests of America above personal, party, or regional interests. Without his support, some of the most progressive legislation in our country's history could never have been passed in the 1960's. For this reason, we as a Nation are truly grateful.

My own personal sense of loss runs deep, for I remember HALE not only as a colleague but as a friend, and of course nothing can fill the void caused by the loss of a friend. Yet, I want to take this opportunity to wish his wife, Congresswoman LINDY BOGGS, a most capable successor, all the success possible in filling her husband's shoes here.

With the death of HALE BOGGS, the House and the Nation have lost a true leader, yet the United States will forever be blessed by his legacy.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, the tragic disappearance of Representative HALE BOGGS took from this House and the Nation a great legislator and a fine man. HALE would have been 60 years of age next February, and his accomplishments in a foreshortened lifetime were those of an outstanding public figure, worthy of the highest ideals of the Congress and characteristic of the leadership Louisiana has so often given to the Nation.

HALE's early years were marked by distinctions in both scholarship and leadership. His academic career was followed by election as the youngest Democratic Member of the 77th Congress. Following service in the Naval Reserve and the Maritime Service during the Second World War, HALE returned to the 80th Congress, and was reelected by the people of New Orleans to every Congress from that time until his death.

HALE's service in the Congress is marked by a record of the most distinguished and active assignments and was complimented by his equally long and illustrious record of work for the Democratic party through its national councils, conventions and committees.

I first met HALE when I was elected to the 86th Congress. He stood out in my mind as a leader, as a hard worker, and a model for others of us to observe and follow. Over the succeeding years HALE became both a friend and an admired colleague; while his work as Democratic whip and, later, as majority leader, took more and more of his time, he remained a considerate and dedicated worker both for his party and his Nation. That his death came during a trip undertaken to assist another Representative demonstrates the kind of concerned leader he was.

I know that the people of New Orleans are quite fortunate to have HALE's widow represent them in this House. An outstanding leader in her own right, LINDY is to be commended for demonstrating that kind of public-spirited motivation HALE came to represent.

Mr. Speaker, while HALE BOGGS's death was a great loss to his family and friends, to his city and the Nation, it was also a great loss to this Congress. I hope that in our words and actions, our choice of leaders and our pursuit of goals, we can all work to fill that void in a manner befitting the commitment shown by this lost and mourned leader.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was a splendid example of the public servant. His intelligence, his sense of duty, his uncommon ability at making government work were all directed for most of his adult life, at serving people. People in Louisiana, people in the United

States and, because his understanding was so great, people around the world.

He was a practitioner of the art of politics but a man who knew where partisanship ended and commitment to country took over.

We in North Carolina knew him well because he had been generous in his time spent with us there and generous in his support of our State's interest. He was always there when we needed him and he always made us feel important—almost as important as the people of Louisiana.

HALE was the speaker at our Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in 1972, our biggest party event of the year, and delivered a memorable old-style stump speech. There has never been a better stump speaker than HALE, with that marvelous booming bass voice. North Carolina was honored when LINDY BOGGS addressed this year's Jefferson-Jackson Day luncheon on March 24. It was her first speaking engagement after her election a few days before. She received a tremendous and prolonged standing ovation, which reflected both our love for her and our admiration and affection for HALE.

HALE came to this House as the youngest member of his party in the Congress at that time.

When World War II came, although he was just at the start of his career, he left Washington to serve his country with honor and distinction in the Navy.

His second congressional career was marked by a rapid rise to leadership. My colleagues who served with him here throughout that period know of his great contribution in the fields of narcotics and foreign trade legislation; of his service on the Commission to Investigate the Assassination of the President; and countless other achievements.

He had a great gift of friendship and was one of Washington's best hosts. This effectively concealed an inner toughness and strength, which was his greatest asset and without which no man could accomplish all he did.

HALE BOGGS was a partisan: of this House, of his party, but above all, a partisan of his country.

We all miss him. We take pride in the years of his life among us. We salute his memory and joy in the presence of the good and gracious lady who carries on that service here today.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of tragedy and loss that I join my colleagues to commemorate the life and service of the late HALE BOGGS. As a second-term Congressman now, I had the privilege of serving under his leadership for a short 2 years. Yet during that brief time, I was greatly impressed by his intelligence and dedication, his compassion and his humor. His persuasive leadership most effectively combined understanding concern for his constituents and his colleagues with a vision of the present needs and future demands of our country. Most important, however, he was devoted to the Congress of the United States. He was determined to serve his country and its people, and he felt deep love for his family, his friends, and his fellowman.

The tragedy which ended his service

at the peak of his long and distinguished career has left this Congress and this Nation with a very real and irreplaceable loss. But while we are so saddened by his absence, we are deeply enriched by the service he gave and the example he set.

He never forgot the difficult beginnings of his career, starting college during the Depression and working his way through law school. This unfailing memory brought forth his impassioned defense of the great social legislation considered and passed by the Congress—legislation designed to improve the lives of Americans—to foster their opportunities for decent shelter, sufficient nutritional food, adequate health care, and an acceptable standard of living with opportunity for self-improvement.

Perhaps the greatest example he set for us was by demonstrating the courage of his convictions in the field of civil rights. His open and strong support for the critical voting rights legislation represented a position of unwavering concern for the rights of all men and a concomitant willingness to take the consequences for a position he deeply believed in, despite the fact that it was not widely shared by his home constituency.

Our loss of the Honorable HALE BOGGS is mitigated by the recent election of his wife LINDY to continue his service in the Congress. As one who shared his goals and dreams, worked faithfully and continually at his side as his closest adviser in district and national affairs, she is well known to and greatly admired by Members of this Congress. We are enriched by her presence now, just as we have been enriched in the past by the distinguished service of her late husband.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to join today with the chairman of my House Armed Services Committee and the rest of my colleagues in paying tribute to our late leader, HALE BOGGS.

It is, of course, very difficult to express in words the loss that this body suffered when, at the end of the last Congress, HALE BOGGS' plane vanished into the Alaskan wilderness.

HALE died doing what he had been doing his entire life—giving of himself for other people. His last mission, like so many of his others, was one of concern for a young Democratic colleague. HALE went to Alaska to aid in the reelection of Nick Begich in much the same way that he championed the poor and less fortunate in this country on the floor of the House.

HALE was a great Democrat, but he was so much more than a leader of the Democratic party. HALE led the Congress during one of the most divisive periods in the country's history. Here was a man, from the South, leading his party in the fight for civil rights when most political commentators were saying that such a position was politically lethal.

HALE voted for the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, and proved that the cause of freedom was not exclusively a Northern issue. It is certain that this body and the entire country will miss the courageous leadership of this unusual man.

I can go on and on, but the best per-

son to speak for HALE BOGGS is HALE himself. On June 15 of last year, HALE took the floor to argue in favor of the 1973 Labor-HEW Appropriations bill. He stated:

I know it can be argued that the amounts are somewhat above what the budget recommended, but I would say that when we look at the needs in these areas of health and education, the demands all over this country, and when we look at this plus trillion-dollar economy of ours, what we have done is anything but generous. The amount of the national commitment to education in this country is unfortunately less than it is in most countries in the Western World. We pay a penalty for it, a very dear penalty, because unfortunately the standard of education in this country has suffered accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased that this body supported HALE at that time with a vote of 209-137 and I was honored to vote with my leader on this issue.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed feelings of sorrow and pride that I join in paying tribute to the memory of a truly great American, our former colleague, the Honorable HALE BOGGS.

With his passing the House of Representatives has lost a vital member, and I have personally lost a good friend.

HALE BOGGS, throughout his many years of service in the U.S. House of Representatives was a great source of strength to those of us who served with him. His high principles, dedication and determination were qualities for which we all came to respect him.

Throughout his career in Congress, HALE BOGGS exerted great energy and courage in facing every aspect of his work. He saw the Government as a means of meeting people's needs and solving national problems, and he lived his role to the highest degree.

I was fortunate to have served with HALE BOGGS on the House Ways and Means Committee where he became an outstanding and widely acclaimed expert on tax legislation, social security issues, reciprocal trade, and many other complex matters which came before the committee. His expertise and guidance are greatly missed at the Ways and Means Committee.

Besides our association in the Congress, HALE and I were close personal friends. I knew him as a warm and wonderful man who loved humanity and who acted out that love for humanity every day. Indeed, on that ill-fated day in October HALE BOGGS went to Alaska to lend assistance to another.

Entering Congress as the youngest Member at age 26, HALE BOGGS rose to a position of great leadership in the House of Representatives. His intellect and abilities were readily recognized by all who served with him.

Throughout his career, HALE BOGGS had the constant companionship and counsel of his very lovely and gracious wife, LINDY. We are all grateful that she has been chosen to succeed HALE, and we are confident that she will make a distinguished record in her own right.

Mrs. BOGGS and her children have shouldered a great personal loss, and that loss is shared with those of us in the House of Representatives.

Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have found in my 8 years in the House of Representatives that there are certain individuals you are especially proud to call colleagues. There are those you will remember for the rest of your life. The Honorable HALE BOGGS of Louisiana was such a man.

I recall meeting HALE BOGGS for the first time, not in the Chamber of the House, but in a Catholic Church—St. Dominic's here in Washington. The date was early January 1965. I had been a Member of the House for only a few days. What brought Congressman BOGGS to that church on that specific day, I cannot remember now. However, I do remember our conversation after mass and the ride I gave him back to the Capitol.

I always considered my first meeting with HALE BOGGS very symbolic of the kind of man I later came to know him to be. He was first and foremost a true Christian gentleman. He was endowed with the great gift of faith. He was a colleague who was never too busy to give you a friendly greeting whenever you crossed his path.

It was my wife's and my pleasure to be able to visit in HALE BOGGS' district on the occasion of the Super Bowl game in January 1972. It was a heart-warming experience to see him and his charming wife at home in Louisiana. It was obvious that they were loved and admired by their neighbors and constituents. As you might expect, HALE BOGGS was a superb host on this occasion.

I join my many colleagues in paying respect to this great man. His leadership, his integrity, and his contributions to the betterment of America will live in our hearts forever. To his wife, LINDY, and his family, I extend Peggy's and my deep sympathy.

How superbly appropriate that his lovely and so very capable wife, LINDY, is carrying on the public service tradition which was HALE BOGGS' hallmark.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, the sudden and tragic manner in which HALE BOGGS departed this life has made it especially difficult for me to accept the fact that he is no longer with us. I was privileged to serve with him for a number of years, not only as a colleague in this great body, but as a fellow member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

During my years of close association with our late colleague, I had the opportunity to observe him at close range. I was impressed with his knowledge, his skill, and his devotion to the principles in which he believed. He worked hard for the causes which he espoused.

Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS served his district, his State, and his country with distinction, as a citizen, as a soldier, and as a legislator. May he rest in peace and may the good Lord comfort his loved ones.

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, it is with singularly deep sadness that I join other Members of the House in expressing profound sorrow and regret at our loss of a very close friend and long-time colleague and the Nation's loss of a superb legislator and great leader.

On last October 16, the plane in which

HALE BOGGS was flying took off from Anchorage on a flight bound to Juneau. As was usually the case, HALE was making this journey to help others, in this instance Congressman Nick Begich, who also lost his life in the unknown tragedy which ensued. I say usually the case because I truthfully cannot recall a single instance of HALE's ever having turned down a request for assistance from a junior member of his party. He would go anywhere, anytime. And in recent years the requests for his very able and effective aid came more and more frequently. For he was a popular man, both among his colleagues and across the country. He was a respected man and recognized as a leader not only in the South, but in the North, East, and West, to the farthest reaches of this country and, indeed, throughout the world.

He was much in demand and he gave of himself unstintingly. When we remember this important aspect of his life, we realize that while his death was most untimely and a terrible shock to us all, the purposes and circumstances of his last journey were not at all out of keeping with the way he lived. With little rest and under the most adverse of conditions but with an appointment to keep and requested service to render, HALE was on his way over the rugged mountain frontiers of this Nation to assist a colleague.

HALE BOGGS served this Nation during perhaps the most challenging and eventful years in its history. He was first elected to Congress during the last throes of the Great Depression immediately before World War II. He served in the Armed Forces in that war. He came back to Congress and was a Member and a leader in this body through the cold war, the Korean conflict, during periods of unprecedented domestic social upheaval, and finally during the Vietnam war. We shall sorely miss the good counsel and sound judgment which experience of that depth and magnitude brought to this House.

It has been my privilege to have served with HALE BOGGS throughout his long tenure in this body. There are only 6 of us out of today's 435 Members who were either here before or came to Congress at the same time as HALE originally came. One of them is the gentleman from Louisiana who requested this special order today. I know he is, as I am, especially grieved at the passing of his dear friend and longtime colleague.

I had the special privilege of serving with HALE for over two decades on the Committee on Ways and Means. He was a most effective member of that committee in all of its areas of responsibility. In the field of taxation, he was an expert and for many years he was also a valued member of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. All of us are quite well aware of his unflagging and devoted interest in the social security system and his untiring effort to improve it. And in the field of foreign trade he was an acknowledged authority. Coming from New Orleans, the Nation's second ranking port, it was natural that he should become a recognized leader in the promotion of fair and equitable international trade policies and practices. We

are most certainly going to miss his sage advice and counsel in the new era of trade with China and Russia that appears on today's horizon.

Mr. Speaker, in some of the biographical accounts that are written about the life of HALE BOGGS, the last sentence may simply say that he died on an airplane flight from Anchorage to Juneau on October 16, 1972. But those of us who knew and loved and respected him know that HALE BOGGS' epitaph is indelibly written and will live forever in the annals of this House. It is spread upon the splendid record of progressive legislation over the past three decades resulting from his great leadership. It will always be associated with and reflected in the notable advance in the quality of life in this country that took place while he labored here among us.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that each and every one of us is heartened in the knowledge that his beloved widow and our very good friend and colleague, LINDY BOGGS, is now a Member of this House. She is continuing the tradition of that induplicable brand of BOGGS' New Orleans charm and effective leadership, which I am confident will continue to grace this Chamber and serve Louisiana and the United States for many years to come.

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, the recent tragic death of HALE BOGGS, our distinguished and beloved majority leader, came as a blow both to the people of Louisiana whom he represented in Congress and to all the American people as well. One of our finest leaders was taken from us in the prime of his life and at the apex of his political career.

But HALE's death came as an especially severe blow to those of us who were privileged enough to serve with him in the House. We who came to know him as a man will always remember him not only with deep respect and admiration but, perhaps even more importantly, with an abiding sense of genuine affection.

HALE BOGGS was a Congressman's Congressman, and this Chamber has seen no finer majority leader. A true friend to his colleagues, he could always be counted upon for his time, his advice, his expertise. Indeed, it is significant that death came to HALE while he was in the act of campaigning for one of his fellow Members.

And HALE BOGGS was a champion legislator. An expert in his field, few men knew or understood the intricacies of the legislative process so well.

HALE BOGGS has been sorely missed since his death, and his absence will continue to be felt for a long time to come. This Chamber was fortunate to have him for 30 years, and we are fortunate now to have in his place his distinguished and lovely wife LINDY, who has already taken up the task of representing her constituents and her country with distinction. We welcome her, knowing that her service here will reflect credit not only on her late husband but on all America as well.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, all of us in the Chamber have our own memories of HALE BOGGS. Mine date back 10 years to

when I was a freshman Member of this body, and HALE went out of his way to help and encourage me in those first few months. It is a fitting comment on the character of the man that, at the time of the tragic airplane accident that took his life, HALE BOGGS was out campaigning for another freshman colleague.

HALE BOGGS was a great leader and a dedicated public servant in the true sense of the word. He had a deep and abiding faith in the American political system that guided his every action. But he was more than a great leader. He was a warm and generous person. He was not only a fine representative of the people of New Orleans, he was also the friend of all of us in this House and we miss him.

Mrs. HANNA joins me in expressing our deep sympathy to HALE's beloved wife, LINDY, and the rest of the family.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues today in paying tribute to the memory of our distinguished colleague from Louisiana, the late Honorable HALE BOGGS. I speak with sadness of the shocking loss his death has been to me personally as well as to his family and friends, and all those who have known and worked with HALE in the past years. It would be repetitious to cite the many, many instances when he displayed leadership and made contributions of lasting value to our Nation. Indeed, the Nation suffers when it loses such a man—a man who worked tirelessly to bring strong, responsive, and responsible leadership to his country.

My wife and I feel fortunate to have had the opportunity to know HALE and Mrs. BOGGS for 20 years and to work with them. They have touched the lives of many and this will continue to live within all of us. His life and my memories of HALE will serve as an inspiration to me and many others for years to come. May we live and work to be a credit to his memory and the kind of leadership he offered to us.

My family and I extend our greatest sympathy to his wife and loved ones. HALE BOGGS will long be remembered. We have all lost a great man and this House will miss him.

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I take the floor to eulogize HALE BOGGS.

Members who worked with HALE for many years have eloquently paid tribute to his political talents and his affability and his courage. I only worked with HALE during the last Congress, but I came to know those qualities in him that were much admired by others.

I miss HALE very much, and it is a measure of his great family that his wife, LINDY, has joined this House in order to continue to work for those ideals that HALE fought so valiantly for.

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with my colleagues in expressing the keen sense of loss that I feel in realizing that HALE BOGGS is no longer with us. I was only privileged to know HALE a short 2 years, I wish I might have known him longer. When I was first nominated by my party in September of 1970, HALE BOGGS was one of the first Members of this House who contacted me with an offer to be of assistance in any way that he might. This, I think, was one of his

marks of greatness. He was always willing to be of assistance, not only to his constituents but to all of the peoples of this Nation, and certainly to his colleagues in this House.

HALE BOGGS always had time to talk to me, always had time to offer his advice and counsel, time to hear my problems and to help me find solutions.

As so many other of my distinguished colleagues have noted, we do miss HALE in this Chamber, and his people and his Nation also miss him. To all of his family, especially his lovely wife and our colleague, LINDY, we say thank you. Thank you for sharing HALE with us and with all mankind.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, this Nation lost one of its most noble and respected statesmen in the tragic accident last year which took the life of our friend and colleague, HALE BOGGS.

The late Adlai Stevenson once remarked:

Patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime.

This was certainly true of HALE. He was not only one of the greatest leaders the South has ever produced but an articulate and patriotic spokesman—as well as a tireless worker—for all the people of this great Nation.

HALE and I had mutual friends in Hiram Stanley and Wilbur Glenn, two outstanding citizens of Columbus, Ga. All of us worked together on my committee assignment as a new Member and I remain so grateful for this circle of friendship.

When HALE offered for majority leader it was my privilege to be a member of a unanimous State delegation supporting Hale from the beginning.

Much more could be said about HALE BOGGS, and rightly so. He was a widely respected leader—by his constituency in the Second District of Louisiana, by his colleagues in this body, and by people throughout the United States and, indeed, around the world.

In a very true sense, we all share in his loss. He was without question one of the most effective Representatives ever to serve in this Chamber.

Perhaps our distinguished colleague from Texas, WRIGHT PATMAN, expressed the feelings of all of us the best when he said of HALE:

He died as he had lived—working unceasingly and unselfishly to help his colleagues, his party, and his country.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, with the death of HALE BOGGS, the House of Representatives has lost a great leader, a good man. The distinguished majority leader was one of the most effective legislators ever sent to Congress, and his absence will affect every American more than most will ever know. HALE was always a statesman first voting his conscience on every rollcall.

To his constituents from the Second District of Louisiana whom he served so ably, HALE was a dedicated public servant, a man worthy to be returned to Congress for 28 years. Here in the House, he will be sorely missed by us all, on both sides of the aisle, both as a leader and a friend.

Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate to have LINDY BOGGS, HALE's talented and lovely wife, to take his place in this Chamber. To her I offer my heartfelt sympathy and my hope that she and her family will be comforted by the high regard in which HALE was held by his colleagues and by the American people.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, all of us have our own most vivid memories of our late beloved majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

One of mine goes back to 1964 and the trip of the "Lady Bird Special" through North Carolina.

The "Lady Bird Special" was a campaign whistlestop train which traveled through the eastern part of North Carolina and other Southern States during the presidential campaign.

At a convenient spot just before the train entered a particular congressional district, the Congressman from that district, together with his wife, would climb aboard and make a platform appearance with Lady Bird at the next stop.

HALE BOGGS rode that train for its entire trip and was usually the first to appear on the observation platform and speak at each stop. His personal magnetism and easy manner did much to make the trip a success and to make it much easier for all concerned.

I remember him as an effective speaker at a North Carolina Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner.

But, in addition to his partisan political activities, I remember him as an effective legislator. He had the unusual knack of being both firm and fair. While he never tried to press his colleagues beyond the point of propriety, he never failed to let us know what the majority position was; and when our votes were critically needed, he let us know it.

Finally, I remember him as a warm-hearted person. A really nice guy who would always do you a favor if he could. It is typical that he apparently lost his life in an effort to help a Democratic colleague. How many Congressmen would undertake such a long and tiring trip which could not possibly bring any personal benefit to them?

I will remember HALE BOGGS as an example of what I like and admire about the Democratic Party.

Mr. VIGORITO. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn of the tragic accident which took the life of one of my dearest friends in the U.S. Congress.

HALE BOGGS was one of the first members in the 89th Congress to congratulate me and offer assistance as I began my first day as a Congressman in 1965. He was a strong leader in the House of Representatives and someone I could turn to for leadership in my early days as a Member of the House of Representatives.

I best remember and admire HALE BOGGS for his friendly and helpful demeanor during his work as majority whip and majority leader of the House of Representatives during the past 8 years I have been in Congress.

I will never forget Congressman BOGGS for being easily accessible to his fellow Congressmen when we needed him concerning our work on Capitol Hill and other functions associated with being a Congressman.

He had a keen mind for the legislative process and I learned many aspects of legislative procedure from the majority leader. Many great pieces of legislation that have passed Congress during the 30-year career of HALE BOGGS are attributable to the leadership of the former U.S. Representative from Louisiana. I miss HALE BOGGS and the leadership he gave us in Congress, but most of all I miss HALE BOGGS the man, a true friend whom I shall never forget.

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, at this time I rise briefly to express my deep sorrow for the passing of our late distinguished majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

While serving on the opposite side of the aisle, I came to respect Mr. BOGGS as a man of great parliamentary skill and of fervent and deeply held beliefs, and as a strong and spirited partisan.

Majority Leader BOGGS served in this Chamber with distinction for many years, and the House of Representatives, the Congress, his beloved State of Louisiana, and the Nation are all the better for his service here.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the tragic death of HALE BOGGS last October deprived the Congress and the Nation of one of the most effective and eloquent leaders of our time. It is very difficult to put into words the deep sense of loss we have all felt in the months since his fatal trip to Alaska.

HALE BOGGS set an example that every young man going into politics might hope to follow. After winning a degree in journalism and then a law degree at Tulane University, he led a reform movement against a corrupt political machine in New Orleans and was elected to the 77th Congress at the age of 26, thus becoming the youngest Member of the House of Representatives in 1940. Four years on active duty as a naval officer during World War II followed that first term in Congress, but he was reelected in 1946 and won every election after that despite the fact that his increasingly liberal views on civil rights aroused some strong opposition in his district.

HALE was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent speakers I have ever known. On the campaign trail through the South with Lady Bird Johnson in 1964 he could turn a hostile or indifferent crowd into a delighted one just by reciting the menu of the day—grits for breakfast, turnip greens and black-eyed peas for lunch, and crayfish and creole gumbo for dinner. Nobody but HALE could make turnip greens sound exciting. He was one of the few Congressmen capable of reducing this House to a hushed silence whenever he spoke on the floor. It is often said that no speech ever changed a vote in Congress, but I would be willing to bet a lot of us were tempted whenever it was HALE BOGGS speaking.

HALE was an expert, too, on the intricacies of parliamentary procedure; a permanent delegate to the Interparliamentary Union from 1948 to 1962 and parliamentarian for the Democratic National Convention in 1964. It was one of the skills that made him so outstanding and effective as majority leader. His leadership as vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1954 on was an invaluable asset to the Demo-

cratic Party. It is said that he convinced Lyndon Johnson to accept the nomination as Vice President in 1960, a decision which probably determined the outcome of that election and certainly had a monumental impact on our Nation's history. In the difficult circumstances of the August 1968, convention HALE again played a crucial role as chairman of the committee that wrote the Democratic platform.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee since 1949, HALE had tremendous expertise and a scholar's understanding of the complex fields of tax and trade legislation. He was one of the Nation's most outstanding and effective spokesmen for liberal foreign trade policies. Before his election as majority leader he served as the chairman of the House-Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy and also as a member of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Highway Financing in the 84th Congress he was instrumental in the passage of the landmark legislation creating the Interstate Highway System.

It is easy to make a long, long list of HALE BOGGS' brilliant accomplishments as a Congressman and a political leader; it is much harder to adequately express the qualities which won him the admiration, affection, and respect of everyone who knew him. As a man and as a friend his unfailing courage, kindness, generosity, and good humor touched the lives of all of us. He inspired, advised, and befriended freshman Members. He was never too busy to help anyone who requested his assistance. He built bridges between North and South, liberal and conservative, rich and poor. He spoke eloquently for a national commitment to bring the poor and minority groups into the mainstream of our national life. He was a dedicated internationalist, a strong supporter of the United Nations, NATO, and the Common Market, and of America's commitment to build a lasting peace in the world.

The life and the work of HALE BOGGS are a marvelous legacy to his colleagues and to the Nation. In a sense they are not lost to us at all, for they were shared by his lovely and talented wife, LINDY, and will be carried on by her in his stead. The Congress and the American people are fortunate indeed to be represented by people like HALE and LINDY BOGGS.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve with Hale BOGGS in this House for many years, and I was deeply grieved by his passing. Over the years, HALE BOGGS and I became personal friends, and my respect for him grew continually as he became majority whip and eventually assumed the position of majority leader.

My wife, Beryl, and I grew to know and love HALE and LINDY BOGGS. I am pleased that LINDY now sits in the House as a colleague, and I hope that we are all successful in fulfilling the great legacy that HALE BOGGS has left us.

When historians record the legislative record of the 1960's, I believe HALE BOGGS will be recognized as one of the great congressional leaders of the time. In addition to being a sagacious political strate-

gist and an adroit speaker, he possessed the scholarly perspective of a true intellect. Virtually every modern piece of trade and tax legislation was scrutinized and improved by him. His achievements as a Congressman will endure the most strenuous test of a public official's record, the test of time.

I will always remember HALE BOGGS as one of the most decisive, fearless, and dedicated men in American public life. I well recall witnessing many heated debates in this Chamber, and, always at the critical moment, he would rise to address the House in his commanding, clear, and logical manner. When he took his stand, it was always for the people, and his stands were compelling and effective.

Such were his qualities from his first venture into public office in 1940, when he waged a successful anticorruption campaign that earned him a seat in this House. These principles gave him the tenacity to overcome the natural and political barriers which then confronted a southern Congressman and to eventually become one of America's important national leaders.

As one of the definitive forces in American politics, HALE BOGGS worked tirelessly for the disadvantaged and sought a just standard of living for all. His constituents, recognizing the greatness which he nurtured, returned him to office time after time and supported him in the inevitably difficult decisions.

I suppose Hale never forgot the difficult road which brought him to Congress, because he always offered advice and counsel to every new Member that came to him. When I entered the House, he welcomed me with a smile and a friendly attitude. He encouraged exchanging opinions and thoughts and gave new Members confidence to become involved and take stands. His enthusiasm and knowledge was a great enticement which pulled many of us through the frustrating experiences of new Congressmen.

Through his years in office, HALE BOGGS gave complete and unrelenting loyalty to his country and his President. He was an invaluable ally of Speakers Sam Rayburn, John McCormack, and CARL ALBERT, and his personal loyalty and dedication to President Johnson was a beautiful thing to know.

He was also a loyal Democrat and served his party during some of its most trying times. As a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as a parliamentarian of the party's convention and as chairman 1968 platform committee, he demonstrated the same boundless drive which characterized his congressional career.

I considered HALE BOGGS one of my close personal friends. During our years of friendship he extended many courtesies to me which revealed the amazing depth of character he possessed. He was very nearly the perfect paradigm for a representative of the people. He always listened; he never acted impetuously. His compassion was tempered by an intellectual capacity that allowed him to view the course of this country in the perspective of history.

I consider it a privilege to have known

HALE BOGGS, and I join all Americans in grieving his loss.

MR. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I join other Members of the House of Representatives in paying tribute to the memory of our late and beloved colleague, HALE BOGGS.

Like all who came to know HALE BOGGS, I learned to respect the brilliance of his mind, to appreciate the warmth of his personality and keen sense of humor, and to admire the depth of his dedication to the House of Representatives and to the Nation which it serves.

There are several aspects of the career of HALE BOGGS that I found extraordinary.

HALE had a remarkable range of interests and was able to speak knowledgeably and with insight across a wide spectrum of areas of legislation but with particular understanding and leadership on measures affecting taxation, tariffs, social security, and public works, including flood control and waterways development.

For many years a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he served as well on the Joint Economic Committee and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. Speaker, it is no surprise that the combination of his abilities and personality resulted in his election in 1971 by his Democratic colleagues as majority leader of the House, a position he served with distinction and eloquence.

Mr. Speaker, HALE BOGGS was unfailingly kind to me, and the tragedy of his loss to us in the House and to the service of the Nation is assuaged only by the continuation in public service of his extraordinary wife, LINDY, for whom all who know her have such deep admiration and affection.

I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that there could be no finer tribute to the memory of HALE BOGGS than his fine son, Thomas Hale, Jr., and his two lovely daughters, Mrs. Paul Sigmund and Mrs. Steven Roberts. They, too, command the respect and affection of everyone who knows them.

Mr. Speaker, all of us will miss HALE BOGGS, but all of us must be grateful for his life.

MR. REES. Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult to put into words one's feeling over the death of a close and admired colleague, especially when that person is HALE BOGGS. It is hard to believe that HALE is no longer with us. He was so much a part of the House of Representatives and his strong and enlightened leadership has done so much to shape the direction not only of the legislative branch of Government, but of our country.

HALE helped me through the difficult time of being a freshman in the House with a firm and understanding hand while at the same time, as the majority whip, he was helping to guide the history-making programs of President Johnson through the 89th Congress. His political courage, his sponsorship, and his leadership on innovative legislation served as a beacon for all of us to follow.

He died as he lived. A strong leader in the Congress; a dedicated man spending the few moments between congres-

sional sessions in helping his colleagues in a difficult election year.

Those of us who knew and worked with HALE BOGGS are richer because of that experience, an experience which will help light our way to a better future.

MR. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, in more than a decade of service in this great body, seldom have I had the opportunity to meet, work with, and learn from a man as great in intellect and ability as that of our much beloved and respected majority leader, HALE BOGGS.

His death is a loss not only to his family and friends, but a loss to the great democratic institution in which he served and to the American people.

I well remember in first coming to Congress that HALE was one of those who was always available to assist a new member in whatever way possible. The hours I have spent learning the legislative process from him, I am sure, will stand me in good stead throughout my congressional years.

HALE BOGGS' intellect, unmatched, and superlative parliamentary skill made him one of the most effective and persuasive Members this body will ever see. He was truly a legislator who represented not just his district or his State, but the wishes, desires, and aspirations of all Americans.

He was recognized both at home and abroad as an important, influential legislator. His opinions and observations were eagerly sought by Presidents and other heads of state throughout the world.

But the mark of the "Legislator's Legislator" is that at all times never did HALE place himself above the people or his fellow legislators. He was always available to listen, discuss, and give advice when asked. But his advice was never given out of arrogance but always out of sympathy and understanding. His ability to work with people, his affection, his friendship, and loyalty will never be forgotten by anyone who was fortunate enough to come in contact with him.

Mr. Speaker, I knew HALE BOGGS as a Member of the House, as majority whip and as majority leader. As Hale grew in knowledge, understanding, and stature, so did this body grow. No words of mine could adequately describe his spirit and his consuming compassion to have the rights of all heard and listened to in this Chamber.

No words can express the loss of this leader to our country. Perhaps we can best preserve the memory of this great man by attempting to emulate his virtues. Mrs. St Germain and I extend our deepest sympathy to his lovely wife, LINDY. Certainly the Boggs family can take great comfort and pride in the high esteem and respect which all of us held for our beloved friend.

MR. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, for over a quarter of a century our late majority leader, HALE BOGGS, represented with distinction the people of Louisiana and the Nation in this great legislative body.

In reviewing recently a list of the committees on which HALE served during his House tenure, I was struck by the variety of his assignments which ranged from Banking and Currency to Ways and

Means, and from special committees and subcommittees dealing with such varied matters as elections, narcotics, foreign trade policy, and highway financing. HALE also was a member of the Joint Economic Committee and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, in addition to the service he rendered to several Presidential commissions.

The appointments of HALE to these committees, many of which were made early in his House career, certainly attest to his abilities and to the high regard in which he was held. These assignments also gave him a depth of knowledge surpassed by few of his peers. Thus, it is understandable why he became known as a "Legislator's Legislator" and rose to the position of majority leader. Indeed, HALE was a great asset to the House, and we are fortunate to have had the opportunity to serve with him.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Whalen joins me in extending our sympathy to Mrs. BOOGS and her family.

May HALE rest in peace.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to offer a few remarks about my friend and colleague, the late HALE BOOGS of Louisiana.

The pervading sense of loss which all of us feel who were privileged to serve with him in the Congress, is shared by all Americans who recognize the contributions his leadership made to the quality of life in this country. His passing was, of course, a particular loss to the Democratic Party which he served so ably in his capacity as Majority Leader of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS HALE BOOGS began his congressional career as the youngest Democrat in the 77th Congress and very early became the protege of Speaker Sam Rayburn, who realized his tremendous leadership potential. Except for the years between 1942 and 1946 when he served in the Armed Forces, he represented his constituents in each successive Congress.

His legislative career can be characterized by a genuine concern for people and a desire to do everything within his power to improve the lives of millions of Americans. His far-flung interests in legislation included stiffening penalties for narcotics dealers, flood control and harbor development, adequate trade policies, public housing, social security, and equitable taxation.

It is characteristic that HALE BOOGS was helping a democratic colleague at the time of his disappearance. His warmth and willingness to give unselfishly of his time had made him a popular and effective spokesman for the democratic party throughout the entire Nation. He was to have made an appearance on my own behalf in Bethlehem, Pa., several days after his scheduled return from Alaska.

The astute judgment with which HALE BOOGS analyzed the issues is sorely missed in this time of national turnoff. My memories of his devotion to the improvement of the quality of American life and to the effective functioning of the legislative branch of government will remain with me always.

In view of his excellent record of representation for his constituency, I am especially proud to welcome Mrs. BOOGS to carry on that tradition of service.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, this is a special yet sad occasion for me as I join my colleagues to memorialize HALE BOOGS, the late Representative from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana. His sudden and tragic departure from these Chambers has taken something away from each of us who knew him, and for each of us the loss will have different dimensions.

I recall the great impact HALE BOOGS had on me personally as a new member of Congress from California and as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House which had just reported out the monumental Civil Rights Act of 1964. Here was this man, born in Mississippi and raised in Louisiana, who publicly declared he was going to vote for the Civil Rights bill. He, almost alone, with his background rooted in the heritage of the Deep South and withstanding tremendous political pressures, stood up and led the way on this historic piece of legislation. We all know what happened. This courageous act in the national interest resulted immediately in very difficult primary campaigns for him but the good sense of the people of New Orleans shone through and toward the end of his remarkable life, HALE BOOGS was rejected by larger and larger majorities.

HALE BOOGS was our majority whip who always would have time to talk and give guidance as a personal friend as well as a political leader. He had a remarkably good and cheerful nature. His inclination was always to ask about members of the family. I recall how frequently he inquired about Len, my oldest son, whom he had met on a number of occasions.

And I want to pay tribute, too, to what in retrospect can only be called his really remarkable intuitive powers when he was so correctly concerned about the policies of the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He knew he was right, and in another remarkable act of political and personal courage, he documented his concern over policies he viewed as destructive of civil liberties in front of the whole world on the floor of the House. For this act, he received tremendous personal abuse and ridicule. But was he not really right? Was it not a mammoth contribution and are we not very grateful for that?

As a true statesman, HALE was able to represent his beloved Second District by reflecting his constituents' concerns in the Halls of Congress and by leading citizens to new understandings of our human potential in this Nation. He gave important leadership to his party, special attention to those he represented, and significant insight to the human community through his legislative activity.

Einstein once said that it is a gentleman's first duty to put back into this world at least as much as he takes from it. I submit that HALE BOOGS exceeded this requirement many times, to the benefit of us all.

Finally, there is solace that this unique man, so suddenly and tragically removed from the Halls of Congress where he was such a good friend and courageous leader to so many of us, is succeeded by his wife LINDY BOOGS who was always a full partner in the political life of HALE and who has already made important contributions to this House and to the people of Louisiana and to the Nation.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House be allowed 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCKAY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this time to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DENNIS) for his courtesy in allowing us to continue to the conclusion of this special order.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a privilege to preside over these ceremonies in memory of HALE BOOGS. As we close, let us keep in mind one thing, that these eulogies have come from the heart, they have been paid by Members who served with HALE, who knew him, and loved him. But by and all there is nothing in these eulogies that would indicate that HALE was a pompous or puffy individual. He was a human being. He would be the first one to admit that he had feet of clay, just as all of us have, and that he was subject to the temptations that all of us have through the frailties of human nature but, more than the human being that he was, I know of no greater tribute that I can pay to this extraordinary man than recall the words of that great fraternal order:

The faults of our brothers we write on the sands.

Their virtues on tablets of love and memory.

So, my colleagues, we close the book today on the life of HALE BOOGS, but we keep open in our hearts his memory which will live as long as we live.

I thank all of the Members for their participation here today.

VACATING SPECIAL ORDERS

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order time assigned to me today be set over for tomorrow, and that I be granted a 60-minute special order at that time, as the first special order for tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I make the same unanimous-consent request as made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DENNIS) that my special order for 60 minutes to be set over for tomorrow, and my special order follow immediately

the special order of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DENNIS).

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

There was no objection.

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT—A PENDING CRISIS

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

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this special order today to address myself to a situation of crisis proportions.

The final school bells of the term have already rung for thousands of high school age youngsters all across this country. And thousands of others will be out of school within the next few days.

Thousands of these youngsters want to work. Indeed, they must work if they have any expectation of continuing their education this fall.

Their prospects of finding summer jobs are anything but encouraging.

In my judgment, we are on the verge of catastrophe, because of the administration's deceptive maneuvering and double talk about summer employment opportunities and programs for disadvantaged youth.

The history behind this situation may be involved and complicated.

But the situation itself is crystal clear to the youngsters in the ghettos and in the country towns of this country.

For more than a million youngsters, there may be no summer job opportunities available. Needy students who have the school doors closing behind them, are finding the employment doors closed in their faces at virtually every turn.

I have just returned from a weekend visit to my own district in eastern Kentucky. The situation I found there is, I learn to my dismay, typical of what is going on all across the Nation.

Neighborhood Youth Corps programs are ending, and there is no summer program to take their place.

Let me quote you this paragraph from a message I have received from the director of the NYC program in Pike County, Ky.:

The NYC program which enrolls 265 enrollees during the current school term enabled many a youth to attend school this year who otherwise would have dropped out to become a welfare recipient. According to a survey made in Pike County approximately 25% or 65 of our enrollees will be unable to attend school next year if the NYC program is not in operation this summer.

From the same county, Supervisor Irving S. Pruitt has telegraphed me:

I am in very close contact with the youth of Pike County. Approximately 25% of our youth are what would be considered poverty level or low income families. These families depend very much on the NYC for the welfare and education of their children. I urge you and the Congressional Committee to give this matter immediate attention.

From the Feds Creek area of Pike County, the high school principal tells me failure to continue the NYC program would cause a dropout rate of 15 to 22 percent of the students this fall.

Teachers, C. V. Snapp and Fred Fletcher have wired me:

Imperative NYC program be extended during summer. Loss will result in increased number of dropouts. Students need at Phelps very great.

These instances come from one of the largest counties in the eastern United States. The situation there is repeated throughout my Appalachian district.

In another of the largest counties in Kentucky—Floyd County—the county school system reports to me that they will be lucky if they have 10 or 15 employment opportunities this summer. In comparison last year, 340 young boys and girls were employed in the summer NYC program.

Letcher County, last summer had 450 youngsters working on NYC. This year, under the vastly reduced program, Letcher County has 91 slots. Applications are on file from 700 youngsters.

Perry County last summer had 385 youngsters on NYC. This summer, there will be 75 slots. There are 700 applications on file.

Knott County, my home county, last summer had 300 NYC slots. This summer, there will be 61. We have 600 applications on file.

Leslie County, in Congressman CARTER's district, last summer had 450 NYC slots. This summer there will be no slots whatever. Zero. And there are 450 applications from youngsters who want and need to work.

Another of Congressman CARTER's counties, Harlan, last year had 500 NYC slots. This summer, there will be 102. And there are, I am told, 1,000 applications on file.

Again, may I repeat these are young men and women who are in desperate need of earnings from summer work.

Last Saturday, while students and parents were contacting me about this matter, a newspaper headline ran "U.S. Funds Provide Jobs for Youth." There was a report of a Department of Labor grant to Kentucky in the amount of \$711,000 to provide jobs for disadvantaged youth this summer.

This reads well and sounds good, but its deceptiveness can be readily seen when one considers the summer NYC program in Kentucky last year was provided \$6,328,000 as compared to this grant of \$711,000.

The report indicates that the grant will support employment opportunities for 2,500 youths. This compares with 15,100 employment opportunities provided last year in the summer NYC program in Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, based on the testimony before our committee, the situation in our urban areas is no less severe.

James M. Chaviz, director of the Baltimore Neighborhood Youth Corps, in testimony before one of our subcommittees last week, commented:

The youth employment problem today approaches that of a major disaster.

Appearing for Mayor Daley of Chicago, Samuel C. Bernstein commented:

For poor young minority group members, the situation this summer can best be described as *desperate*.

He reviewed the situation in Chicago:

This is a matter of deep concern to the Mayor of the City of Chicago. The severe cutback in Federal funds for summer youth programs has dealt Chicago a damaging blow. Whereas last summer we received \$13,600,000 to involve some 33,000 youngsters in summer Neighborhood Youth Corps work experience projects, this year our summer funds have been cut by nearly \$8,000,000. We will be getting a special allocation of \$5,800,000 from the Department of Labor. With this, we intend to provide jobs for 13,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 22. No matter how you try to stretch it, you can not do the same job with \$5,800,000 that you did with \$13,600,000.

What is the administration suggesting be done in this situation? They propose to permit cities to use \$300 million in funds allocated for the Emergency Employment Act programs to operate summer employment programs for young people.

Mr. Speaker, the use of Emergency Employment Act moneys for this purpose was never intended nor was it ever envisioned. I quite frankly have very serious reservations about the propriety of so utilizing these funds.

First, the Emergency Employment Act requires that subsidized jobs lead to permanent unsubsidized jobs in the public or private sector. The Summer Neighborhood Youth Corps emphasizes the return to school.

Second, the Emergency Employment Act has a dual purpose of employing the unemployed and meeting the service needs of the Government. The Neighborhood Youth Corps program is geared to providing earnings from employment for unemployed youth.

Three, the Emergency Employment Act requires special consideration for Vietnam-era veterans and equitable allocation of jobs among the significant segments of unemployed and underemployed. The Neighborhood Youth Corps focuses exclusively on poor youth.

If Emergency Employment Act funds are used to provide 700,000 summer youth jobs, it would mean that out of a cumulative total of 1 million jobs supported under the act, almost three-fourths would go to youth. Further, the percentage of jobs going to veterans would decline from the current 41 percent to about 10 percent.

In the final analysis, what the administration quite simply is saying is that we take mothers and fathers off the payroll and put on their children.

What have local program administrators had to say about this? Example: The mayor of Birmingham, Ala., testifying on behalf of the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors during our subcommittee hearings just last week, commented that the administration's alternative forces cities to choose between retaining a head of a household on the public service employment program or providing a job opportunity for a young person during the summer months. He further commented that—

Many cities have made the difficult choice and will have no summer youth employment program this year.

We are told by our colleagues from Ohio that to operate the Cleveland summer program at last year's level, 702 adults would have to be dropped from the

Emergency Employment Act rolls. If this is not done, their summer youth program will operate at only \$1,800,000, as compared with \$4,300,000 available last year.

The director of the Baltimore Neighborhood Youth Corps provided still further evidence to our committee. Commenting that Emergency Employment Act moneys are not available uniformly in all cities, he said that he receives calls daily from directors complaining that they will not have programs this summer or they will be greatly reduced.

I have received a letter from the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors just today which I intend to insert in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks. Just let me point to a few of the startling statistics that spell out the gravity of this situation: this summer, New York City will have only the Secretary of Labor's discretionary money available for hiring 18,000 youngsters. This compares to last year's employment level of 54,800, and to the earlier estimate of need for the coming summer of 77,500. San Diego last year had a program that provided employment to 4,730 disadvantaged youngsters. Unless changed, this year they will have funds to provide employment for only 1,500 and this includes using \$300,000 from general revenue-sharing moneys. An earlier estimate of need for San Diego was that they needed 8,000 summer job opportunities rather than the 1,500 presently scheduled.

Miami, Fla., employed 5,800 youngsters last year for 25 hours a week for 9 weeks. This year they will be able to hire 5,400 young people for only 20 hours a week for 6 weeks. It is reported that Detroit thus far has sufficient funding for only 563 summer jobs, versus 18,000 available last year.

Mr. Speaker, we are obviously far, far away from the goal enunciated earlier this year of providing a million job opportunities for youth. That figure has come from an extensive survey by the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Their survey shows a projected youth employment, recreation, and transportation need for this summer for 1,018,991 job opportunities in the summer Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a total assessment of need and obviously we will come nowhere near providing job opportunities of this magnitude unless this Congress moves forcefully and immediately.

Let us review for just a moment what has happened over the last year. Last year 740,200 job opportunities were provided with an overall budget of \$318,250,000 for the summer NYC. For this summer the administration originally requested \$239,143,000 specifically for the summer NYC.

In the first supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1973 approved in the fall by the House, the \$239,143,000 was provided. This was subsequently approved and signed by the President. However, in the January budget submission, the President asked that these funds be rescinded. The House Appropriations Committee, considering the second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal

year 1973 rejected the President's request for the rescission of funds. Chairman MAHON, in his floor statement, commented:

We recommend disapproval of all of these proposed rescissions as indicated on page 3 of the report. The largest single item involved in the rescission is an appropriation of \$239,000,000 which was appropriated for the Neighborhood Youth summer program. It is our definite intent that there should be a summer youth program just as there was last summer.

The second supplemental appropriation bill has been ordered reported from the Senate committee and I have been advised that the Senate committee has followed the lead of the House and rejected the rescission. In effect then, \$239,143,000 has been appropriated for the summer NYC program. We must see to it that these funds are obligated. This is a matter of first priority. I intend to join Members of the House in an urgent plea to the President that this money be released immediately. Any further delay in the release of these funds will add to the desperate confusion, chaos, and uncertainty now widely experienced in local communities.

Second, but of equal importance, Mr. Speaker, we must in addition to the immediate obligation of the \$239,193,000 provide funding commensurate with the expressed and documented needs. I have mentioned the one survey which shows the need for at least 1 million job opportunities. To meet this demand, a total of \$476,800,000 would have to be made available.

I understand an amendment may be offered in the other body to the second supplemental bill to increase moneys for the NYC summer program. I fully support program. I fully support this effort and I earnestly hope that the amendment will provide the additional money needed to bring the level of funding to the \$476,800,000 mark. In no event should we allow the funding level to fall below the \$318,250,000 provided last year. In this time of increased costs which falls most heavily on low-income families, we would certainly be derelict in our responsibility if we did not at least meet this minimum funding level.

Earlier this year, Mr. Speaker, we considered an urgent supplemental bill to provide student aid moneys and payments under the veterans programs. The urgency today equals, if not exceeds, the urgency of that legislation. Let us hope that we have an opportunity to agree to additional funds in the second supplemental bill. But we cannot be absolutely sure of this. I, therefore, urge that initial work be begun here on such an urgent bill, in the event we find this necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I insert certain telegrams and letters which I have received in the Record at this point:

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

We urge your immediate attention to support full funding of summer NYC program for high school students. This program will enable more students to return to school this fall.

WINSTON ATKINS,
Principal, Virgine High School.

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge immediate attention to summer NYC program. Loss of program would mean greatly increased drop out rate. Increase may be as much as ten percent of present high school population.

TILDEN DESKINS,
Superintendent, Pike County School.

Representative CARL D. PERKINS,
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

Subject NYC program: Many children will be forced to leave school for economic reasons due to the termination of the NYC program. We sincerely request that you do everything possible to see that this program continues for the benefit of our youths.

JAMES E. BRANHAM,
Principal, Millard High School, Pike-
ville, Ky.

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

We urge your immediate support of the summer NYC program since the dropping of it would cause a dropout of students this fall from 10 to 20 percent.

JAMES E. DOTWON,
Principal, Mullins High School, Pike-
ville, Ky.

Representative CARL D. PERKINS,
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

The Neighborhood Youth Corp in Pike County is very vital to the welfare and education of our youth. The NYC program which enrolls 265 enrollees during the current school term enabled many a youth to attend school this year which otherwise would have dropped out to become a welfare recipient according to a survey made in Pike County. Approximately 25 percent or 65 of our enrollees will be unable to attend school next year if the NYC program is not in operation this summer. We would urge Congress to take immediate action on this very important matter because a summer program is of vital importance to the youth of Pike County. Sincerely.

JOE K. BLACKBURN,
Director.

BILLY JOE TAYLOR,
Assistant Director.

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

We urge your immediate support of the NYC program since this would cause a drop of 15 to 22 percent of the students this fall.

HOBERT DYE,
Principal of Feds Creek High School.

Representative CARL D. PERKINS,
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

As a supervisor in the Pike County school system I am in very close contact with the youth of Pike County. Approximately 25 percent of our youth are what would be considered poverty level or low income families. These families depend very much on the Neighborhood Youth Corps for the welfare and education of their children. I would urge you and the congressional committee to give this matter immediate attention in order that a summer youth program could be a reality for the youth of Pike County.

Sincerely,

IRVIN S. PRUITT,
Supervisor, Pike County Schools.

Representative CARL D. PERKINS,
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

Imperative NYC program be extended during summer. Loss will result in increased number of dropouts. Students need at Phelps very great. Backing your efforts.

C. V. SMAPP and FRED FLETCHER

Representative CARL D. PERKINS,
Capitol Hill, D.C.:

Would appreciate your influence in keeping
NYC program. Without NYC no education for
some.

BLANCH BRANHAM,
Principal, Greasy Creek School,
Shelbiana, Ky.

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge immediate action. Save NYC summer
program. Most effective with potential drop-
outs.

JAMES V. POWELL,
Principal, Elkhorn City High School,
Elkhorn City, Ky.

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Loss of NYC program at John Creek High
School will result in 15 to 20 percent drop-
out of students in this area. Please give this
your immediate attention.

T. J. FORD,

NYC Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. CLEVENGER,
Principal, John Creek High School.

MAY 22, 1973.

Hon. CARL D. PERKINS,
Chairman, House Education and Labor Com-
mittee, Rayburn Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you are un-
doubtedly aware, the Administration intends
to fund this summer's youth employment
program out of Emergency Employment Act
monies or the already reduced allocations
for manpower training services. In effect,
they are offering the nation's cities the op-
tion of eliminating a parent's PEP job or
terminating a parent's participation in
needed training to provide a summer job
to his children.

The consequences of the elimination of
this vital summer program are obvious. Last
summer's appropriation provided 740,000
nine-week jobs for young people, mostly dis-
advantaged youth. In the past, the Neigh-
borhood Youth Corps has been the single
largest youth employment program avail-
able in the summer.

We are currently in the process of survey-
ing the cities to determine whether they will
have any summer youth employment pro-
grams and to what extent disadvantaged
youngsters will be hired compared to pre-
vious years' levels. Many cities have not
finalized their plans for the coming summer
months on the, at this point, desperate hope
that the Administration will yet release the
\$256.8 million already appropriated by Con-
gress for summer youth employment. In the
interim, they are attempting as best they
can to cope by using a combination of city
revenues, general revenue sharing funds
and whatever other sources they have ac-
cess to in order to continue this vital pro-
gram without having to lay off substantial
numbers of PEP employees. While cities are
doing their best, they have been unable to
come even close to last year's employment
levels. For example:

New York City will have only the Secre-
tary of Labor's discretionary money avail-
able for hiring 18,000 youngsters. This com-
pares to last year's employment level of 54,-
800 job opportunities for disadvantaged
youth;

San Diego, California last year had a pro-
gram that provided employment to 4,730
disadvantaged youngsters. This year they will
have funds to provide employment for only
1,500 and this includes using \$300,000 of
general revenue sharing monies, \$300,000
from regular PEP funds plus \$252,000 of dis-
cretionary money;

Miami (Dade County) employed 5,800
youngsters for 25 hours a week for nine

weeks last year. This year they will hire
5,400 young people for only 20 hours a week
for six weeks;

Indianapolis will have to reduce its sum-
mer youth employment program by half, i.e.,
2,500 jobs in 1972 versus 1,305 jobs in 1973;

Detroit thus far has sufficient funding for
only 563 summer positions versus 18,000 last
summer;

Rochester, New York, will free up enough
of their regular PEP money (they received
no discretionary funds) to hire 142 young-
sters. This compares to 1,030 positions last
summer.

As you can see from just these few ex-
amples, the effect on summer youth employ-
ment opportunities is devastating. We have
met with the Administration on numerous
occasions in the last few months and been
unable to impact on their decisions to fund
this vital program solely out of Emergency
Employment Act funds. Regardless of the
rhetoric, this is not an equitable nor an ade-
quate method of dealing with summer youth
employment.

Summer is less than a week away. We urge
you, Mr. Chairman and your colleagues to
use your influence with the Administration.
Hopefully, the Congress can succeed where
we have not and at the very minimum pre-
vail upon the President to spend at the very
least such funds as Congress has already ap-
propriated for this most vital program.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. GUNTHER,
Executive Director, U.S. Conference of
Mayors.

ALLEN E. PRITCHARD, Jr.,
Executive Vice President, National
League of Cities.

ABORTION ON DEMAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a
previous order of the House, the gentle-
man from Maryland (Mr. HOGAN) is
recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, by no
stretch of the imagination can we con-
sider the Supreme Court's recent deci-
sion on abortion the "historic resolution"
of the abortion issue which the New
York Times, for instance, hoped it would
be. On the contrary, the opinion written
by Mr. Justice Blackmun has only
plunged the issue into deeper confusion.
On the face of it, the Court's ruling sim-
ply legalized abortion on the request of a
woman during the first 3 months of
pregnancy; allowed the regulation of
abortion in the interests of material
health in the second 3 months; and, as
regards the final 3 months of pregnancy
leading up to birth, said that the State
"may, if it chooses, regulate, and even
proscribe, abortion except where neces-
sary, in appropriate medical judgment,
for the preservation of the life or health
of the mother."

Since the Supreme Court had already
defined "health" in a 1971 ruling, U.S.
against Vuitch, to include "mental
health," and since medical abortionists—
where the law allowed abortions for
"health" reasons, as in Washington,
D.C.—had long been employing a defi-
nition of "mental health" to justify an
abortion which included as a mental
health problem the "distress" of any
woman who did not want to bring to
term the child she had conceived, the
gesture of the Supreme Court toward
the possible "regulation" of abortion did
not have much real substance. Any doc-
tor could do an abortion virtually up to
the moment of the cutting of the um-

bilical cord, and justify it as having been
done in the interests of "material
health."

So what the Supreme Court decision
amounts to in practice is virtual abor-
tion on demand. What is surprising and
heartening, however, is that there has
been no general rush around the country
to accept the Court's decision. Abortions
go on unabated where the practice had
already been legalized prior to the
Court's ruling; some activist groups and
doctors are moving to take advantage of
the new court-granted mandate else-
where.

But what is surprising is the resistance
that is developing to the Court's ruling.
The attorneys general of States such as
Montana have declared the State laws
valid until specifically struck down by
another court. The Rhode Island Legis-
lature has passed a bill guaranteeing the
14th amendment's equal protection of the
laws to the unborn child. Apparently the
proabortionists will have to challenge
all measures of this kind before they will
be home free under the Supreme Court's
ruling.

Still other States such as Maryland and
Virginia have voted down bills which
would have brought the State law into
conformity with the Supreme Court
guidelines, while Indiana, Maine, Utah,
Maryland, North Dakota, and South
Dakota have memorialized the Congress
to pass a constitutional amendment to
protect the unborn. Even in States where
the Court's guidelines have been more or
less accepted, as is the case with Indiana,
the legislature has included amend-
ments—consent of husband, parents, or
guardians; written consent of woman;
48-hour delay prior to the operation;
provisions for live birth of aborted in-
fants—which were not dreamt of in the
Supreme Court's philosophy.

Thus we see the beginnings of what
could be a nationwide revolt against the
policy of permissive abortion which the
Supreme Court has tried to establish for
the whole country. This revolt could have
been predicted. Last fall the people of
North Dakota, 77 percent, and Michigan,
63 percent rejected permissive legalized
abortion by decisive margins—contrary
to the predictions of the pollsters. Except
in Florida, where the legislature was con-
strained to act by a court order, no per-
missive abortion laws have been passed
since 1970. Such measures have been de-
feated in nearly 40 States. The legisla-
tures of Connecticut, New York, and
Pennsylvania voted in stringent abor-
tion laws, respecting the rights of the un-
born, in the face of what was considered
the wave of the future for legalized abor-
tion.

Looking back, it is now possible to see
that the abortion lobby won all its leg-
islative victories between 1966 and 1970.
It won them, in other words, while the
American people were still not aware of
all the implications of legalized abortion,
were still not aware that abortion is
something more than a word; before the
American people fully realized that abor-
tion always involves the killing of a liv-
ing child. Court decisions in favor of
abortion since 1970, including the Su-
preme Court decision, have come in the
face of growing public sentiment against

abortion which threatens soon to become massive opposition.

Let us turn now to the Supreme Court's decision, and examine briefly the doctrine which the Court is attempting to establish as the law of the land. We can see immediately that the decision involves two views of man and of the Constitution.

Are men, as the Declaration of Independence states, "created equal with certain unalienable rights"? This is one view of man. It is, in fact, the American view. Let us note well that the Declaration of Independence specifies that men are created—not "born"—equal. Mr. Justice Blackmun, examining the meaning of "person" in the Constitution, however, finds that there "the use of the word is such that it has application only postnatally." Among other things, this viewpoint betrays a lamentable lack of imagination, since surely one of the principal reasons the Constitution does not specifically include the unborn in its mentions of legal persons—as the Declaration of Independence does, affirming also the "right to life" as the first of all human rights—is that it undoubtedly never occurred to the framers of the Constitution that anyone could possibly imagine that the unborn could simply be destroyed because they were not mentioned; the idea that the unborn can be destroyed is of recent vintage, and would have been alien to the philosophy of the Founding Fathers.

Now the view that man is a free independent being with "certain unalienable rights," which the State may not suppress or abridge, is not stated in so many words in the Constitution itself; rather this view of man is assumed by the Constitution; the purpose of the Constitution, as stated in its Preamble, is precisely "to secure these rights to ourselves and to our posterity." The idea that a specific type of person—or a person at a particular stage of his development—could be deprived of his rights without due process of law contradicts both the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

And this is exactly what the Supreme Court's decision does in the case of the unborn. Mr. Justice Blackmun is a "strict constructionist" when he fails to find the word "unborn" mentioned in the Constitution; but when he concludes from that that the unborn therefore have no rights, he simply jettisons the entire Constitution. More, he is profoundly illogical, since no more than "unborn" are the words "abortion decision" to be found in the Constitution which Mr. Justice Blackmun nevertheless apparently finds enshrined there as a right.

The view of man that does emerge from Mr. Justice Blackmun's opinion is a view which must disturb all Americans; it is a view of man which denies that there are "certain unalienable rights." What is denied to the child, by judicial fiat, is precisely the right to life. The court attempts to pass over this by remarking that "we need not resolve the difficult question of when life begins. When those trained in the respective disciplines of medicine, philosophy and theology are unable to arrive at any

consensus," the Court goes on, "the judiciary at this point in the development of man's knowledge is not in a position to speculate as to the answer."

The truth of the matter is that there is no dispute about the facts of when life begins. It is not a "difficult question," as the court declares. The scientific facts are admitted by all; the real dispute is about what value and what legal rights the unborn have, not about when life begins.

On this point, even the proabortionists admit the facts; they differ from those opposed to abortion—and from the American tradition—in claiming that an unborn human life may nevertheless be legally destroyed.

Prof. Ashley Montagu of Columbia University, for example, declares in his book "Life Before Birth," that "life begins not at birth, but at conception." Nevertheless Professor Montagu is on record as favoring the legalization of abortion.

One of the fathers of legalized abortion, the British jurist Glanville Williams, forthrightly admits that human life begins "in the union of two germinal cells" of the parents, and, with equal forthrightness, defines abortion as "any untimely delivery procured with intent to destroy the fetus."

The medical journal California Medicine editorialized several years ago about "the curious avoidance of the scientific fact, which everybody really knows, that human life begins at conception and is continuous whether intra- or extra-uterine until death." This medical journal called the sidestepping of the question of which Mr. Justice Blackmun's opinion is now the most famous example "a schizophrenic sort of subterfuge."

Finally, Dr. Landrum B. Shettles of Columbia University, who has been experimenting with test tube babies, and who thus knows beyond any shadow of a doubt what is involved in the beginning of any human life, wrote to the New York Times describing the Supreme Court decision as "dishonest" for attempting to legalize abortion without frankly admitting that legal abortion means the creation of a class of expendable human beings—the unborn.

The Supreme Court decision, then, passes over the admitted facts. What the Court has really decided is a value question; the unborn may be human, but they can be legally sacrificed anyway. This is what has been established as the law of the law; implicit in this position is a denial that anybody, not merely the unborn child, has any rights. Implicit in this position, in other words, is a denial of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States itself.

Indeed it is possible to deduce from the opinion itself instances where the rights of others besides the unborn are denied. What kind of rights can be guaranteed even to women, for example, by a view of man and of the Constitution which denies any inherent rights to the child? If the child doesn't have any rights, how does the woman have any?

In effect, the novel "right" of women to elect to destroy their own children is not, Mr. Justice Blackmun remarks, "unqualified." "It must be considered," he

says, "against important State interests in regulation." Indeed this "right" is founded quite pragmatically upon the consideration that "mortality rates for women undergoing early abortions, where the procedure is legal, appear to be as low or lower than the rates for normal childbirth." There is nothing inherent about the woman's right to elect abortion, then, according to the Supreme Court, any more than there is any inherent right of the child to life. The State, in its discretion, gives or withholds human rights. Supposing the statistics about maternal mortality or morbidity for abortions in early pregnancy had been different, it is easy to imagine that the Court would have taken a different view of the woman's "rights." Rights are apparently not something women enjoy as human beings but merely what the Court, on pragmatic grounds, chooses to grant. It is hoped that American women will look this new gift horse more carefully in the mouth.

Similarly, for doctors and the medical profession, it is not at all clear that the effect of the Court's decision is to free them to practice their profession, as one of the plaintiffs in the original court case argued. Here again, the entire logic of the Court's decision must be brought out. How indeed can doctors refuse to grant what is now established not only as a standard medical procedure but as a right? Up to now doctors could be sued for malpractice for failing to provide medical care up to the "standard" prevailing in the community. Now abortion is the standard. How can doctors logically refuse to provide abortions now that they are even more than mere medical care and indeed are a "constitutional right"? A Court-decreed right, it is true, nowhere mentioned or remotely implied in the Constitution, but nevertheless for the moment a "constitutional right."

Those legislators, both in the Congress and in the States, who are introducing legislation with "conscience clauses" exempting hospitals and medical personnel from doing abortions have certainly sensed a vital issue here. But the real question is whether "conscience clauses" could ever stand up in courts imbued with the philosophy that abortion is somehow a "right." By what title can we legally deny someone his "rights"?

It is clear, then, that the Supreme Court decision is not permissive in the sense that those who see nothing morally wrong with abortion may elect or do the procedure while those who oppose abortion need not avail themselves of the new Supreme Court-established right. There is an element of coercion here which the medical profession will be the first to bear the brunt of—and which Americans, regardless of their moral views, will bear the expense of through tax-supported abortion. In strict accord with the logic of the Supreme Court, bills have already been introduced in Oregon and Wisconsin which would make it a crime to refuse an abortion.

It is therefore tragic that so many medical societies and associations have favored one degree or another of legalized abortion. Moreover, those segments of the medical profession favoring abortion also failed to see that the realization

of their hopes, in a decision such as the one the Supreme Court has now rendered, literally removes from their hands any proper medical decision as such. In effect, it is the woman, not the doctor, who now makes the abortion decision; the doctor is reduced to being a skilled technician of death. In no other case has any "medical procedure" been transformed into an alleged "constitutional right," as abortion has now been transformed into one.

We should remember too that, contrary to early proabortion propaganda, it is not a medical question which is any longer at issue in the abortion debate. The medical profession is unanimous that there are few, if any, true medical "indications" for direct, intended abortion, even to save a mother's life; even if there were cases where a mother's life was truly endangered, the procedure in those cases has always been legal anyway. Hence medical questions, as such, no longer have anything to do with the abortion debate today; and this fact should be clearly understood since polls show that Americans, where they tend to tolerate abortion, generally do so in the belief that some "medical" problem is involved.

A public opinion survey just reported by political scientists at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research disclosed that only a short time before the Supreme Court decision, a majority of the eligible voters in the country were opposed to abortion.

The data came from computer analysis of answers given by a sample of 2,738 citizens questioned between September 15 and November 6, 1972, by IRS surveyors. The sample was statistically representative of the whole electorate, and the weight of preference against abortion was roughly 3 to 2.

Here are the figures:

PERCENT IN OPPOSITION		
	Men	Women
Over 60.....	67	72
30 to 60.....	58	60
Under 30.....	43	49

It is clear, then, that the Supreme Court has also dealt a heavy blow to the presumed rights of doctors and of the medical profession to practice medicine freely and in accordance with truly medical criteria alone. Now they must practice medicine in accordance with court-decreed "rights" handed down in contempt of real rights. The same contempt for human rights is seen when we consider the possible rights of a father over his unborn children. The court simply passes over the question of the father's rights, "if any exist in the constitutional context of the abortion decision," Mr. Justice Blackmun remarks in a footnote. Here again we encounter the profoundly un-American viewpoint that rights are not inherent, but are what the state chooses to grant. But if a father has no right to say whether or not his unborn children may be legally destroyed, how does he have any responsibility at all for his children? For example, any responsi-

bility to support them after they are born?

If the Supreme Court can tranquilly rule that a woman need not take any responsibility for the child she has conceived, how can men be held legally responsible for their necessary part in the procreation of children?

Legalized abortion, then, as it has now been established by the Supreme Court, is seen to be profoundly irrational. Nowhere are the implications of the court's decision more far-reaching, however, than in the very functioning of our legal and judicial system. Originally the state and the laws in America were made for man, not man for the state and the laws. In the instance of abortion, the Supreme Court has changed all that. We have seen that human rights themselves have become something which the state—in this instance, the court—grants or withholds.

Yet even more alarming for any American who prizes our legal and constitutional system is the court's ominous new doctrine of what it calls "meaningful life." In assenting the state's interest in what it describes as "potential life," the court declares that the "compelling point" is at viability—the time when a child is able to survive on his own outside the mother's womb. The court's logic here is that the state's "interest" in a human being's rights would presumably cease the moment that person were unable to survive outside, say, an iron lung, or without an artificial heart or lung machine. Those who have linked abortion with "mercy killing" would thus seem to have sensed a real and profound connection. The court explicitly says that its criterion for "viability" was chosen because the child then becomes capable of "meaningful life."

But if whether or not our lives are "meaningful" is truly the basis of whatever constitutional rights we happen to possess, then who is going to be able to escape from the court's all-inclusive denial of inherent human rights? Who is going to decide whether your life or my life is meaningful, and at what stage? The court itself, of course, has issued a blanket decision that no unborn child whatever has any meaningful life prior to viability; it remains to be seen how this judicial logic will be worked out in other cases.

It is to be hoped that lawyers and judges, men particularly concerned with the upholding of our constitutional system, will see in time the terrible implications of the Supreme Court's logic. Tragically, however, prior to the ruling, the American Bar Association itself had endorsed a resolution calling for unrestricted abortion up to 20 weeks of pregnancy. State abortion laws had been declared "unconstitutional" by courts in about a dozen states before the Supreme Court finally ruled. A New York appeals court had actually admitted what we saw some noted proabortionists admitting, namely, that an unborn child is indeed a human being, but legally we can exterminate him anyway. This New York court declared:

The medical affidavits . . . have not been factually disputed.

And added:

New York courts have already acknowledged that, in the contemporary medical view, the child begins a separate life from the moment of conception.

Yet this court, like the Supreme Court later, callously denied the child any rights. Like the medical profession, as we have seen, the legal profession has too often been busy here dismantling its own reason for being!

This consideration brings us to the legislative branch of the Government to those of us who serve in Congress as our principal hope—not merely to provide the equal protection of the laws to the unborn; but, as we have now so clearly seen, to reinstate in America the very idea that Americans, under the Constitution, even enjoy "certain unalienable rights—among these right to life." If we do not even enjoy this right to life, we do not really enjoy any rights at all.

It is for this reason that I have introduced into the Congress a bill for an amendment to the Constitution which would specifically grant what has always been implicit in the Constitution, namely, the right to life of the unborn, from the moment of conception; and would also protect other categories of persons menaced by the Supreme Court's totalitarian concept of "meaningful life." Is it any accident that, the moment the Supreme Court supposedly "settled" the abortion question, all the talk shows and magazine articles suddenly shifted over to the subject of "death with dignity" and other such euphemisms for doing away with the inconvenient and unfit, with what Hitler called the "useless eaters"? Even before the court ruled on abortion, euthanasia bills were being debated in Florida, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington; 46 percent of the graduating class of the medical school in Washington State recently went on record in favor of "positive euthanasia," that is, killing the patient * * *.

Mr. Speaker, it is about time we Americans started asking ourselves where these ideas are taking us. When I introduced my bill for a constitutional amendment I was well aware that there did not seem to be overwhelming popular support for the measure. Further developments have convinced me that there is such support, and that this constitutional amendment can and must pass.

I have remarked on the reluctances all over the country to accept and apply the Court's "guidelines." I do not think these "guidelines" are accepted in the country at large. It is evident that even some of those who initially favored one degree or another of legalized abortion are now actually drawing back at the sweeping nature of the Court's ruling. The vast outpouring of mail in support of my constitutional amendment has been encouraging indeed.

Moreover, there is the phenomenon of the grassroots right-to-life movement. Enjoying little or no sympathy or support from the press and media, local right-to-life committees have been springing up all over the country. Underfinanced and often poorly coordinated, they have nevertheless demonstrated remarkable political clout already. You have not seen much about them on the 6 o'clock news, or in the New York Times

or the Washington Post, but the legislators in Albany, Annapolis, Bismarck, Harrisburg, Hartford, Lansing, Minneapolis, and in dozens of other State capitals know they are there. The referendums in Michigan and North Dakota, and the remarkable pro-life legislative victories registered in most of our States since 1970 have been won by the remarkable energy and dedication of these grassroots forces, and by nothing else.

The pro-life movement will not disband as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling. On the contrary, the movement is only now getting seriously organized. The Congress has not yet felt the full force of what most of the State legislatures have felt—although I will wager that some Congressmen and Senators are surprised already at the messages they have been getting from their pro-life constituents since January 22.

The focus of the battle for the right to life of the unborn has now shifted to the Congress. The people are demanding a constitutional amendment. It is imperative that the Congress respond to the challenge. The Congress is the legislative branch of our Government most directly involved with the embodiment of the beliefs and ideals of our people in just, positive laws. Justice for the unborn, vindication of all human rights—these things cry out for a constitutional amendment—now. Moreover, it is for the legislative branch, not for the Supreme Court, to legislate on this issue.

We must not be sidetracked away from the fundamental issue of human rights and, specifically, of the right to life. As we have seen, the Supreme Court's erroneous view of human rights extends far beyond the issue of abortion, though this is the issue on which the battle has been joined.

Political sentiment exists and is growing in America that the issue of the right to life can be confronted head on and won. We have evidence that this issue can win at the polls, most notably from the referendums in Michigan and North Dakota. There is no evidence of any support for measures which do not confront the real issue. Nor is there any ground-swell of grassroots activity for any measure except an amendment establishing once and for all the right to life. The pro life forces—and they are not going to go away—are working, precisely, for such an amendment; and, if I have correctly gauged their sentiment, are not going to work for half measures.

Men of vision and moral conviction in the Congress, who perceive the real signs of the times, must get behind this amendment. The Congress must rectify what Mr. Justice White, in his dissenting opinion, called the Supreme Court's exercise of "raw judicial power."

Mr. Justice White continued:

The Court's judgment is an improvident and extravagant exercise of the power of judicial review."

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the Congress to right the balance. It is time for the Congress to pass and send to the States for ratification a constitutional amendment which guarantees to all persons from the moment of conception the right to life which our Founding Fathers took for granted.

TAKING IT OUT OF THE HIDE OF THE VETERAN

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, those of us who read the RECORD carefully have noted with interest the carefully orchestrated statements which have appeared in newspapers in cities where Veterans' Administration hospitals are located. The essence of the articles is that everything is OK in the VA medical system; further, those of us concerned about proper funding for the agency are dead wrong in our evaluation of the pressing need for more funds to properly operate the Department of Medicine and Surgery and its 166 hospitals.

On March 26, I spoke on the budgetary situation of the Veterans' Administration and, in particular, its medical program. I presented the facts as I saw them. As of this date, I have not received any statements which would indicate that my facts were in error.

Referring to the articles that have appeared in several newspapers throughout the country, the stories usually quote the director of the VA hospital as saying that everything is "fine." Our colleagues will recall my remarks on February 26 when I quoted in detail the remarks of the Administrator at the Directors' Conference: Administrator Johnson said to his directors that he did not want "to find any surprises." The Administrator's orders are being carried out to the letter—there are no surprises in these self-serving statements. A director of a VA hospital would have to be a fool or well on his way to retirement for him to tell the public what his own individual hospital needs or his view of the needs of the entire system.

I believe the VA medical system is great and have said so repeatedly, but, like any human operation, it does make mistakes as I have been compelled to call to the attention of this House of previous occasions. It was well known to everyone concerned that things were getting tight all over the VA system, but I never thought the day would come to pass when bureaucratic mumbo-jumbo would affect the quality of medical service to the veteran. One should never be surprised at bureaucracy—here is an example of the munificent Veterans' Administration taking it out of the hide of the veteran.

I refer to the case of "J" who was admitted to the Miami VA hospital on September 20, 1972, complaining of a pain in his hip. An X-ray showed the hip to be broken. Two young, eager orthopedic residents from the University of Miami Medical School rushed the veteran up to the operating room, performed a "standard" operation by inserting a pin—Jewett nail—into the (a) hip. But the wrong hip.

Discovering their error a few hours later, these two marvelous medical practitioners, in consultation with other eminent practitioners on the hospital staff, removed the pin from the previously healthy hip, under a local anesthesia, and placed the broken hip in traction.

Mr. Speaker, I know there are Members who are going to scoff at my recitation of the "facts" of the case thus far—how could anything so stupid happen?—so I am including at this point in my remarks, a copy of the memorandum on this case by the chief of staff of the hospital. That statement follows:

SEPTEMBER 28, 1972.
Hospital Director (00).
Chief of Staff (11).
Special Incident—Patient "J"—(Narrative Report).

1. I was notified by Dr. _____ on Sept. 26th, by phone, of an incident that had occurred to patient "J", Ward —, on Sept. 21. Briefly, Mr. "J" presented himself on Sept. 20th to our Admitting Dept. complaining of pain in his *left* lower extremity. X-rays showed a intrtrochanteric fracture of his *right* femur. The patient was operated on Sept. 21st, 3:00 PM, under spinal anesthesia, and by error of the operating surgeons, Drs. _____ and Dr. _____ (4th and 2nd year Orthopedic Residents respectively), a Jewett pin was inserted into the *left* intrtrochanteric area. At the close of the operation it was recognized by the operating surgeons that they had erred. After consultation with the Orthopedic staff physician, Dr. _____, it was decided to remove the Jewett nail, which was performed 4 hours later on the same day, under local anesthesia and no inhalation, by Drs. _____, _____, and Dr. _____ in attendance. The patient's condition is fine, the operative wound healing well, and the fracture of the right intrtrochanteric area is being treated by traction. Operative treatment is not being planned.

2. Dr. _____ was questioned by me and the Director on Sept. 26th. Dr. _____ was questioned by me on Sept. 27th. Attached is a narrative report by Dr. _____ of the entire incident. Dr. _____ states that there will be no permanent disability from the operation, and admits to negligence based upon human error. When questioned why the delay in reporting the incident, he stated that Dr. _____ wished to consult with Dr. _____, Chairman of Department Orthopedics at University of Miami Medical School, who was away and who did not return until Sept. 26. When Dr. _____ was informed he immediately contacted the Chief of Staff's office.

3. My conclusion is that the special incident occurred because of a human error in judgement and not because of any fault in our method of operation. No permanent disability is expected to occur.

4. Recommend that since this incident comes under the purview of para. 201.02, DM&S Sup. MP-1, Part 1, that C.O. be notified by TWX with a follow-up letter consisting of this memo, and the signed report by Dr. _____, attested by Dr. _____ and Dr. _____.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Naturally, when terrible and unfortunate mistakes such as the above happen, there is provision in the laws governing the operation and management of the Veterans' Administration to make restitution to the aggrieved party—at least in terms of monetary compensation. Section 351 of title 38, United States Code—1970 edition—provides some relief in matters of this sort. That section reads as follows:

§ 351. Benefits for persons disabled by treatment or vocational rehabilitation

Where any veteran shall have suffered an injury, or an aggravation of an injury, as the result of hospitalization, medical or surgical treatment, or the pursuit of a course of vocational rehabilitation under chapter 31 of this title, awarded him under any of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or as a result of having sub-

mitted to an examination under any such law, and not the result of his own willful misconduct, and such injury or aggravation results in additional disability to or the death of such veteran, disability or death compensation under this chapter and dependency and indemnity compensation under chapter 13 of this title shall be awarded in the same manner as if such disability, aggravation, or death were service-connected. Where an individual is, on or after December 1, 1962, awarded a judgment against the United States in a civil action brought pursuant to section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code, or, on or after December 1, 1962, enters into a settlement or compromise under section 2672 or 2677 of title 28, United States Code, by reason of a disability, aggravation, or death treated pursuant to this section as if it were service-connected, then no benefits shall be paid to such individual for any month beginning after the date such judgment, settlement, or compromise on account of such disability, aggravation, or death becomes final until the aggregate amount of benefits which would be paid but for this sentence equals the total amount included in such judgment, settlement, or compromise. (Amended P.L. 87-825, § 3; P.L. 91-24, § 3.)

A veteran may utilize section 351 or file a malpractice claim against the hospital and the agency. The veteran "J" did both and the Veterans' Administration elected to settle on the malpractice claim.

We have already seen veteran "J" Jewett-nailed to the wall. Now watch as the Veterans' Administration compounds the fracture. Veteran "J's" claim was for \$75,000. The Veterans' Administration settled it for \$5,000. I have been reliably informed that the settlement was "amicable;" and we must remember that the VA "always" resolves all doubt in the veteran's behalf.

The VA says "J" was represented by a representative of a veterans' organization. Upon inquiry, one finds that an employee of the Florida Division of Veterans Affairs "acted" for "J" in the proceedings. I do not know what action the representative took; from the amount of the settlement, it could not have been much.

The settlement of malpractice suits comes under the jurisdiction of the General Counsel of the Veterans' Administration. The present occupant of that position served long in one of the major veterans' organizations. He repeatedly urged Congress to grant large and generous benefits to veterans. Congress, for reasons other than his urging, has over the years, done even more without such prompting. This General Counsel is the same person who warned directors at their conference not to "bootleg" information to the Congress, though he made a career before coming joining the VA out of giving information to the Congress, privately and publicly, with the hope that it would benefit him and the organization he represented. He now sits on the other side of the table and he adopts the scrooge-like attitude of giving as little as possible to deserving cases such as "J."

The Veterans' Administration has the absolute decision to settle malpractice suits brought against it so long as the settlement does not exceed \$25,000. There has been testimony before congressional committees to the effect that Internal

Revenue auditors are rated on the number of cases they question and the amount of revenue they collect; I wonder if the VA has a similar system for handling malpractice suits? Does the General Counsel give a special meritorious rating to the individual attorney who recommended the "J" settlement and "compromised" at one-fifteenth the claim?

In a few years, the General Counsel of the Veterans' Administration and his associates who "handled" the "J" case will be retired on a generous civil service annuity; some will enjoy reserve military retirement in addition; still others will be entitled to social security and private retirement benefits. I hope they will enjoy their plush retirements. Perhaps—but I doubt it—they will reflect on the "J" case and remember that just a little, simple, compassion and concern could have made "J's" future a little easier.

I brought up the subject of retirement to contrast the treatment afforded to "J" by the Veterans' Administration. "J" was awarded a 10-percent disability rating of \$28 per month—"J" did receive \$495 per month while hospitalized. However, and note this well—under current law, "J" may not receive this staggering sum of \$28 per month for nearly 15 years. Considering "J's" age, and the very real possibility that he could develop arthritis in both, now-damaged hips, one is overwhelmed at the generosity of the Veterans' Administration "settlement."

While the General Counsel's retirement will be at the "ample-level," "J's" income will be at the "agony-level." One wonders how the General Counsel sleeps at night.

It is encouraging to know that the case of the illegal admission of Mrs. Luie "D" against the Veterans' Administration in the amount of \$3,000,000 is not likely to be compromised at one-fifteenth the claim. Mrs. "D" is represented by counsel of a law firm in Miami who, I doubt, will be willing to reach an "amicable" settlement such as described for "J." That belief makes it unnecessary for me to spread the sordid details of that case on the public record at this time.

It should be noted, Mr. Speaker, that I have never met "J" nor any of his relatives, nor do I expect to do so. The same may be said of Mrs. "D."

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, despite the fact that Congress has recently completed its consideration of legislation extending the economic stabilization program, the debate over how to best manage our economy continues unabated, and with good reason. This country is still in the midst of an inflationary crisis, affecting virtually all aspects of our lives, and our society. No one has yet formulated an effective policy to guide our Government in its

efforts to defuse the upward spiral of wages and prices. We are still founder on a raging sea.

One aspect of the debate has centered on the control of interest rates, a proposal which generates heated argument from all sides. In an effort to make a positive contribution to this discussion, I am bringing to the attention of my colleagues, and the economic policymakers in the executive branch, a letter that I received from Mr. John T. Bennett, Jr., vice president for investment management at the Putnam Management Co., in Boston. Mr. Bennett is recognized by his colleagues in the industry as one of the most sagacious observers of the investment world. I believe that my colleagues will benefit from consideration of his comments on the feasibility of interest rate controls:

THE PUTNAM MANAGEMENT CO., INC.,
Boston, Mass., April 10, 1973.
Hon. MARGARET M. HECKLER,
House of Representatives, Cannon House
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HECKLER: Money is the most fluid of all commodities and tends always to flow very quickly to the greatest return commensurate with risk.

Thus, if we in the United States held our interest rates low relative to foreign rates, there would be a massive outflow of foreign and domestic funds from our shores to the higher rates abroad. This would mean a serious worsening of our already adverse balance of payments situation and a further weakening of the dollar.

Second, it seems to me that free interest rates serve a valuable purpose in allowing free market forces to allocate credit. Frozen interest rates and differentials among rates could well result in serious distortions (as at present with respect to the run-off of commercial paper into bank loan demand) that could well force government into allocating savings and bank credit.

Individuals will save less and spend more if they consider the return on savings inadequate to compensate for inflation, or they might save in non-monetary units such as real estate, art, commodities, etc.

Businesses will be encouraged to speculative expansion of inventories, plant and debt if borrowing rates are too low or they may simply borrow to invest in higher rates elsewhere (as they are now doing in borrowing from one bank to buy Certificates of Deposit from another bank).

In any event, frozen interest rates and differentials could mean such massive distortions that government would be forced to step in with extensive regulations and/or tax changes to reallocate credit. Such a move would mean the final arrival of the centrally-planned economy that we all dread.

Best regards,
JOHN T. BENNETT, JR.,
Vice President-Investment Management.

KEMP SPEAKS OUT FOR MASS TRANSIT FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED

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

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to call attention to my support for the new rapid transit system now being proposed for the Buffalo, N.Y., area.

A 12½-mile rapid transit line has been proposed for Buffalo between the central business district and New York State

University at Amherst at an estimated cost of about \$250 million.

Buffalo, N.Y., has a population of 462,768 and its urbanized area has a population density second only to New York City among the top 45 cities of our Nation. The proposed Buffalo-Amherst rapid transit line is expected to carry 33,415,000 riders annually in 1975 and 44,400,000 in 1995. This amounts to about 117,000 daily riders in 1975 and 148,000 in 1995.

It has long been apparent that air pollution, which has become a major hazard to health, especially in our large urban areas, could be measurably alleviated if a convenient, attractive, and economical alternative to the automobile could be offered to the public. I believe the proposed Buffalo-Amherst rapid transit system, as well as solving basic transportation needs, will provide just such an alternative. As an added plus, it is expected that the fare box will cover the operating expenses of the system.

William E. Miller, chairman of the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority; Kenneth Knight and Gordon Thompson of the NFTA; Lew Harriman of the area transit committee; Don Blair, president of the Construction Trades Union; Frank Carducci, president of the Bus Drivers Union; Lee Norton of the Downtown Buffalo Development Corporation; Ted Hullar of the Sierra Club; and the many others who have worked so long to make the Buffalo-Amherst rapid transit a reality are to be commended for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I testified today before the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee to express my support for this urgently needed rapid transit system for the Buffalo area and I respectfully urged that committee to approve sufficient funding as requested for fiscal year 1974.

Mr. Speaker, I also voiced my strong support for making a portion of the funds appropriated for the urban mass transportation program available for the special transportation needs of the aged and the handicapped.

This is a most important matter and we must face up to it as a responsibility we cannot avoid, and one we do not wish to. We are entering a period in which a greater percentage of Americans will be in the age group of 65 years or more. Already there are more than 20 million Americans in this category, or about 10 percent of the population. The number and ratio to other age groups are growing constantly. During the next three decades, the number of older Americans in our population is expected to reach 28 million. These senior citizens, moreover, tend to be concentrated in urban areas where mass transportation needs are the greatest.

Concerning the handicapped, their total is distressingly large. Six million persons, or about 3 percent of our population, are what is classified as chronically handicapped. An additional 4.6 million have short-term disabilities.

For both the elderly and the handicapped transportation is a vital need. But for many, getting around their community is difficult—and for others, impossible.

Mr. Speaker, Congress and the Federal Government recognize that trans-

portation is an absolute essential function for our economic and social well-being. Each year we appropriate large sums to improve the means of this service. With such significant percentages of our population falling in the elderly and handicapped categories, the need to appropriate funds to meet their special needs is evident.

In 1971, the White House Conference on Aging issued a report on transportation. It included this incisive observation concerning transportation, or lack of it, for the aged:

The relative inaccessibility of public transportation virtually incarcerates the aged. The availability of transportation encourages activity and expands alternatives; the lack of transportation limits the perspectives and opportunities available to individuals. It limits their capacity to work and thereby maintain some economic independence. It restricts their ability to maintain contact with others, and it is not surprising that the aged feel a heightened sense of isolation as they grow older. They perceive the loss of transportation as a loss in mobility, and they do not differ from any other age group in recognizing that their mobility determines the quality of their existence. Due to the reduction in their physical, psychological capacities, and social opportunities, the aged need transportation more than the young in order to induce attitudes to undertake more activity. The young are already actively minded, have more destinations to which they must go (including work), and can find means to reach them more readily.

Fortunately, some studies and preliminary spade work have already been done. Unfortunately, these efforts are only preliminary. We have not yet begun to translate this knowledge into a full-fledged program of action designed to provide the proper transportation facilities for the elderly and handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read at this time portions of a letter I have received from Edgar J. Schiller, president of the Rehabilitation Association of Western New York, Inc., and an outstanding expert in this field, concerning the transportation problems of the elderly and the handicapped:

REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION OF
WESTERN NEW YORK, INC.,
Buffalo, N.Y., May 9, 1973.

Hon. JACK F. KEMP,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JACK: The Rehabilitation Association of Western New York has been cooperating with the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority in regard to its proposed program of instituting a mass transit system in our area. We are particularly interested in seeing that all facilities and services of the mass transit system are to be accessible and available to both the handicapped and the aged.

One of the particular problems which we in rehabilitation face every single day is making our services available to the handicapped and then, after they have gone through our rehabilitation program, making the facilities in the community, including places of work, accessible to them. As you can see from the last Semi-Annual Report of NFVRC, we did a terrific job of placing

people in industry but it is becoming more and more difficult as plants are being built in suburban areas; for instance, the Walden Avenue area. We are looking ahead to the day when it will be more difficult for people to come into our program and for us to successfully complete their rehabilitation by seeing that they get jobs.

The key to the successful rehabilitation of the disabled in our region is going to be the establishment of a totally accessible mass transit system. Thus, it is imperative that the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority's proposed system be accessible.

In my conversations with my counterparts around the country, I find that this is not just a Western New York problem but one that is nationwide. We also find that, in any other kind of long-range planning that we want to do for the handicapped, we are frustrated by the lack of demographic information. It is paradoxical and frustrating because the government will give us funds to serve these handicapped people provided we can show that these people exist but the government will not or has not been able, up to this point, been able to provide the census so that we can indicate that these people exist and need these transportation services and other services.

It is paradoxical that the government will provide funds for transportation services as per the Transportation Act of 1970 but yet requires that the Transportation Authorities demonstrate that the handicapped population of the region justifies the capital investment required and then does not provide any means for which to survey and evaluate the numbers of handicapped and the extent of their disability.

As you may be aware, Chapter 656 of the 1972 session's laws of the State of New York not only guarantee accessibility to public buildings but also precisely define the term "handicapped" to include those individuals confined to wheelchairs. This New York State law is much more definitive than the Section 16 of the Transportation Act of 1970 and we would like to see these New York State provisions prevail or be included in future federal legislation.

This type of demographic information would be extremely valuable to us and to our counterparts throughout the country so that we could plan realistically for needed services for the present and for the future. From your vantage point in Washington and from your contacts on the Labor and Education Committee, and from what you can gather from the Commerce Department, I would appreciate it very much if you could let us know about a solution to this problem in the immediate future.

Sincerely,

EDGAR J. SCHILLER, President.

Mr. Speaker, Edgar J. Schiller's letter gives an excellent summary of the transportation problems faced by the aged and the handicapped. The full-fledged program of action which is needed cannot be accomplished without funds. For this reason, I respectfully urge that the committee include a clause in the language of its report directing the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to devote some of the funds appropriated to them toward providing transportation facilities designed to accommodate the requirements of the elderly and the handicapped. I know that this action by the committee would be an important step toward fulfilling the urgent need of the elderly and the handicapped for convenient and adequate transportation.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that as I was preparing the testimony today, I received a copy of a letter from David J. Franko, manager, special projects of the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority, to Dwight H. Warren, board chairman, Council of Senior Citizens Clubs of Buffalo and Erie County, Inc., which states that NFTA is now authorized to initiate work activity on their aged and handicapped technical study.

Mr. Speaker, I include this letter in the RECORD:

NIAGARA FRONTIER
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY,
Buffalo, N.Y., May 17, 1973.

MR. DWIGHT H. WARREN,
Board Chairman, Council of Senior Citizens
Clubs of Buffalo and Erie County, Inc.,
Buffalo, N.Y.

DEAR MR. WARREN: Mr. John Seal has referred your letter of 13 May 1973 to me as I am responsible for NFTA's study program concerning the accommodation of the aged and handicapped on the proposed Buffalo-Amherst rapid transit line. This Technical Study will be completed as part of the Coordinated Support Program which supplements the General Engineering Design Activity.

In order to more fully apprise you of NFTA's progress to date on this Technical Study, I will summarize the work accomplished since its inception in January 1973: During this initial phase of the study, my objectives have been to (1) develop a detailed Work Program for the Aged and Handicapped Technical Study, (2) initiate a consultant selection process in accordance with Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) guidelines and procedures, and (3) establish working relationships with the many organizations which represent the elderly and disabled in the Niagara Frontier Region.

Development of the detailed Work Program is considered to be the most significant accomplishment to date as it defines the scope and depth of our Technical Study. I am enclosing a copy of the program for your perusal and invite your comments and suggestions regarding the proposed approach. You will note that our proposal not only considers the issue of physical accessibility but also includes provisions for examining service and economic solutions as well in solving the transportation problems of the elderly and physically disabled.

I am happy to report that NFTA's proposed Work Program has been approved by UMTA's Technical Studies Division, so we are now authorized to initiate work activity on the Aged and Handicapped Technical Study. Thus, NFTA expects to complete the consultant selection process in the very near future and hopes to begin actual technical work by 1 July 1973.

You will be encouraged to learn that I have already established working relationships with the Erie County Office for the Aging (Mr. Clifford Whitman, Executive Director) and the Research and Planning Council for Community Services (Mr. Jack Hickey, Executive Director). In fact, I met with Mr. Hickey and Mr. Frank Endres this past week (14 May 1973) and both of these gentlemen have pledged their cooperation in this endeavor to assure that NFTA's mass transit service is accessible to the elderly and the disabled in the Niagara Frontier Region.

I am forwarding copies of this letter to our Congressional delegation as I am sure they are very interested in NFTA's progress to date regarding this very important Technical Study.

If you have any questions regarding NFTA's Work Program, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

DAVID J. FRANKO,
Manager: Special Projects.

REMARKS BY HON. DONALD M. FRASER, INTRODUCING A BILL TO NEGATE THE RHODESIAN CHROME AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

man from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

MR. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill, along with 57 cosponsors, which would amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome and restore the United States to its position as a law-abiding member of the international community.

Since 1966 under two Presidents, it was the policy of the United States to support sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council against the illegal minority regime now controlling Southern Rhodesia. This policy, freely entered into by the United States, was adopted by the Security Council under chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, making U.S. adherence to the sanctions a solemn treaty obligation. In 1971, American adherence to this international legal obligation was broken when the Congress passed an amendment to the Military Procurement Authorization Act.

Under the Rhodesian chrome amendment importation of Rhodesian chrome ore is allowed in violation of the United Nations sanctions. The proponents of the amendment in 1971 based their position on national security grounds. Specifically, they claimed that it was wrong for the United States to buy chrome from its greatest potential adversary, the Soviet Union, when it could not buy the same commodity from non-Communist Rhodesia. At the time many of us took exception to this argument by pointing out that the chrome in the strategic stockpile was already in excess of foreseeable requirements by some 2.2 million tons and that since there was no strategic need for more chrome from Rhodesia, passage of the amendment would only have the effect of making the United States an open international lawbreaker. In the year and a half since the passage of the Rhodesian chrome amendment, it has become abundantly clear that it has not only failed to accomplish what its opponents claimed it would accomplish, but has created some serious domestic problems in the United States, in addition to damaging our international reputation as a law-abiding country.

Instead of saving American jobs, the passage of the Rhodesian chrome amendment has placed American jobs in peril. This is because the amendment allows not only importation of Rhodesian ores but importation of Rhodesian processed ferrochrome. Since passage of the amendment, two American ferrochrome plants have announced plans to close down.

Instead of reducing imports of chrome ores from the Soviet Union, those imports have remained at about the same level and, as we have imported chrome ores from Rhodesia, the effect has been to reduce our imports from Turkey.

It has not contributed to national security. The excess of chrome in our strategic stockpile has continued to swell and the administration is now seeking congressional approval to sell to the public half a million tons of chrome per year from the stockpile.

There are a number of other ill effects

of the Rhodesian chrome amendment which argues strongly for its repeal:

It makes the United States one of only three open violators of United Nations Security Council sanctions against Rhodesia; the other two are South Africa and Portugal.

It creates hostility toward the United States among most black African countries expressed in United Nations debates and resolutions.

It gives the Smith regime its biggest boost in morale to date and a new and sorely needed source of foreign exchange.

It sets a bad precedent for a violation of international law by a country which loudly proclaims allegiance to international law, thereby further weakening sanctions an effective instrumentality of peaceful change through the United Nations.

It gives the impression to the whole world that the United States is not willing to sacrifice even a small commercial interest to penalize a regime which flouts principles of democracy, racial equality and self-determination.

Mr. Speaker, clearly the arguments in favor of the Rhodesian chrome amendment can no longer be sustained; if, indeed, there ever were such a time when they could be sustained on a rational basis. For reasons of national security, employment of American workers, international law and order, sensible foreign trade, and humanitarianism, the time has come for the United States to rejoin the community of law-abiding nations and put behind it this unwise measure.

I am pleased to note that in the other body today, Senator HUMPHREY, along with 22 cosponsors, is introducing a similar bill.

I urge all my colleagues to join with us in support of this important legislation.

Listed below are those Members sponsoring the bill I am introducing today along with my colleague from Michigan (Mr. DIGGS):

LIST OF COSPONSORS

William S. Mailliard, of California.
Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
Dante B. Fascell, of Florida.
Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan.
Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania.
Donald M. Fraser, of Minnesota.
Paul Findley, of Illinois.
Benjamin S. Rosenthal, of New York.
John C. Culver, of Iowa.
Lee H. Hamilton, of Indiana.
Lester L. Wolff, of New York.
Jonathan B. Bingham, of New York.
Charles W. Whalen, Jr., of Ohio.
Ogden R. Reid, of New York.
Michael Harrington, of Massachusetts.
Leo J. Ryan, of California.
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan.
Herman Badillo, of New York.
Walter E. Fauntroy, of the District of Columbia.
Augustus F. Hawkins, of California.
Alphonzo Bell, of California.
George E. Brown, Jr., of California.
Frank J. Briscoe, of New York.
William J. Green, of Pennsylvania.
Ralph H. Metcalfe, of Illinois.
William L. Hungate, of Missouri.
Ronald V. Dellums, of California.
Patsy T. Mink, of Hawaii.
Frank Horton, of New York.
Bella S. Abzug, of New York.
Howard W. Robison, of New York.
Thaddeus J. Dulski, of New York.

Claude Pepper, of Florida.
 William Lehman, of Florida.
 Richardson Preyer, of North Carolina.
 Parren J. Mitchell, of Maryland.
 Lloyd Meeds, of Washington.
 Charles A. Mosher, of Ohio.
 Antonio Borja Won Pat, of the Territory of Guam.
 Shirley Chisholm, of New York.
 Fortney H. (Pete) Stark, of California.
 Don Edwards, of California.
 Edward G. Biesler, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
 Robert W. Kastenmeier, of Wisconsin.
 Gilbert Gude, of Maryland.
 Robert F. Drinan, of Massachusetts.
 William (Bill) Clay, of Missouri.
 John Conyers, Jr., of Michigan.

Charles B. Rangel, of New York.
 Les Aspin, of Wisconsin.
 John F. Seiberling, of Ohio.
 Robert O. Tiernan, of Rhode Island.
 Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., of California.
 Louis Stokes, of Ohio.
 John Dellenback, of Oregon.
 Bill Frenzel, of Minnesota.
 Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey.
 Barbara Jordan, of Texas.

HUMAN NEEDS VERSUS MILITARY DEMANDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from New York (Ms. ABZUG) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, today a delegation of women from New York and Philadelphia joined local members of Women Strike for Peace and the National Welfare Right Organization in visiting congressional offices. Their purpose was to point out the incredible discrepancies in the administration's budget, between the filling of human needs and the demands of the military bosses. Among the materials presented for our consideration was the following analysis from the WSP memo:

WSP DEMANDS CONGRESS VOTE FUNDS FOR LIFE—NOT DEATH: NIXON'S PRIORITIES AS REFLECTED IN SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM HIS 1974 BUDGET

Cut: \$7.3 million in grants for basic water and sewer facilities under HUD Community Development Program
 Cut: \$18.0 million in construction loans and grants for higher education
 Cut: \$23.9 million in education for the handicapped under HEW Office of Education
 Cut: \$33.9 million in library resources under HEW Office of Education
 Cut: \$36.0 million in federally supported hospital and health facility construction
 Cut: \$75.4 million in operations, research and facilities of the Environmental Protection Agency
 Cut: \$82.2 million in Indian programs under Minority Assistance Programs (to broaden opportunities for economic participation & self-determination)
 Cut: \$86.0 million in federally aided health training and education
 Cut: \$200.0 million in child nutrition for elementary & secondary education
 Cut: \$252.0 million in manpower revenue sharing under DoL Manpower Administration
 Cut: \$519.7 million in emergency employment assistance under DoL Manpower Administration
 Cut: \$1.5 billion in elementary and secondary education

Sources:
The Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1974, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
Special Analyses, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1974, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D.C.

Increase: \$6.9 million for MK 48 Torpedo
 Increase: \$15.3 million for E-3A Airborne Warning & Control System
 Increase: \$22.9 million for SAM-D Missile
 Increase: \$29.0 million for B-1 Bomber
 Increase: \$39.5 million for manned space flight research and development under NASA
 Increase: \$73.9 million for NASA
 Increase: \$94.3 million for A-X Tactical Attack Aircraft
 Increase: \$92.0 million in Air Force research, development, test and evaluation
 Request: \$194.2 million for SAM-D Missile
 Increase: \$239.9 million for F-15 Tactical Fighter Aircraft (77 planes)
 Request: \$546.3 million for S-3A Viking Anti-Submarine Warfare Aircraft
 Request: \$1.2 billion for one Trident Submarine

Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System, Dept. of Defense Budget for Fiscal Year 1974, Dept. of Defense, Wash., D.C.

As these women met to confront their representatives with some of the realities, Senator ERVIN's committee was exploring the fantasyworld of James McCord. The latest excuse for the Watergate scandals, it seems, is the fear of some Republicans that peace people were going to be violent. Considering the sustained, institutional violence perpetrated by this administration, their paranoia may be understandable: since they were responsible for death and destruction, they believed their opponents capable of the same. Fortunately for the country, the exposure of corruption may well lead to new beginnings. This too is the hope of the women who met this morning. In welcoming them, I stated:

As you meet here today—some for the first time and some for about the hundredth time—in an effort to turn spending from death to life—we are all aware that the scene has drastically changed. I don't need to tell you that the very foundations of government are trembling—nor that revelations of corruption in the highest places have deepened the cynicism abroad in the land. All this you know.

You knew about the snooping, the bugging, the spying, long before most of the public knew, because you were sometimes the target of it. Many of us here today have lived through at least a decade of increasing subversion of the political process.

And yet you are here today because you continue to believe in that process—and to believe that you can affect it. That's why

I am here, too, working within the system—because I profoundly believe that it can be responsive. And for the first time in months, I have hope, great hope.

Republicans as well as Democrats are turning away in revulsion from the corruption of Watergate. Those who supported Nixon and those who voted for him are repudiating his policies. And they are repudiating his foreign as well as his domestic policy.

In its first vote against Asian war, the House recently voted 219-198 to refuse to authorize transfer of funds for bombing Cambodia. The Senate Appropriations Committee voted 24-0 to cut off funds. These votes included former hawks as well as doves. They represent a new determination on the part of Congress to take back the power to make war. I believe that we will see a continuing use of Congressional authority to restrain the Executive and to strip him of powers he has unconstitutionally acquired. We cannot say with any certainty today that it will go farther than that: the facts are not all in. But we can be hopeful, at last, that a new era is beginning.

CONTINUATION OF HEARINGS ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to advise the House that Subcommittee No. 1 of the Judiciary Committee will con-

tinue in June its hearings on my bill, H.R. 981, to revise immigration procedures for natives of the Western Hemisphere. These hearings will be held on June 6, 7, 13, and 14, 1973 in room 2237 Rayburn House Office Building and will begin each day at 10 a.m.

On June 6, the Department of Labor will be invited to testify on the labor certification program and we are hopeful that they will provide specific legislative recommendations with respect to section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. It is my understanding that they have declined to appear on two earlier occasions but an additional opportunity has been provided for their appearance, since the subcommittee is most anxious to receive their views. In addition, on June 6, a representative of the Immigration and Nationality Lawyers Association who is intimately familiar with the operation of the labor certification requirement has been scheduled to appear.

On June 7, testimony will be received from the Department of Justice on this legislation.

On June 13, the Department of State will resume its testimony concerning the refugee provision contained in section 9 of H.R. 981.

Finally, on June 14, testimony will be received from public witnesses and other interested who may wish to appear.

HON. BILL GUNTER INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE FEDERAL BUILDING IN WEST PALM BEACH AS THE "PAUL G. ROGERS FEDERAL BUILDING"

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

Mr. GUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to designate the recently completed Federal building in West Palm Beach as the "Paul G. Rogers Federal Building" in honor of my distinguished colleague from the 11th District of Florida.

This legislation was inspired by a resolution received from the city commission of West Palm Beach, Fla. Certainly, those who wish to pay tribute to one who has served them and the Nation so well should receive every consideration.

The resolution passed on April 30, 1973, reads as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 68-73

Whereas, the citizens of the City of West Palm Beach are extremely proud of the recently completed Federal Building located in the City Civic Center Complex; and

Whereas, the citizens of the City of West Palm Beach are also proud of the long record of achievement of Representative Paul G. Rogers, who has represented the citizens of this area for eighteen years and has been responsible for much farsighted legislation and has brought honor and accomplishment upon himself and the citizens of this area. Now, therefore, be it resolved by the city commission of the city of West Palm Beach, Florida:

Section 1. That the City Commission of the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, requests that the General Services Administration be requested to designate the new Federal Building located in the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, as the "Paul G. Rogers Federal Building" in honor of Representative Paul G. Rogers, United States Representative from the 11th District of Florida.

Section 2. That certified copies of this resolution be furnished to United States Senators Lawton Chiles and Edward J. Gurney, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, and to United States Representatives Robert L. F. Sikes, Don Fuqua, Charles E. Bennett, Bill Chappell, Jr., Bill Gunter, C. W. Bill Young, Sam M. Gibbons, James A. Haley, Louis Frey, Jr., L. A. (Skip) Bafalis, Paul G. Rogers, J. Herbert Burke, William Lehman, Claude Pepper and Dante Fascell, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Section 3. That this resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

FLORIDA MASONIC HOME IS A WORK OF LOVE, DEDICATION

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

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, not long ago, I read an article that said that the Masonic fraternity in these United States spend \$1 million per day for charitable and humanitarian works.

In that same statement, it was noted that 43 percent of this expenditure went to members and relatives of Masons, and that 57 percent went to nonmembers, regardless of their race, color, or creed.

It is my purpose here today to pay tribute to Masons in general, and Florida

Masons in particular, for all that they do for mankind. Often this work is not publicized, yet tens of thousands of children, the ill, the blind, and the aged are nurtured by the generosity of members of this proud fraternity.

As I thought upon these remarks, I wondered to myself why it is that we as a people never seem to find the time to stop and say "thank you." Our newspapers, radio newscasts, and television commentaries dwell upon the problems of society—crime and violence—but seldom do we stop to talk about all of the good things that man does. Perhaps if we paid a little more emphasis to the good that men do, it might encourage even more.

Certainly we get a distorted view of society without this balance.

The Masonic fraternity is an ancient one, having its roots in the building of the great cathedrals in ancient times. These were the builders of their time. In the seventeen hundreds, with this craft a dying art, men who were interested in the various traditions that had been developed, began to form lodges for fraternal Masonry.

They took the tools of the builder, and legends about them, to develop a ritual in which universal truths are taught.

While not formed as a benevolent society, it was natural that men of this frame of mind would be concerned about others. Through the centuries, Masons have been concerned about the social problems of their time, and rather than merely complain, they have attempted to do something about those problems.

Charity is very much a part of the Masonic tradition and so it was natural as the fraternity grew for personal acts of charity to be augmented by the entire membership through a special fund or the lodge treasury.

As the years passed, Florida Masons became acutely aware of the need for some program to care for the orphaned and for the aged of the fraternity. Thus was born the Masonic Home of Florida.

It was over 70 years ago, 1902, that a resolution was presented to Florida's Grand Lodge by Albert W. Gilchrist, urging that a Masonic Home be built to fill this need. Perhaps it does not sound like such a dynamic act in light of the present, but for that period it was a bold and decisive move.

Eleven years later, Gilchrist was Florida's grand master and was able to report that the special committee had nearly \$20,000 in hand. The Order of the Eastern Star made a very substantial gift in 1917 and the Masons of Florida felt it was time to select a site for its long-dreamed of Masonic Home.

Many locations were inspected by the appointed committee, with the Southland Hotel property at St. Petersburg deemed the most desirable. The purchase price for the hotel and its 5 acres was \$70,000—a huge sum for that day.

So it was that the home was to be opened on April 7, 1919.

Today, additional buildings have been erected to meet new needs and the total investment for Florida Masons is valued at over two and a half million dollars.

The total area has grown to approximately eighteen and a half acres.

Here is something of the history of building at the home. Beginning with the original hotel building, an additional building was erected on the grounds in 1927, which is now the administration building. The superintendent's home was erected in 1933 by the Order of the Eastern Star. In 1950 a band shell was erected on the grounds where monthly concerts are held by the Selma Grotto Band.

In 1953 a new 18-room infirmary in the old hotel building was completed. Two additions of 10 rooms each have been built since that time, making a total of 77 hospital beds in 38 rooms. A motel-type building with 28 rooms with baths was completed in 1958. In 1964, 18 more hospital beds were added in a special care unit, making a total of 95 hospital-type beds.

Not long ago I talked with Jack Hardy, the hard-working superintendent of the Masonic Home, who is doing an outstanding job.

He pointed out to me that there were 75 residents in the comprehensive care center. Approximately 16 of those were semiambulatory, the other 57 were complete bed patients.

In order to better understand the Masonic Home of Florida, it is necessary to realize that the Masons are operating a comprehensive care center with hospital-type care on a long-term basis—not on the short-term experienced by public hospitals.

The new comprehensive care center of 85 beds cost over \$1 million by the time of its completion in April of 1972.

Jack told me that there are 40 residents in the motel-type section. This is the partial self-help section. These are the guests who are ambulatory and able to do a limited amount of housekeeping.

In this community, where many needs exist, the Masons care for some 149 men and women.

It is a real community, a real home. No effort is spared to get the guests into the various programs to let them know that they are wanted and loved. Thousands upon thousands of hours have been given by volunteers to augment the efforts of the professional staff.

One senses this spirit in a visit to the home. It is a cheerful place, they are guests, and the Masons are determined to provide the best possible care.

Over the years, the home has had to provide increasing services for bedridden patients. It is to their credit that they have never failed to respond to each new challenge of passing years.

I think it important to note a few statistics about the operation of the 56 Masonic homes throughout the United States and the enormous sums of money that are necessary for them to continue to operate.

According to reports, the cost of operation per resident varies from \$300 per month in Iowa, Texas, and the Midwest to \$1,000 in Connecticut.

There are many reasons for these variations. Those using the smaller figures provide the bare necessities of living

and do not include any expansion program or improvements in the facilities. In these homes they do not have hospital or infirmary-type care. An applicant must be 100-percent ambulatory to be admitted. If they become a total bed patient in a short period of time, the lodge is asked to move them to another facility. In the larger homes of the North and the old established grand lodges, the costs run above \$400 per month. These Masonic homes offer all types of hospitalization and are equipped to perform any type of medical service, including operations.

In these larger homes in the Midwest, the West, and the North complete buildings have often been constructed by the various bodies of Masonry with no cost outlay to the blue lodges of the State. This is not the experience of the Florida Masonic Home.

In Florida, the cost is almost solely borne by the blue lodges of Florida and the Order of the Eastern Star.

However, it would not be fair to overlook the tremendous contributions which have been made by individuals and affiliated Masonic organizations. This support has been tremendous.

The Masonic home is a work of love.

I think it interesting to point out that no governmental assistance is accepted. The majority of the guests admitted are on welfare and this grant is terminated upon their admission to the home.

I also want to mention some of the other programs administered by the Masons of Florida to aid the needy. These programs supplement and augment the work of the home and have never received the credit they deserve.

It is estimated that Masonic relief in Florida pours nearly \$1 million into local community annually. This is because of the nonresident relief, a program whereby the Masons supplement the income of an individual so that they will not have to leave their homes. This is a tremendous program. It allows needy persons to remain in familiar surroundings.

Another program of Florida Masons is that of emergency relief—given while other avenues of help are investigated.

Then there is the hospital service fund which helps pay hospital bills and for medical care. Thus, the afflicted will not have to mortgage his home or his last holdings.

These programs augment the Masonic Home. They are designed to assist members and their families who often face financial ruin. Through this help, they are often returned to self-supporting lives. Whatever the case, they know that the fraternity is concerned and is going to do something to care for their needs.

Well, these are some of the statistics.

I did not dwell on the fact that the home had as its major concern in the early years, children. The last child raised in the home graduated from Florida State University in 1958.

Today, there is not the same need for the care of the orphaned as existed in the early part of the century.

It is interesting to note, and I point with pride, to the fact that my close friend, Fletcher G. McQueen, was raised in the home and years later was to serve

Florida as its grand master. It was a proud day for the Masons of Florida when this outstanding Mason took over the helm. It only went to further prove the worth of their sacrifice and hard work.

It is one thing to quote statistics. It is yet another to talk about the individuals who have been sustained in the last years of their lives.

One could write a book about the trials and tribulations that brought many of the guests to the Masonic Home. Let it suffice to say that when the circumstances of life overwhelmed them and there seemed no hope, the arms of Masonry went out to them.

It is a great story, one that I wish more Americans knew. Masons, through their Masonic homes, are providing care for the aged. Through their appendant orders they assist the blind, they care for crippled children, and there is hardly a need in which they have not involved themselves.

One of the things that makes me proud is that their example has caused so many other organizations and individuals to show concern—and to do something. Perhaps this may well be the greatest contribution of all.

This year, my good friend, Ben Collins, of Jacksonville, is the Grand Master of Masons of Florida. Ben is probably the hardest working man ever to fill that exacting position.

He told me the other way that he wished that he could communicate to the Masons of Florida the contribution which they have made to their fellow man. He said:

That guest in our Home was somebody's mother, somebody's sister, somebody's father, somebody's brother. Life can be exacting and it can be cruel. I don't know how many cases I have examined where the individual was simply overwhelmed by circumstances beyond their control and they knew only the blind panic of no hope. Masons reached out to them, nurtured them and provided solace in the most trying of times.

I believe we have been blessed by the Almighty in this work. Perhaps we have encouraged others to be a little bit more concerned through our own actions. Maybe we don't blow our own horn enough sometimes, but then it's part of our nature not to do so. I feel that the help I have been able to give the needy through my Brethren has been the most rewarding experience a man can know.

In this year, we are going to build on that foundation which has been so ably constructed in the past. We are going to continue to meet new challenges as they arise. We know that costs are going to increase, we know that with men and women living longer, our challenge is going to be greater. We are sustained by the example of the past and I believe as firmly as anything that I know that those of us who must labor in the vineyards in the seventies, will be no less faithful than our predecessors.

To which I add my own personal note of gratitude.

Thousands of men and women, some yet unborn, will benefit from what the Masons of Florida do today.

ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

man from New York (Mr. ADDABBO) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was fortunate enough to spend some time with 35 high school and college students who are visiting Washington as winners of the annual essay contest sponsored by the United Nations Association of New York.

One of these students is Jules Haas who is a constituent of mine in Queens and who attends Hofstra University in nearby Nassau County on Long Island.

The quality of his essay was consistent with the high standards achieved by all of these young people, and I would like to have introduced into the record extracts of his award-winning essay.

Certainly, his family in Forest Hills, his colleagues at Hofstra University, and all of those who have come to know Jules, have every reason to be proud of his achievements.

And those of us in this Congress, the representatives of the people, can take heart that our Nation is producing young men and women as talented and capable as Jules and the other winners who were honored here today.

I would urge all the Members of the House to read the essay: "More Power to the United Nations—Should Nations Cede Some Sovereignty?" by Jules Haas: **MORE POWER TO THE UNITED NATIONS—SHOULD NATIONS CEDE SOME SOVEREIGNTY?**

(By Jules Haas)

In the examination of an international system as in any study in the Social Science field many perspectives must be taken into account. One may view specific events or facts that occur within a certain time period and thus conclude various relationships from these events. A more comprehensive view however, and one that is a necessity in any clear evaluation, is that of the entire progression and makeup of conditions. The entire scheme of events changing and unchanged must be taken in totality for the specifics to be meaningful. Thus a question covering a set of as widely changing patterns as that of whether or not nations should cede some sovereignty to the United Nations should be dealt with in a manner not restrictive to its broad foundations.

Therefore, when dealing with a problem such as this the term "should" bears constructive connotations of present situations, disregarding past or future conditions. A more comprehensive and satisfying approach would be the examination of processes in the international system which would enhance or inhibit the cession of sovereignty, and thus make the question of "should" easier to handle.

The first aspect which must be covered is that of a basic change in the present system since World War II, and especially in the 1970's. In earlier periods a nation maintained its sovereignty and independence by a wall or fortification surrounding its borders. This territoriality or impermeability guaranteed a nation's sovereignty and prevented external pressures and coercion by outside forces, thus guaranteeing security.

In modern times however, this impenetrability has been pierced by the advent of airplanes, mass communications—(propaganda) and ultimately the possession of nuclear weapons. These elements along with numerous others have destroyed the impenetrability of the shell, have thus decreased a nation's feeling of security, and have weakened the absolute elements of sovereignty. During the 1970's the advent of more nations achieving nuclear armament

has added to this growing international insecurity.

In order to understand the point that is about to be made, the concept of nationalism must be taken into account next. Nationalism is a direct emotional tie to a nation through tradition, national focal points etc. Fundamental, though, and perhaps the basis of the development and maintenance of nationalism is direct satisfaction in daily life, and consequently a feeling of security stability in one's social and political structures.

It is here that the points of focus converge. Bringing together the facts that there has been a breakdown of a nation's ultimate security, a weakening of the elements of sovereignty, and that nationalism in part rests on the foundation and maintenance of this security-sovereignty element, one can clearly see the development of a larger authority to which people will look. It seems quite conceivable that the people and the nation-states themselves having realized the inapplicability of nationalism or national sovereignty in today's international system will ultimately evolve a system of internationalism.

It is here that the role of the United Nations will fully come into play. Since it will be looked to as an institution of security and stability the question of whether nations should cede some sovereignty becomes irrelevant and the question of when becomes more applicable.

The concept of internationalism will evolve as did the concepts of nationalism and sovereignty. It is virtually inevitable that nations and their people will have to regain through the U.N., or some other internationally unifying structure, the security and cohesiveness they once had.

In today's situations nations are desperately trying to hold on to what is a very weakened national security-sovereignty position. It is the failure to realize the futility of such a position that is bringing about instability in the system as a whole. It can only be hoped that nations will evolve and realize their predicament and coordinate under an international force voluntarily, and not have harsher social means such as war make the decision for them.

WATERGATE REINFORCES THE NEED FOR A FEDERAL PRIVACY ACT

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, amid continuing daily developments in the Watergate case, it has now been reported that in 1970 the White House established a secret intelligence unit to collect information, for possible political use, about radical and antiwar groups. This unit was developed by the FBI and is said to have involved an elaborate system of undercover activity.

I am hopeful, now that a special prosecutor with independent powers has been appointed, that the full extent of the Watergate excesses will be brought to light. But I am extremely concerned now about those individual citizens whose constitutional rights to privacy may have been violated by such widespread illegal and ill-intentioned Federal surveillance tactics. The President has in effect stated that the political operations of the re-election campaign and some major FBI and CIA administrative operations were

conducted without his authority. The evidence to date indicates that these operations were conducted at the least irresponsibly and for the most part illegally. It is unknown at this point how many private citizens were subjected to this surveillance, what kind of information was collected, and for what exact purposes this information was to be used.

I have long believed that the unregulated collection of data by the Government cannot help but pose a grave threat to personal privacy and individual liberty, and I am particularly anxious, especially now with the reported existence of such secret intelligence units and with the increasing evidence of irresponsible actions on the part of the current administration, that the individual have some recourse—some means of determining what sort of information might have been collected on him and some means of correcting and destroying any erroneous, misleading, or irrelevant information in his file.

To meet this need for stricter Federal controls over the collection of personal data and for stricter safeguards against unwarranted access to such data, I will be reintroducing today, with a total of 58 cosponsors, my Federal Privacy Act. This legislation would do the following:

First. Require the Government agency to notify an individual that a record of information exists on him;

Second. Require the agency to notify the individual of all transfers of such information;

Third. Require that information from such records could be disclosed only with the consent of the individual or when legally required;

Fourth. Require the maintenance of a record of all persons inspecting such personal files;

Fifth. Permit an individual to inspect his records, make copies of them, and supplement them;

Sixth. Permit the individual on a proper showing to require the agency to remove erroneous or misleading information from his own file; and

Seventh. Create a Federal Privacy Board to supervise the administration of the provisions of the bill.

If this legislation were in effect now, those persons who were the subject of this undercover unit's surveillance activities would have to be notified of the existence of such a record of information on them and would have to be given an opportunity to inspect the file and correct any errors in it. They would thus be protected from the irresponsible collection and distribution of personal data to which our present unregulated system is all too vulnerable.

Exceptions to the disclosure rule would be made only in the case of records that are either expressly required by Presidential order to be withheld in the interest of national security or for the purposes of pending criminal prosecutions. As a check, the President would be required to notify the Congress on an agency-by-agency basis each year of the number of files withheld for these reasons. These disclosure provisions would apply to files held by all agencies of the

Federal Government and would cover files on organizations and corporations, as well as individuals.

In this age of the computer, it is becoming easier and easier to collect and distribute personal data. Unless Congress takes the initiative now in this field by enacting strict controls, every citizen's personal freedom and privacy will continue to be threatened by abuses of the present, unregulated system.

The legislation is supported by Members of Congress who are normally identified as conservatives and liberals. On the need to protect personal privacy the Members who have philosophical disagreements on other matters are in accord. The following list of 58 House Members are cosponsoring this bill:

CO-SPONSORS OF CONGRESSMAN KOCH'S FEDERAL PRIVACY BILL, H.R. 667

Edward I. Koch, Bella Abzug, Herman Badillo, Alphonzo Bell, Frank Brasco, Charles Carney, Shirley Chisholm, Frank Clark, William Clay, John Conyers.

Robert Drinan, Hamilton Fish, Orval Hansen, Michael Harrington, William Lehman, Mike McCormack, William Mailiard, John Moakley, John Moss, Thomas O'Neill.

Claude Pepper, Jerry Pettis, Bertram Pollard, Benjamin Rosenthal, William Roy, Gerry Studds, James Symington, Jerome Waldie, Lester Wolff, Antonio Borja Won Pat.

Paul Sarbanes, Bob Casey, Sam Gibbons, Stewart McKinney, Charles Rangel, George Brown, Yvonne Burke, Ron de Lugo, Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn.

Dante Fascell, Bill Frenzel, Richard Fulton, Ella Grasso, Peter Kyros, Robert Leggett, John Melcher, Ralph Metcalfe, Robert Nix.

Wayne Owens, Ogden Reid, Don Riegle, Angela Roncallo, Fred Rooney, Edward Roybal, Patricia Schroeder, John Seiberling, Fortney Stark, Donald Fraser.

ESSAY BY CHAPLAIN JAMES E. ROGERS

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

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Jim Rogers served as National Chaplain of the Disabled American Veterans with great honor and distinction. Chaplain Rogers continues to serve with superb dedication as Chaplain of the Disabled American Veterans of South Carolina. He is chaplain of the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Columbia, where his ministry is one of compassion, dedication, and understanding. Chaplain Rogers recently wrote an outstanding essay for DAV magazine. I commend this splendid essay of Chaplain Rogers to the attention of the Congress and to the American people:

A GOLD STAR MOTHER

(By James E. Rogers)

Little traffic was on the streets of Atlanta as I drove through the city. I was on my way to the Georgia State Convention of the Eastern Star in Macon. Traveling on Peachtree Street toward the southern part of the city, I noticed an occasional American flag being set up along the sidewalks in front of businesses and homes.

Soon I found myself out of the city, winging my way to the speaking appointment. Being an old country boy, I admired the

crops as I rapidly moved down the highway. The weather had been good in that part of the state and had caused the fields to don a beautiful dress of green. The row on row of cotton was just putting on bulging cotton bolls that would soon burst into a profusion of white summer color replacing the drabness of winter. I moved the car slightly to the right of the road to avoid running over a slow-moving turtle, and in so doing I almost missed seeing an American flag flying softly in the summer wind. The flag was some two hundred yards off the highway. I realized that it was unusual to see an American flag unfurled in front of a modest house, in the middle of a cotton field. Something said to me, "Go back." Perhaps it was a premonition, but I stopped the car and started back to the house in the cotton field. I knew I had plenty of time, since I was not to appear on the program until after the luncheon hour.

The cotton leaves brushed the sides of the car as I turned into the narrow road leading to the house. Driving slowly so that I would not raise dust from the cartwheel-rutted road, I entered the yard. An elderly Negro lady was seated in a weather-beaten rocking chair under a large chinaberry tree. I introduced myself saying that I had seen the flag in honor of our country, "I'm always happy to have a preacher visit my home," she said, "so get one of the chairs from the porch and sit a few minutes with me." Taking another weathered chair from the porch, I joined her under the tree, for this appeared to be the coolest spot in the midst of several acres of cotton. She fanned herself with one of the funeral home fans given out by many funeral homes throughout the Southland. Placing the fan in her lap for a moment, she seemed to look far off and then said: "Your being a chaplain, you will understand... Were you a chaplain during the war?" When I nodded affirmatively, she continued, "I have a letter from a chaplain... The letter came many years ago... Why it seems just like yesterday when the letter came! He told me that my only son had died fighting for his country. Later, when they brought my son's body back for burial, they had the flag covering his casket. After the preachers had finished the service at the graveside down at the church yard, they gave me the flag. I didn't have one of those poles like the city folks use, so I went down by the branch, where John loved to roam, and there I cut me a young tree and moved it here. I've been flying the flag now going on seven years. Lots of folks ask, 'Why are you flying the flag in front of your house?' Then I have a chance to tell them about what it stands for." Tears began to creep down her cheeks, but she continued: "It stands for America, and I am proud of my home and my land—the land of the free and the brave. And, Preacher, he was a brave son, my only son. This afternoon my daughter and grandchildren will come from over on the other side of the county, and we will have a picnic. Before we eat we will stand together and remember John by repeating the pledge to the flag."

She appeared to be reliving moments with John as she picked up the funeral home fan and began to fan slowly as she rocked. Then, from a nearby gardenia bush, an old dog emerged and slowly walked over to my hostess' rocking chair. Flattening his body out and with his head between his paws, he looked me straight in the eye, as if to say, "Who are you?"

"This is Old Ben, a mighty good friend. He and John were good pals before John went off to war. Why, I can remember just like it was yesterday when John would come home after plowing all day. Old Ben would be following the tractor. When John was out plowing in the spring, Old Ben would follow him in the field. Ever so often the plow would scare the rabbits from their winter homes in the field, and Old Ben would

chase them all over the field. One time he caught two in one day. We had rabbit stew that night. John just loved a good stew. After supper John and Old Ben would take off to the creek. Sometimes on the way to the creek the two of them would stop in the field and play together. Preacher, he loved Old Ben, and Old Ben loved him. He knows John will not walk down the road some day and whistle to him. Each Sunday my neighbors come by in the pick-up and take me and Old Ben to church. Old Ben always gets out of the back of the pick-up as soon as we get to the church and lingers around the spot where we buried John."

I noticed that each time she spoke the word "John," Old Ben would prick up his ears and let out a low whine. He still loved his buddy and would until the day he died. Surely there is a togetherness between a young person and a dog that is understood only by those who have had and loved a dog. (A few weeks before I had buried a dog in our back yard in Atlanta, and I can testify that among the children there was not a dry cheek.)

Having been propelled by an irresistible inner drive to come back to this home by the side of the road, I now realized that I must hurry on to Macon. Threads of tender memories from a mother's heart had been shared with me. She had limned an ineffaceable picture of love of mother of son upon my mind and heart. She engraved the words of total faith without one shade of bitterness. A halo of joy surrounded her face when she spoke the name of her son. The tides of time had not changed her love for son and country. She carried an aspergillum of words instead of water as she sprinkled scattered holy thoughts from her mirrored heart to my heart.

Rising, I told her that I must hurry. As she arose to say goodbye, Old Ben rose with her. I stood and expressed my appreciation for the opportunity of standing with her near the flag that draped her son's casket. I thanked her in the name of all those who love America, for the supreme sacrifice John made in behalf of his fellow countrymen. I asked her to join me in prayer, and she readily consented by saying, "The Lord always will be my shepherd." After prayer I left for Macon.

As I moved out into the highway, I remembered again that America is tied together by bonds of sacrifice and hope that eventually will transform the cold, naked night of indifference of this world into a land of sunshine and promise. The seeds of this dawning miracle are evidenced by the glow of the hearts of mothers of the sons who make the supreme sacrifice. Had I not just witnessed such seed-planting germination wherever this Negro mother was able to speak to another? Again I was reminded of Donne's words:

"No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the Continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the Sea, Europe is less, as well as if a Promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind; and, therefore, never seem to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee."

When that bell tolled for John in that small country church cemetery, it tolled for you and me. We are all involved in the growing soul of America. The nobility of the family is determined by the crest one is willing to wear above the heart. Cicero, the patrician, said, "I hold that no man deserves to be crowned with honor whose life is a failure... and he who lives to eat and drink only is a failure. He who never wiped a tear from a sad face... never kindled a fire upon a frozen hearth... I repeat, is a failure. There is no flesh in his heart. He worships no God."

There on that small cotton farm I found true greatness. There I found their cost of arms flying and especially distinguished by the self-forgetfulness toward others; by the self-sacrifice for others; and the disregard of personal pleasure, personal indulgence, personal advantage—remote or present—all because one thought the supreme sacrifice was the right conduct.

I arrived in Macon with a few minutes to spare before speaking to the ladies of the Eastern Star and Worthy Patrons. After speaking and bidding good-bye to friends, I roamed over the city looking for something I could carry back to my new found friend. I knew what it was, but finding it late in the afternoon was another question. After inquiring at several stores, I found it. The saleslady looked at me rather oddly and then observed, "You're not old enough to have a son in the war, are you?"

"No," I replied, "I am getting this for a friend." After she had wrapped it carefully and somewhat reverently, I paid her and started back toward Atlanta.

The dying sun was streaking the wisteria sky with red as I again pulled into the road leading to the house in the cotton field. The mother of the household again warmly greeted me. She introduced me to her daughter's family. The picnic was over and all were now ready to retire for the evening. After the introductions, I went over to the car and took out a large print Bible. Opening the Bible, I took out a small banner that had one Gold Star stitched in the middle of it. I explained to her that families who had lost sons or daughters in any way placed this banner in their windows. This is to let those who pass by know that the family had given a daughter or son, who made the supreme sacrifice, for our country. As she took the large print Bible and banner, there came trembling words as she said, "Thank you, Preacher. I had heard of the Gold Star, but just had not gotten around to getting one."

I could not say more than "Good-bye and God bless you," as I turned and drove back to Atlanta.

While returning home, I knew I had cultivated a very green spot in my memory. I had found an oasis of love for country out in the middle of a large cotton field. I had found love in bloom in the soil of a noble and self-sacrificing heart, and there in that home there would always be a perennial homecoming for those finding ingress by way of the dirt road that led to the house. That elderly gray-haired lady would ever give out to others a never-ending season of felicity and joy, casting prisma rays of love and hope and peace to all around. Pondering all this, I began humming the age-old hymn,

"Will There Be Any Stars?"

In the strength of the Lord let us labor and pray,

Let me watch as a winner of souls;
That bright stars may be mine in the glorious day,

When His praise like the seabillow rolls.
Will there by any stars, any stars in my crown.

When at evening the sun goeth down?
When I wake with the blest in the mansions of rest
Will there be any stars in my crown?

OUR POW'S HAVE NOT DESERTED US; BUT, HAVE WE DESERTED THEM?

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

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it would be easy to embrace the tempting and long-desired dream for peace in Vietnam as having become a pleasant

reality bringing a euphoric and calming sense of relief as though one had just wakened from a long and horrible nightmare.

But try as we might, we are only kidding ourselves if we believe that the war is over for all Americans. Sadly, the families of the over 1,300 American servicemen still missing in action still daily feel the pangs of war and the heaviness of a personal burden imposed by unresolved questions about the whereabouts of their loved ones who seemingly have been swallowed up by the Vietnamese countryside. As a condition of the Paris peace accord reached earlier this year we were assured of a complete accounting and listing of all Americans held by the Communists—and yet this "complete" list when finally submitted accounted for little more than 30 percent of the men labeled as POW-MIA's. To make matters worse the names of numerous American fighting men previously confirmed to be in Communist hands were conspicuously noticeable by their absence from the "complete" list submitted to this Government following the peace agreement.

Where are these men?

And, are we so desperate for peace that we are now prepared to desert these Americans who have paid so heavily a price in the service of their Nation? Are we so afraid to "rock the boat" or to ask questions which might prove embarrassing to diplomats and bureaucrats seeking the path of least resistance?

Are the lives of over 1,000 American fighting men to be disposed of as "cannon fodder"—the expendable commodity to be paid for a peace settlement that is as worthless and unenforceable as the paper upon which it is printed?

How many Members of this Congress would settle back in their easy chairs if one of their sons were among the list of those still missing—how long would any of us be content to endure the agony of not knowing the fate of a son, a brother, or a father? Are we so gullible as to take the word of the Communists as a point of honor? Are we so foolish to ignore the lessons of history and the long trail of treachery, lies, double crosses, and cold blooded indifference to human suffering that have been the trademark of Communist negotiators and regimes?

Mr. Speaker, I call upon the U.S. Congress to take the initiative and to require that any peace settlement include a complete accounting of the fate of all Americans missing in the Vietnam War. The Communists know who these men are and where they are being kept enslaved—I want to know the whereabouts of these fellow Americans who are the victims of Communist brutality and American weakness and indecisiveness.

Where are they?

The list follows:

U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL MISSING IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA

PREFACE

This is a listing of U.S. military personnel who are missing in Southeast Asia in connection with the conflict in Vietnam. Included are the names of those believed to be prisoners of war.

The listing, totaling 1,925 names, was pre-

pared from casualty reports received as of January 24, 1973.

The grade shown in many instances reflects promotions that have been made while the military members were in missing or captured status. Likewise, the originally assigned service or file number, in many cases, has been replaced in consonance with the program for using social security account numbers for military personnel.

(NOTE.—The list is by name, rank, service or Social Security number, and date of birth.)

Abbott, John, captain, [REDACTED] August 20, 1927.

Abrams, Lewis Herbert, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] August 17, 1929.

Acalotto, Robert Joseph, sergeant, [REDACTED] January 30, 1951.

Acosta-Rosario, Humberto, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] January 15, 1947.

Adachi, Thomas Yuji, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] April 3, 1946.

Adair, Samuel Young, Jr., captain, [REDACTED] July 4, 1941.

Adam, John Quincy, technical sergeant, [REDACTED] December 22, 1947.

Adams, John Robert, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] July 31, 1946.

Adams, Samuel, master sergeant, [REDACTED] August 2, 1935.

Adams, Steven Harold, technical sergeant, [REDACTED] September 25, 1944.

Adkins, Charles L., staff sergeant, [REDACTED] May 28, 1947.

Alberton, Bobby Joe, master sergeant, [REDACTED] August 30, 1937.

Albright, John Scott II, captain, [REDACTED] November 7, 1945.

Aldern, Donald Deane, captain, [REDACTED] May 5, 1930.

Alford, Terry Lanier, Chief Warrant Officer, [REDACTED] October 22, 1947.

Alfred, Gerald Oak, Jr., Captain, [REDACTED] October 18, 1942.

Allard, Richard Michael, Staff Sergeant, [REDACTED] August 24, 1946.

Allee, Richard Kenneth, Major, [REDACTED] December 14, 1935.

Allen, Henry Lewis, Captain, [REDACTED] September 21, 1943.

Allen, Thomas Ray, Captain, [REDACTED] January 17, 1941.

Allen, Wayne Clouse, Specialist 5, [REDACTED] March 17, 1948.

Alley, Gerald William, Major, [REDACTED] July 28, 1934.

Allinson, David Jay, Lieutenant Colonel, [REDACTED] September 17, 1932.

Altus, Robert Wayne, Captain, [REDACTED] August 7, 1946.

Alwan, Harold Joseph, Major, [REDACTED] August 4, 1934.

Ammon, Glendon Lee, Lieutenant Colonel, [REDACTED] October 30, 1932.

Amos, Thomas Hugh, Captain, [REDACTED] September 25, 1940.

Anderson, John Steven, Chief Warrant Officer, [REDACTED] February 24, 1950.

Anderson, Robert Dale, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] December 25, 1931.

Anderson, Warren Leroy, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] December 27, 1932.

Andrews, Stuart Merrill, Colonel, [REDACTED] September 22, 1928.

Andrews, William Richard, Major, [REDACTED] June 9, 1937.

Angstadt, Ralph Harold, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] September 3, 1932.

Apodaca, Victor Joe, Jr., major, [REDACTED] May 31, 1937.

Appelhans, Richard Duane, major, [REDACTED] October 29, 1937.

Appleby, Ivan Dale, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] September 13, 1930.

Ard, Randolph Jefferson, chief warrant officer, [REDACTED] June 16, 1951.

Armistead, Steven Ray, captain, [REDACTED] June 15, 1944.

Armstrong, John William, colonel, [REDACTED] December 5, 1926.

Arnold, William Tamm, lieutenant commander, [REDACTED] June 25, 1940.

Arroyo-Baez, Gerasimo, sergeant first-class, [REDACTED] February 5, 1931.

Ashall, Alan Frederick, lieutenant, [REDACTED] June 6, 1943.

Ashlock, Carlos, Sergeant, [REDACTED] May 19, 1945.

Asire, Donald Henry, Colonel, [REDACTED] July 8, 1923.

Atterberry, Edwin Lee, Major, [REDACTED] March 3, 1934.

Austin, Charles David, Captain, [REDACTED] February 27, 1942.

Austin, Ellis Ernest, Commander, [REDACTED] January 6, 1922.

Austin, Joseph Clair, Colonel, [REDACTED] June 30, 1929.

Avery, Robert Douglas, Captain, [REDACTED] December 16, 1941.

Ayers, Richard Lee, Major, [REDACTED] February 18, 1933.

Ayres, Gerald Francis, Major, [REDACTED] February 23, 1939.

Ayres, James Henry, Major, [REDACTED] June 30, 1937.

Babula, Robert Leo, Sergeant, [REDACTED] March 7, 1947.

Bacik, Vladimir Henry, Major, [REDACTED] November 18, 1932.

Backus, Kenneth Frank, Captain, [REDACTED] August 15, 1938.

Bader, Arthur Edward, Jr., Staff Sergeant, [REDACTED] July 12, 1934.

Bailey, John Edward, Major, [REDACTED] October 11, 1936.

Baker, Arthur Dale, Major, [REDACTED] July 30, 1933.

Balomot, Michael Dimitri, Major, [REDACTED] June 30, 1933.

Balcom, Ralph Carol, Lieutenant Colonel, [REDACTED] December 24, 1933.

Balridge, John Robert, Jr., Captain, [REDACTED] November 2, 1946.

Bannon, Paul W., Major, [REDACTED] October 15, 1934.

Bare, William Orlan, Captain, [REDACTED] March 28, 1941.

Barnes, Charles Ronald, Captain, [REDACTED] August 21, 1942.

Barnett, Charles Edward, Commander, [REDACTED] January 18, 1935.

Barras, Gregory Inman, Lieutenant Colonel, [REDACTED] October 13, 1932.

Bates, Paul Jennings, Jr., Captain, [REDACTED] February 20, 1943.

Batt, Michael Lero, Staff Sergeant, [REDACTED] May 30, 1947.

Bauder, James Reginald, Commander, [REDACTED] May 17, 1931.

Bauer, Richard Gene, specialist 5, [REDACTED] June 19, 1950.

Bauman, Richard Lee, chief warrant officer, [REDACTED] May 28, 1948.

Bebus, Charles James, airman first class, [REDACTED] Feb. 4, 1951.

Becerra, Rudy Morales, specialist 5, [REDACTED] Oct. 29, 1950.

Beck, Edward Eugene, Jr., sergeant, [REDACTED] July 7, 1949.

Bednarek, Jonathan Bruce, first lieutenant, [REDACTED] Oct. 18, 1948.

Beecher, Quentin Rippetoe, chief warrant officer, [REDACTED] Sept. 14, 1942.

Beene, James Alvin, lieutenant commander, [REDACTED] July 11, 1939.

Begley, Burris Nelson, colonel, [REDACTED] Nov. 6, 1925.

Behnfeldt, Roger Ernest, captain, [REDACTED] Sept. 29, 1944.

Belcher, Glenn Arthur, captain, [REDACTED] May 11, 1942.

Bennett, Thomas Waring, Jr., captain, [REDACTED] Dec. 22, 1942.

Bennett, William George, lieutenant commander, Sept. 15, 1927.

Benton, Gregory Rea, Jr., sergeant, [REDACTED] April 18, 1950.

Bergevin, Charles Lee, captain, [REDACTED] June 10, 1944.

Bessor, Bruce Carlton, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, Jan. 10, 1948.
 Beutel, Robert Donald, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 6, 1946.
 Beyer, Thomas John, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 10, 1941.
 Bezold, Steven Neil, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 12, 1944.
 Biediger, Larry William, lieutenant commander **xxx-xx-xxxx**, Oct. 27, 1943.
 Bifolchi, Charles Lawrence, captain, **xxx-xx-xxx...** Oct. 27, 1943.
 Biggs, Earl Roger, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 23, 1923.
 Billipp, Norman Karl, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 14, 1945.
 Bingham, Klaus Yrurgen, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** Dec. 14, 1948.
 Bishop, Edward James, Jr., sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** Jan. 27, 1948.
 Bisz, Ralph Campion, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xx...** March 28, 1942.
 Bivens, Herndon Arrington, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** Jan. 1, 1951.
 Blackburn, Harry Lee, Jr., commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** Dec. 28, 1935.
 Blackwood, Gordon Byron, major, **xxx-xx-xx...** July 18, 1938.
 Blair, Charles Edward, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 2, 1924.
 Blodgett, Douglas Randolph, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 1, 1947.
 Bloodworth, Donald Bruce, captain, **xxx-xx-xxx...** December 28, 1944.
 Bobe, Raymond Edward, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xx...** August 30, 1948.
 Bodahl, Jon Keith, major **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 18, 1937.
 Bodden, Timothy Roy, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** November 6, 1942.
 Bodenschatz, John E., Jr., sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** May 29, 1946.
 Bogard, Lonnie Pat, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 11, 1942.
 Boggs, Paschal Glenn, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 7, 1936.
 Bogilages, Cristos C., Jr., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 30, 1934.
 Bolte, Wayne Louis, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 27, 1935.
 Bond, Ronald Leslie, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 14, 1947.
 Booth, James Ervin, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 29, 1939.
 Booth, Lawrence Randolph, captain, **xxx-xx-xxx...** September 11, 1944.
 Booze, Delmar George, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 7, 1937.
 Borah, Daniel Verner, Jr., lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** June 18, 1946.
 Borden, Murray Lyman, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 2, 1941.
 Boronski, John Arthur, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** July 24, 1944.
 Bors, Joseph Chester, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 20, 1935.
 Borton, Robert Curtis, Jr., sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** June 24, 1946.
 Bosiljevac, Michael Joseph, captain, **xxx-xx-xxx...** October 9, 1945.
 Bossio, Galileo Fred, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 12, 1920.
 Boston, Leo Sydney, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 12, 1935.
 Bott, Russell Peter, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 5, 1936.
 Bouchard, Michael, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxx...** November 1, 1938.
 Bowers, Richard Lee, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 20, 1946.
 Bowling, Roy Howard, commander, **xxx-xx-xx...** December 16, 1929.
 Boyer, Alan Lee, staff sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 8, 1946.
 Bram, Richard Craig, first sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** November 25, 1935.
 Branch, James Alvin, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 6, 1934.
 Brand, Joseph William, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 1, 1925.

Brashear, William James, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 1, 1934.
 Brauner, Henry Paul, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 26, 1936.
 Brazik, Richard, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 22, 1941.
 Brennan, Herbert Owen, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 27, 1926.
 Brett, Robert Arthur, Jr., first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 16, 1948.
 Breuer, Donald Charles, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 26, 1946.
 Bridges, Jerry Glen, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 7, 1948.
 Briggs, Ernest Frank, Jr., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 12, 1944.
 Briggs, Ronald Daniel, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 24, 1944.
 Brinckmann, Robert Edwin, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 31, 1928.
 Broms, Edward James, Jr., lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** May 6, 1943.
 Brooks, John Henry Ralph, specialist, fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 8, 1949.
 Brooks, Nicholas George, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 21, 1943.
 Brooks, William Leslie, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 24, 1933.
 Brown, Donald Alan, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 19, 1939.
 Brown, Earl Carlye, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 10, 1943.
 Brown, George R., master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 19, 1935.
 Brown, Harry Willis, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 16, 1943.
 Brown, Robert Mack, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 1, 1933.
 Brown, Wayne Gordon, II, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 29, 1943.
 Brown, Wilbur Ronald, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 22, 1936.
 Brown, William Theodore, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 20, 1945.
 Brownlee, Charles Richard, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 3, 1931.
 Brownlee, Robert Wallac, Jr., colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 21, 1929.
 Brucher, John Martin, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 16, 1936.
 Buckley, Louis, Jr., sergeant, first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 20, 1943.
 Buell, Kenneth Richard, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 24, 1939.
 Burdett, Edward Burke, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 10, 1921.
 Burkart, Charles W. Jr., lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 27, 1931.
 Burke, Michael John, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 26, 1946.
 Burnett, Sheldon John, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 9, 1931.
 Burnham, Donald Dawson, major, **xxx-xx-xx...** April 20, 1940.
 Burnham, Mason Irwin, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 19, 1943.
 Burns, Michael Paul, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 25, 1947.
 Busch, Jon Thomas, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 7, 1941.
 Bush, Elbert Wayne, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** October 18, 1946.
 Bush, John Robert, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 17, 1943.
 Bush, Robert Edward, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 4, 1928.
 Butler, James Edward, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 13, 1936.
 Butt, Richard Leigh, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 28, 1943.
 Bynum, Nell Stanley, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 29, 1943.
 Byrd, Hugh McNeil Jr., captain **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 22, 1943.
 Calhoun, Johnny C., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** July 14, 1945.
 Calloway, Porter Earl, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxx...** January 16, 1947.
 Cameron, Kenneth Robbins, commander, **xxx-xx-xxx...** August 9, 1928.

Cameron, Virgil King, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xx-...** May 8, 1939.
 Campbell, William Edward, colonel, **xxx-xx-...** May 10, 1931.
 Caniford, James Kenneth, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 26, 1948.
 Capling, Elwyn Rex, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 15, 1930.
 Cappelli, Charles Edward, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 14, 1930.
 Caras, Franklin Angel, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 19, 1934.
 Carlton, James Edmund, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-...** July 10, 1939.
 Carpenter, Nicholas Mallor, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** July 30, 1942.
 Carr, Donald Gene, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 10, 1938.
 Carrier, Daniel Lewis, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 9, 1942.
 Carroll, Patrick Henry, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 12, 1942.
 Carter, Dennis Ray, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 2, 1947.
 Carter, James Louis, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 26, 1928.
 Cartwright, Billie Jack, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 21, 1927.
 Case, Thomas Franklin, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 22, 1931.
 Casey, Donald Francis, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 25, 1926.
 Castillo, Richard, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 21, 1938.
 Castro, Alfonso Roque, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 16, 1943.
 Cavender, Jim Ray, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 28, 1948.
 Chambers, Jerry Lee, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 12, 1932.
 Champion, James Albert, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 16, 1949.
 Charvet, Paul Claude, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xx-...** May 27, 1940.
 Chavez, Gary Anthony, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 23, 1943.
 Chеснutt, Chambliss M., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 13, 1934.
 Chestnut, Joseph Lyons, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 15, 1934.
 Chiarello, Vincent A., captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 30, 1939.
 Chipman, Ralph Jim, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 15, 1943.
 Christensen, Allen Duane, specialist 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 27, 1947.
 Christensen, John Michael, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 19, 1946.
 Christensen, William Murre, lieutenant commander, 676700, August 19, 1940.
 Christiano, Joseph, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 11, 1922.
 Christiansen, Eugene F., specialist 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 16, 1949.
 Chwan, Michael Daniel, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 26, 1938.
 Cichon, Walter Alan, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 28, 1946.
 Clafin, Richard Ames, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 2, 1939.
 Clapper, Gean Preston, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 24, 1932.
 Clark, Jerry Prosper, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 8, 1940.
 Clark, John Calvin, II, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 30, 1943.
 Clark, John Walter, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 1, 1940.
 Clark, Lawrence, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 15, 1928.
 Clark, Philip Spratt, Jr., Lieutenant **xxx-xx-xx-...** January 6, 1946.
 Clark, Richard Champ, Lieutenant **xxx-xx-xx-...** June 16, 1941.
 Clark, Robert Alan, Lieutenant Junior Grade, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 21, 1946.
 Clark, Stanley Scott, Colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1928.
 Clark, Thomas Edward, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 15, 1939.

Clarke, Fred Lee, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 28, 1932.

Clarke, George William, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-xx-...** January 28, 1941.

Claxton, Charles Peter, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 22, 1932.

Cleary, Peter McArthur, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 27, 1944.

Clem, Thomas Dean, Captain **xxx-xx-...** May 31, 1942.

Cline, Curtis Roy, Sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 29, 1946.

Clinton, Dean E., Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 12, 1946.

Coady, Robert Franklin, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx** **xxx-...** September 11, 1939.

Cobell, Earl Glenn, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 29, 1934.

Cochrane, Deverton C., Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 15, 1948.

Coen, Harry Bob, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** **xxx-...** September 22, 1948.

Cohron, James Derwin, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 11, 1938.

Cole, Legrande Odgen, Jr., Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-...** January 21, 1942.

Cole, Richard Milton, Jr., Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 20, 1940.

Coleman, Jimmy Lee, Sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 20, 1949.

Collamore, Allan Philip, Jr., Lieutenant Commander, 643410, December 22, 1938.

Collins, Richard, Frank, Commander, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** October 25, 1936.

Coltman, William Clare, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 24, 1932.

Colwell, William Kevin, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 1, 1921.

Condit, Douglas Craig, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 5, 1942.

Conger, John Edward, Jr., Sergeant, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** January 7, 1950.

Conklin, Bernard, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 27, 1932.

Conlon, John Francis, III, Captain **xxx-xx-xx-...** **xxx-...** February 18, 1941.

Connell, James Joseph, Lieutenant Commander, 647438, May 6, 1939.

Conner, Lorenza, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 19, 1943.

Connolly, Vincent John, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 10, 1934.

Connor, Charles Richard, Major, **xxx-xx-...** January 15, 1938.

Consolvo, John Wadsworth, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 8, 1944.

Cook, Donald Gilbert, Major, **xxx-xx-...** August 9, 1934.

Cook, Glenn Richard, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 10, 1945.

Cook, Kelly Francis, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 2, 1922.

Cook, William Richard, Colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 25, 1924.

Cooley, David Leo, Commander, **xxx-xx-xx-...** August 3, 1934.

Coons, Henry Albert, Commander, **xxx-xx-...** November 25, 1933.

Cooper, Richard Waller, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 18, 1942.

Cooper, William Earl, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 16, 1920.

Copak, Joseph Bernard, Jr., First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 4, 1947.

Copley, William Michael, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 22, 1949.

Corbitt, Gilland Wales, Colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 26, 1925.

Cordova, Sam Gary, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 27, 1943.

Cornwell, Leroy Jason III, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 5, 1944.

Cozart, Robert Gordon, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 27, 1947.

Craddock, Randall James, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 19, 1945.

Craig, Philip Charles, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-...** July 13, 1940.

Crain, Carroll Owen, Jr., Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** 13, 1933.

Cramer, Donald Martin, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 12, 1946.

Craven, Andrew Johnson, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 18, 1947.

Creamer, James Edward, Jr., Specialist 6, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 9, 1947.

Creed, Barton Sheldon, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 3, 1945.

Cressey, Dennis Clarke, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 9, 1946.

Crew, James Alan, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 15, 1941.

Crews, John Hunter III, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 31, 1941.

Cristman, Frederick Lewis, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 26, 1949.

Crosby, Herbert Charles, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 30, 1947.

Crosby, Richard Alexander, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 5, 1941.

Cross, Ariel Lindley, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 7, 1944.

Crossman, Gregory John, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 9, 1941.

Crosson, Gerald Joseph, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 12, 1944.

Cruz, Carlos Rafael, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 29, 1941.

Cunningham, Kenneth Leroy, Specialist, fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 21, 1948.

Curran, Patrick Robert, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** October 5, 1943.

Cushman, Clifton Emmet, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 2, 1938.

Cuthbert, Bradley Gene, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 23, 1940.

Cuthbert, Stephen Howard, Captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** June 19, 1943.

Czerwic, Raymond George, Sergeant, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** February 21, 1944.

Daffron, Thomas Carl, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 25, 1943.

Dahill, Douglas Edward, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 6, 1949.

Dailey, Douglas Vincent, Master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 30, 1936.

Dale, Charles Alva, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 5, 1937.

Danielson, Benjamin F., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 31, 1943.

Danielson, Mark Giles, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 29, 1943.

Darcy, Edward Joseph, Master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 19, 1938.

Dardeau, Oscar Moise, Jr., Lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 11, 1931.

Darr, Charles Edward, First lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 25, 1944.

Davies, Joseph Edwin, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 8, 1940.

Davis, Brent Eden, Captain, **xxx-xx-xx-...** September 16, 1938.

Davis, Charlie Brown, Jr., Colonel, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** January 18, 1929.

Davis, Daniel Richard, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 10, 1943.

Davis, Edgar Felton, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 15, 1935.

Davis, Francis John, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 21, 1938.

Davis, Gene Edmond, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 5, 1928.

Davis, Ricardo Gonzalez, Sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 17, 1941.

Davis, Robert Charles, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 23, 1937.

DeSoto, Ernest Leo, Lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 30, 1931.

Deane, William Lawrence, Major, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** September 27, 1934.

Deichelmann, Samuel M., captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** September 24, 1938.

Deitsch, Charles Edward, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 8, 1922.

De Long, Joe Lynn, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** June 18, 1947.

Demmon, David Stanley, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 30, 1940.

Dennany, James Eugene, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 5, 1935.

Dennis, William Roy, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** 1516, December 26, 1948.

Dennison, James Richard, commander, **xxx-xx-...** February 28, 1934.

Dennison, Terry Arden, commander, **xxx-xx-...** **x...** January 20, 1934.

Derrickson, Thomas G., II, major **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** March 10, 1936.

Deuter, Richard Carl, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** February 15, 1944.

Dewispelaere, Rexford John, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 9, 1945.

Dexter, Bennie Lee, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 18, 1944.

Dexter, Ronald J., sergeant major, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** July 23, 1933.

Di Tommaso, Robert Joseph, captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** August 7, 1941.

Diamond, Stephen Whitman, captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** October 31, 1940.

Dickens, Delma Ernest, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 20, 1947.

Dienh, William Calvin, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** June 9, 1933.

Dingwall, John Francis, master gunnery sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** February 28, 1921.

Dix, Craig Mitchell, specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 5, 1949.

Doby, Herb, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 23, 1931.

Dodge, Edward Ray, sergeant major, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** December 16, 1933.

Dodge, Ronald Wayne, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-...** June 17, 1937.

Dodge, Ward Kent, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 14, 1929.

Dolan, Thomas Albert, specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 15, 1948.

Donahue, Morgan Jefferson, captain, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** May 2, 1944.

Donnelly, Verne George, commander, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** June 6, 1932.

Donovan, Michael Leo, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 9, 1944.

Dooley, James Edward, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** November 14, 1942.

Dotson, Jefferson S., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 6, 1944.

Douglas, Thomas Evan, staff sergeant, **xxx-...** **xxx-...** November 8, 1938.

Dove, Jack Paris, Sr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 9, 1940.

Downing, Donald William, major, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** March 17, 1934.

Doyle, Michael William, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 13, 1943.

Ducat, Bruce Chalmers, Captain, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** June 9, 1941.

Duckett, Thomas Allen, Captain, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** November 12, 1946.

Dudash, John Francis, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 28, 1929.

Duffy, John Everett, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 23, 1946.

Dugan, Thomas Wayne, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 31, 1933.

Duggan, William Young, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 7, 1935.

Duncan, Robert Ray, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xx-...** March 16, 1942.

Dunlap, William Charles, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 21, 1946.

Dunlop, Thomas Earl, Commander, **xxx-...** **xxx-...** July 10, 1930.

Dunn, Joseph Patrick, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xx-...** September 17, 1942.

Dunn, Michael Edward, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-...** July 6, 1941.

Dusing, Charles Gale, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 11, 1928.

Duvall, Dean Arnold, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 4, 1945.

Dyczkowski, Robert Raymond, Major, **xxx-...** **xxx-...** June 23, 1932.

Dye, Melvin Carnills, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** May 22, 1947.

Eads, Dennis Keith, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 4, 1947.

Earll, David John, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 2, 1938.

Eaton, Curtis Abbot, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 21, 1924.

Eaton, Norman Dale, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 11, 1925.

Echanis, Joseph Ygnacio, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 6, 1937.

Echevarria, Raymond Louis, Sergeant Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 16, 1938.

Eckley, Wayne Alvin, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1936.

Ecklund, Arthur Gene, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 5, 1943.

Edgar, Robert John, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 21, 1943.

Edmondson, William R., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 15, 1941.

Edmunds, Robert Clifton, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 2, 1942.

Edwards, Harry Sanford, Jr., Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 6, 1942.

Egan, James Thomas, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 31, 1943.

Eidsmoe, Norman Edward, Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 2, 1933.

Eilers, Dennis Lee, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 6, 1938.

Elkins, Frank Callihan, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 25, 1939.

Elliot, Robert Malcolm, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 8, 1929.

Elliot, Andrew John, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 30, 1941.

Elliot, Jerry W., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 14, 1948.

Elliot, Robert Thomas, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 14, 1948.

Ellis, Billy Joe, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 20, 1948.

Ellis, Randall Shelley, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 14, 1948.

Ellis, William, Jr., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 28, 1947.

Ellison, John Cooley, commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 16, 1928.

Elzinga, Richard Gene, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 13, 1942.

Emrich, Roger Gene, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 8, 1941.

Engelhard Erich Carl, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 3, 1931.

Englander, Lawrence Jesse, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 19, 1943.

Entrican, Danny Day, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 12, 1946.

Erickson, David Wayne, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 24, 1950.

Espenshied, John Lee, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 17, 1934.

Estes, Walter O, II, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 13, 1939.

Estocin, Michael John, commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 27, 1931.

Evans, Cleveland, Jr. staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 22, 1945.

Evans, James Joseph, commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 9, 1930.

Evert, Lawrence Gerald, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 15, 1938.

Fallon, Patrick Martin, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 12, 1921.

Fanning, Hugh Michael, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 12, 1941.

Fanning, Joseph Peter, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 25, 1944.

Featherston, Fieldin W., III, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 3, 1942.

Feldhaus, John Anthony, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 3, 1938.

Fellenez, Charles Richard, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 20, 1939.

Fellows, Allen Eugene, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 1, 1931.

Fenter, Charles Frederick, airman first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 1, 1953.

Ferguson, Douglas David, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 26, 1945.

Ferguson, Walter, Jr., sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 13, 1947.

Ferguson, Walter Lee, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 22, 1929.

Flickler, Edwin James, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 4, 1943.

Fleszel, Clifford Wayne, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 23, 1937.

Finch, Melvin Wayne, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 10, 1944.

Finley, Dickie Waine, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 29, 1947.

Finn, William Robert, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 15, 1947.

Finney, Arthur Thomas, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 26, 1928.

Finney, Charles E., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 5, 1944.

Fischer, Richard William, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 15, 1947.

Fisher, Donald Ellis, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 19, 1924.

Fisher, Donald Garth, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 27, 1930.

Fitton, Crosley James, Jr., lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 28, 1933.

Fitts, Richard Allan, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 23, 1946.

Fitzgerald, Joseph Edward, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 25, 1948.

Fitzgerald, Paul L., Jr., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 3, 1947.

Flanigan, John Norlee, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 7, 1934.

Fleming, Horace Higley III, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 13, 1941.

Fobair, Roscoe Henry, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 30, 1935.

Foley, Brendan Patrick, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 27, 1932.

Forman, William Stannard, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 8, 1936.

Forrester, Ronald Wayne, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 15, 1947.

Fors, Gary Henry, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 29, 1941.

Fortner, Frederick John, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 15, 1943.

Foster, Marvin Lee, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 12, 1929.

Foster, Paul Leonard, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 20, 1945.

Foulks, Ralph Eugene, Jr., lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 21, 1948.

Fowler, Donald Randall, specialist, sixth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 3, 1949.

Fowler, James Alan, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 7, 1938.

Francisco, San Dewayne, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 29, 1944.

Franklin, Charles Edward, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 14, 1934.

Frawley, William David, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 14, 1938.

Frederick, John William, Jr., Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 13, 1923.

Frederick, Peter Joseph, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 30, 1924.

Frederick, William V., Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 1, 1933.

Frenyea, Edmund Henry, Air Force Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 24, 1930.

Frink, John Wesley, Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 7, 1951.

Fryar, Bruce Carlton, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 28, 1944.

Fryer, Bennie Lamar, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 28, 1945.

Fullam, Wayne Eugene, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 9, 1932.

Fuller, James Ray, Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 4, 1937.

Fuller, William Otis, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 20, 1935.

Fullerton, Frank Eugene, Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 2, 1934.

Gage, Robert Hugh, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 17, 1945.

Galbraith, Russell Dale, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 25, 1940.

Gallagher, John Theodore, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 17, 1943.

Galvin, Ronald Edmond, Army Technical Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 20, 1941.

Ganley, Richard Owen, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 22, 1940.

Ganoe Berman Junior, Specialist Fifth Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 25, 1948.

Garcia, Ricardo Martinez, Specialist Fifth Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 15, 1951.

Gardner, John Garrett, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 28, 1940.

Garwood, Robert Russell, Private First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 1, 1946.

Gates, James Wayne, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 30, 1933.

Gatewood, Charles Hue, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 21, 1950.

Gatwood, Robin Frederic, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 5, 1946.

Gauthier, Dennis Lee, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 8, 1949.

Gee, Paul Stuart, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 21, 1943.

Geist, Stephen Jonathan, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 12, 1946.

George, James Edward, Jr., Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 19, 1947.

Gerstel, Donald Arthur, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 23, 1938.

Gervais, Donald Peter, Sergeant First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 20, 1943.

Getchell, Paul Everett, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 12, 1936.

Giammarino, Vincent Frank, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 13, 1947.

Giannangeli, Anthony Rober, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 28, 1931.

Gilbert, Paul Faris, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 19, 1941.

Gilchrist, Robert Michael, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 27, 1940.

Gillen, Thomas Eldon, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 8, 1933.

Gist, Tommy Emerson, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 29, 1939.

Glasson, William Albert, Jr., lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 20, 1933.

Glover, Calvin Charles, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 7, 1938.

Glover, Douglas J., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 2, 1943.

Godwin, Solomon Hughey, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 24, 1935.

Goff, Kenneth B., Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 9, 1935.

Goldberg, Lawrence Herbert, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 31, 1932.

Gold, Edward Frank, commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 30, 1927.

Gomez, Robert Arthur, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 20, 1944.

Gonzalez, Jesus Armando, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 20, 1947.

Goodrich, Edwin Riley, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 6, 1935.

Goodwin, Charles Bernard, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 2, 1940.

Goss, Bernard Joseph, Lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 10, 1951.

Gould, Frank Alton, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1933.

Gourley, Laurent L., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 5, 1944.

Govan, Robert Allen, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 27, 1934.

Grace, James William, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 20, 1939.

Graf, John George, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 3, 1943.

Grafe, Paul Leroy, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 19, 1946.

Graham, Allen Upton, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 27, 1945.

Graham, Dennis Lee, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 11, 1941.

Graham, James Scott, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 25, 1941.

Graustein, Robert Stewart, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 29, 1939.

Graziosi, Francis George, specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 10, 1951.

Green, Frank Clifford, Jr., commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 5, 1935.

Green, Norman Morgan, Colonel, **xxxx-xx-xxxx**, July 16, 1923.
 Greenwood, Robert Roy, Jr., Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 18, 1936.
 Greer, Robert Lee, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 28, 1944.
 Gregory, Robert Raymond, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 23, 1932.
 Greiling, David Scott, Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 25, 1935.
 Grenzebach, Earl W., Jr., Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 20, 1932.
 Grewell, Larry Irwin, Mastersergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 6, 1945.
 Griffin, James Lloyd, Commander, **xxx-xx-x...** December 27, 1932.
 Griffin, Rodney Lynn, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 11, 1948.
 Griffin, Robert Smith, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 26, 1942.
 Gross, Christopher A., Jr., Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 14, 1946.
 Groth, Wade Lawrence, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 14, 1947.
 Grubb, Peter Arthur, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 27, 1942.
 Grubb, Wilmer Newlin, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 14, 1932.
 Guillermin, Louis Fulda, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 6, 1943.
 Gullet, Andre Roland, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 17, 1943.
 Guillory, Edward Joseph, Sergeant Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 8, 1932.
 Gunn, Alan Wendell, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 28, 1948.
 Hackett, Harley B., III, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 23, 1942.
 Hagan, John Robert, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** August 28, 1922.
 Hagerman, Robert Warren, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 28, 1922.
 Hailey, Michael Firestone, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 19, 1946.
 Hall, William Warren, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 18, 1942.
 Hall, Donald Joe, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 26, 1937.
 Hall, Fredrick Mervyn, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 6, 1943.
 Hall, James Shreve, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 5, 1935.
 Hall, James Wayne, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 18, 1934.
 Hallberg, Roger C., Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 18, 1944.
 Halpin, Richard Conroy, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**.
 Hamilton, Dennis Clerk, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 4, 1946.
 Hamilton, Eugene David, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 18, 1934.
 Hamilton, John Smith, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 3, 1926.
 Hamilton, Roger Dale, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 16, 1948.
 Hamm, James Edward, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 4, 1943.
 Hammond, Dennis Wayne, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 26, 1946.
 Handrahan, Eugene Allen, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 30, 1947.
 Hanley, Larry James, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 13, 1943.
 Hanley, Terence Higgins, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** March 16, 1942.
 Hanna, Kenneth, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** April 28, 1933.
 Hansen, Lester Alan, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 1, 1942.
 Hanson, Robert Taft, Jr., Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-...** December 28, 1942.
 Hanson, Stephen Paul, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 4, 1940.
 Hanson, Thomas Patterson, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 18, 1941.
 Harber, Stephen James, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** May 8, 1948.
 Hardy, Arthur Hans, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 7, 1948.

Hardy, John Kay, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 13, 1942.
 Hargrove, Olin, Jr., Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** January 21, 1949.
 Harley, Lee Dufford, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 21, 1940.
 Harned, Gary Alan, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 7, 1950.
 Harris, Bobby Glenn, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 27, 1952.
 Harris, Cleveland Scott, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 11, 1941.
 Harris, Gregory John, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 1, 1945.
 Harris, Jeffrey Lyndol, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 28, 1943.
 Harris, Reuben Beaumont, Army Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 12, 1938.
 Harris, Stephen Warren, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 25, 1949.
 Harrison, Donald Lee, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 24, 1946.
 Harrison, Robert Heerman, Major, **xxx-xx-...** April 8, 1939.
 Harrold, Patrick Kendal, Captain, **xxx-xx-...** December 7, 1944.
 Hart, Thomas Trammell, III, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 25, 1940.
 Hartman, Richard Danner, Commander, **xxx-xx-...** May 1, 1935.
 Hartness, Gregg, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 18, 1937.
 Hartney, James Cuthbert, Colonel, **xxx-xx-...** October 4, 1925.
 Harvey, Jack Rockwood, Captain, **xxx-xx-...** September 14, 1947.
 Harwood, James Arthur, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** March 10, 1950.
 Harworth, Elroy Edwin, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 10, 1942.
 Haselton, John Herbert, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 6, 1948.
 Hasenbeck, Paul Alfred, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 11, 1947.
 Hassenger, Arden Keith, sergeant major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 15, 1936.
 Hastings, Steven Morris, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 11, 1948.
 Hauer, Leslie John, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 30, 1924.
 Hauer, Robert Douglas, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 29, 1946.
 Hawkins, Edgar Lee, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 3, 1929.
 Hawthorne, Richard William, major, **xxx-xx-...** November 12, 1933.
 Heggen, Keith Russell, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 1, 1931.
 Hieskell, Lugius Lamar, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 6, 1940.
 Heitman, Steven W., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 23, 1943.
 Helber, Lawrence Neal, captain, **xxx-xx-...** February 5, 1934.
 Held, John Wayne, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 8, 1936.
 Helmich, Gerald Robert, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 17, 1931.
 Henderson, William Roy, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 18, 1943.
 Henn, John Robert, Jr., chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 11, 1948.
 Henninger, Howard William, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 3, 1933.
 Hensley, Ronnie Lee, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 8, 1948.
 Hensley, Thomas Truett, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 24, 1938.
 Herreid, Robert Dale, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 13, 1946.
 Herrera, Frederick Daniel, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 7, 1949.
 Herrick, James Wayne, Jr., first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 28, 1944.
 Herrin, Henry Howard, Jr., PHCS, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 18, 1933.
 Herrold, Ned Raymond, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 8, 1941.
 Hesford, Peter Dean, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 2, 1942.

Hess, Frederick, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 20, 1943.
 Hestle, Roosevelt, Jr., colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 2, 1928.
 Hewitt, Samuel Eugene, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 19, 1946.
 Hicks, Prentice Wayne, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 11, 1947.
 Hicks, Terrin, Dinsmore, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 1, 1936.
 Hilbrich, Barry Wayne, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 25, 1947.
 Hill, Billy David, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 17, 1946.
 Hill, Gordon C., first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 9, 1944.
 Hill, Robert La Verne, sergeant major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 25, 1931.
 Hockridge, James Alan, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 12, 1944.
 Hodgson, Cecil J., master sergeant, **xxx-xx-x...** July 28, 1937.
 Hoff, Michael George, commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 11, 1936.
 Hoff, Sammie Don, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 24, 1941.
 Hogan, Jerry Franks, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-x...** February 28, 1940.
 Holdeman, Robert Eugene, captain, **xxx-xx-x...** October 30, 1931.
 Holguin, Luis Gallegos, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 19, 1950.
 Holley, Tilden Stewart, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 4, 1935.
 Holmes, David Hugh, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 26, 1938.
 Holmes, Frederick Lee, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 19, 1936.
 Holmes, Lester Evan, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 24, 1919.
 Holt, James William, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 19, 1941.
 Holton, Robert Edwin, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 8, 1941.
 Hopper, Earl Pearson, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-x...** July 21, 1943.
 Horne, Stanley Henry, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 19, 1926.
 Hoskin, John Charles, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 28, 1947.
 Hoskins, Charles Lee, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 5, 1944.
 Hoskinson, Robert Eugene, major, **xxx-xx-xx...** July 26, 1929.
 Housh, Anthony Frank, specialist 6, **xxx-xx-x...** June 26, 1946.
 Howard, Lewis, Jr., sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 4, 1949.
 Howell, Carter Avery, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 8, 1947.
 Howes, George Andrews, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 16, 1950.
 Hrdlicka, David Louis, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 30, 1931.
 Huard, James Linton, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** March 17, 1936.
 Huberth, Eric James, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 20, 1945.
 Huddleston, Lynn Ragle, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 21, 1941.
 Hummel, John Floyd, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 10, 1948.
 Huneycutt, Charles J., Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 20, 1943.
 Hunt, James D., lieutenant, **xxx-xx-x...** December 1, 1936.
 Hunt, Leon Andrew, staff sergeant, **xxx-...** August 7, 1949.
 Hunt, Robert William, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 16, 1939.
 Hunt, William Balt, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 31, 1935.
 Hunter, Russell Palmer, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-x...** May 23, 1935.
 Huston, Charles Gregory, specialist sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 29, 1945.
 Ibanez, Di Reyes, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 19, 1941.
 Innes, Roger Burns, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 29, 1943.

Ireland, Robert Newell, senior master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 11, 1935.
 Irsch, Wayne Charles, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 25, 1942.
 Irwin, Robert Harry, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 9, 1938.
 Ivan, Andrew, Jr., captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 23, 1944.
 Jackson, James Wesley, Jr., sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 26, 1948.
 Jakovac, John Andrew, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 10, 1947.
 Jamerson, Larry Carl, specialist, sixth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 11, 1943.
 Jarvis, Jeremy Michael, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 5, 1941.
 Jefferson, James Milton, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 11, 1941.
 Jefferson, Perry Henry, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 18, 1931.
 Jeffords, Derrell Blackburn, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 10, 1925.
 Jeffs, Clive Garth, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 21, 1943.
 Jensen, George William, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 24, 1925.
 Jewell, Eugene Millard, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 15, 1941.
 Johns, Paul Frederick, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 12, 1931.
 Johns, Vernon Zigman, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 23, 1942.
 Johnson, Allen Louis, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 19, 1936.
 Johnson, Bruce Gardner major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 15, 1937.
 Johnson, Edward Harvey, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 27, 1932.
 Johnson, Frankie B., Jr., specialist, sixth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 4, 1947.
 Johnson, Guy David, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 26, 1929.
 Johnson, Randolph Leroy, specialist, fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 22, 1949.
 Johnson, William Darrell, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 24, 1946.
 Jones, Bobby Marvin, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 5, 1945.
 Jones, James E., master sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 3, 1939.
 Jones, Louis Farr, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 29, 1925.
 Jones, Orvin Clarence, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 17, 1939.
 Jones, William Eugene, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 21, 1940.
 Jordan, Larry Michael, lieutenant commander **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 29, 1940.
 Jourdenais, George Henry, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 13, 1938.
 Kahler, Harold, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 27, 1923.
 Kane, Richard Raymond, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 15, 1942.
 Karins, Joseph John, Jr., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 21, 1938.
 Karst, Carl Frederick, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 27, 1930.
 Kearns, Joseph Thomas, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 26, 1936.
 Keiper, John Charles, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 18, 1945.
 Keller, Jack Elmer, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 1, 1928.
 Keller, Wendell Richard, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 19, 1934.
 Kemmerer, Donald Richard, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 20, 1941.
 Kennedy, Allan Gordon, specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 13, 1948.
 Kennedy, James Edward, specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 2, 1950.
 Kennedy, John William, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 1, 1947.
 Kent, Robert D., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 6, 1940.
 Kerr, Everett Oscar, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 18, 1936.
 Ketchie, Scott Douglas, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 19, 1947.

Ketterer, James Alan, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 18, 1942.
 Kibbey, Richard Abbott, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 2, 1934.
 Kiefel, Ernst Philip, Jr., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 11, 1933.
 Kier, Larry Gene, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 29, 1949.
 Kilcullen, Thomas Michael, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 25, 1943.
 Killian, Melvin Joseph, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 31, 1922.
 Kilpatrick, Larry Ronald, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 21, 1943.
 Kimsey, William Arthur, Jr., chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 9, 1947.
 King, Charles Douglas, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 29, 1946.
 King, Donald Lewis, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 28, 1933.
 Kinkade, William Louis, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 27, 1944.
 Klipna, Marshall Frederick, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 18, 1944.
 Kirby, Bobby Alexander, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 11, 1931.
 Klemm, Donald Martin, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 7, 1930.
 Klenda, Dean Albert, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 20, 1940.
 Klenert, William Blue, lieutenant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 17, 1940.
 Klimo, James Robert, specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 28, 1949.
 Klinck, Harrison Hoyt, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 11, 1931.
 Kline, Robert Earl, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 19, 1930.
 Klinke, Donald Herman, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 18, 1935.
 Knabb, Kenneth Keith, Jr., Lieutenant Commander **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 26, 1938.
 Knapp, Herman Ludwig, Colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 11, 1929.
 Knebel, Thomas Edward, Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 11, 1947.
 Knight, Henry Clay, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 18, 1943.
 Knight, Larry Dale, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 24, 1939.
 Knight, Roy Abner, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 1, 1931.
 Knutson, Richard Arthur, Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 11, 1949.
 Kolstad, Thomas Carl, Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 11, 1935.
 Kondmann, Aado, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 9, 1941.
 Koonce, Terry Treloar, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 13, 1938.
 Koons, Dale Francis, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 13, 1946.
 Kosko, Walter, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 1, 1930.
 Kott, Stephen Jay, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 12, 1940.
 Krausman, Edward L., Sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 31, 1944.
 Kroboth, Stanley Neal, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 16, 1946.
 Krommenhoek, Jeffrey Marti, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 27, 1940.
 Kroske, Harold William, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 30, 1947.
 Krupa, Frederick, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 2, 1947.
 Kryszak, Theodore Eugene, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 23, 1932.
 Kuhlman, Robert John, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 25, 1944.
 Kulland, Byron Kent, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 9, 1947.
 Kwortnik, John Charles, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 26, 1935.
 La Bohn, Gary Russell, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 28, 1942.
 La Porte, Michael Louis, HMC, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 21, 1944.
 Lacey, Richard Joseph, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 25, 1946.

Ladewig, Melvin Earl, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 8, 1944.
 Lafayette, John Wayne, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 1, 1939.
 Lagerwall, Harry Roy, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 18, 1937.
 Lancaster, Kenneth Ray, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 24, 1946.
 Lane, Charles, Jr., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 21, 1942.
 Lane, Glen Oliver, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 24, 1931.
 Lane, Mitchell Sim, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 4, 1940.
 Laney, Billy Ray, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 21, 1939.
 Lannom, Richard Clive, lieutenant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 24, 1941.
 Latimer, Clarence Albert, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 27, 1947.
 Lauterio, Manual Alonzo, specialist, 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 10, 1947.
 Lawrence, Bruce Edward, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 12, 1943.
 Lee, Charles Richard, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 13, 1941.
 Lee, Leonard Murray, commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 8, 1935.
 Leeper, Wallace Wilson, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 24, 1947.
 Leet, David Leverett, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 21, 1946.
 Leetun, Darel Dean, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 24, 1932.
 Lefever, Douglas Paul, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 4, 1943.
 Lehnhoff, Edward W., Jr., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 14, 1936.
 Lehrke, Stanley Lawrence, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 30, 1948.
 Lemmons, William E., captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 12, 1942.
 Lemon, Jeffrey Charles, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 13, 1943.
 Leonor, Leonardo Capistran, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 22, 1940.
 Lerner, Irwin Stuart, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 17, 1941.
 Lester, Roderick Barnum, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 19, 1946.
 Levis, Charles Allen, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 7, 1932.
 Lewandowski, Leonard J., Jr., sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 20, 1946.
 Lewis, James Wimberley, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 24, 1928.
 Lewis, Merrill Raymond, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 17, 1932.
 Liles, Robert Leonel, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 11, 1940.
 Lillund, William Allan, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 17, 1939.
 Lilly, Carroll Baxter, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 1, 1939.
 Lindewald, Charles W., Jr., master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 30, 1938.
 Lindland, Donald Fredrick, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 22, 1936.
 Lindsey, Marvin Nelson, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 20, 1929.
 Lindstrom, Ronnie George, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 14, 1944.
 Lineberger, Harold Benton, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 19, 1934.
 Link, Robert Charles, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 10, 1935.
 Lint, Donald Michael, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 17, 1948.
 Lockhart, George Barry, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 17, 1947.
 Lodge, Robert Alfred, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 30, 1941.
 Loheed, Hubert Bradford, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 15, 1924.
 Long, John Henry Sohorn, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 29, 1940.
 Lono, Luther Albert, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 12, 1931.
 Lord, Arthur James, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 6, 1941.

Lucki, Albin Earl, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 27, 1944.

Lull, Howard Burdette, Jr., sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 16, 1930.

Luna, Carter Purvis, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 25, 1928.

Luna, Donald Alfred, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 17, 1938.

Lunsford, Herbert Lamar, colonel, **xxx-xx-x...** September 2, 1928.

Luster, Robert Lee, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 30, 1949.

Luttrell, James Martin, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 14, 1935.

Lynn, Robert Ray, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 16, 1940.

Lyon, Donavan Loren, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 1, 1934.

Lyon, James Michael, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 8, 1948.

MacCann, Henry Elmer, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 11, 1931.

MacDonald, George Duncan, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 2, 1948.

Mackedanz, Lyle Everett, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 16, 1939.

Macko, Charles, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-...** January 15, 1931.

Maddox, Notley Gwynn, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 10, 1924.

Madison, William Louis, senior master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 3, 1935.

Magee, Patrick Joseph, specialist sixth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 22, 1946.

Magnusson, James A., Jr., major, **xxx-x...** October 14, 1934.

Mahan, Douglas Frank, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 9, 1944.

Mallon, Richard Joseph, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 28, 1942.

Malone, Jimmy McDonald, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 18, 1946.

Mamiya, John Michio, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 21, 1933.

Mangino, Thomas Angelo, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 16, 1944.

Marik, Charles Weldon, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx...**, April 14, 1939.

Martin, John Murray, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 17, 1931.

Martin, Larry Eugene, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 11, 1940.

Martin, Richard D., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 9, 1947.

Martin, Russell Dean, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 22, 1937.

Mascari, Phillip Louis, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 3, 1944.

Mason, William Henderson, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 12, 1924.

Massucci, Martin John, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 1, 1939.

Masterson, Michael John, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 16, 1937.

Masuda, Robert Susumu, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 19, 1947.

Mateja, Alan Paul, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 29, 1945.

Matthes, Peter Richard, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 14, 1943.

Mauterer, Oscar, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 24, 1925.

Maxwell, Calvin Walter, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 6, 1943.

Maxwell, Samuel Chapman, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 24, 1927.

May, David Murray, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 29, 1945.

Mayer, Roderick Lewis, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-x...** March 2, 1939.

Mayerclik, Ronald Michael, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 23, 1943.

McCain, Marvin Raymond, Jr., specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 8, 1943.

McCleary, George Carlton, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 19, 1922.

McCravy, Jack, senior master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 30, 1934.

McCubbin, Glenn Dewayne, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 21, 1942.

McDaniel, Morris L., Jr., Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 4, 1929.

McDonald, Emmett Raymond, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 27, 1939.

McDonald, Kurt Casey, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 19, 1934.

McDonnell, John Terence, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 14, 1940.

McElhanon, Michael Owen, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 6, 1934.

McGar Brian Kent, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 17, 1947.

McGarvey, James Maurice, Major, **xxx-xx-...** August 21, 1933.

McGouldrick, Francis J., Jr., Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 19, 1928.

McGrath, William Darrell, Commander, **xxx-xx-...** July 31, 1929.

McKenney, Kenneth Dewey, Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 8, 1945.

McKittrick, James C., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 22, 1942.

McLean, James Henry, Sergeant First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 16, 1944.

McMahan, Robert Charles, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** June 14, 1942.

McPhail, William Thomas, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 5, 1939.

McPherson, Everett Alvin, Captain, **xxx-xx-...**, December 18, 1942.

McRae, Davis Edward, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-x...** November 30, 1938.

McCarty, James Lon, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 24, 1946.

McCormick, Michael Timothy, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 8, 1946.

McDonald, Joseph William, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 17, 1946.

McDow, Richard Henry, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 6, 1946.

McElvain, James Richard, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 23, 1939.

McLaughlin, Arthur Vincent, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 11, 1934.

McMurray, Frederick Charle, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 13, 1945.

Meadows, Eugene Thomas, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 4, 1940.

Mearns, Arthur Stewart, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 12, 1929.

Medaris, Rick Eggburts, Specialist 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 1, 1949.

Meder, Paul Oswald, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 29, 1931.

Mein, Michael Howard, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 18, 1945.

Meldahl, Charles Howard, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 15, 1948.

Mellor, Fredric Moore, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 5, 1935.

Menges, George Bruce, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 14, 1938.

Mercer, Jacob Edward, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 20, 1936.

Meroney, Virgil Kersh, III, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 22, 1943.

Metz, James Hardin, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 12, 1931.

Meyer, William Michael, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 22, 1934.

Midnight, Francis Barnes, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 11, 1939.

Millikin, Richard M., III, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 28, 1941.

Milius, Paul Lloyd, Captain, **xxx-xx-xx...** February 11, 1928.

Millard, Charles Worth, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 8, 1933.

Miller, Carl Dean, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 28, 1931.

Miller, Curtis Daniel, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 7, 1946.

Miller, Richard Arthur, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 1, 1939.

Milliner, William Patrick, Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 12, 1950.

Millner, Michael, Sergeant First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 17, 1942.

Mills, James Burton, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-x...** August 31, 1940.

Mims, George Ivison, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 17, 1940.

Minnich, Richard Willis, Jr., Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-...** March 4, 1942.

Mishuk, Richard Edward, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** July 11, 1945.

Mitchell, Albert Cook, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 15, 1928.

Mitchell, Gilbert Louis, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** July 10, 1941.

Mitchell, Thomas Barry, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** ... March 31, 1941.

Monroe, Vincent Duncan, Commander, **xxx-xx-...** July 1, 1934.

Moore, Herbert William, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 16, 1941.

Moore, James Rodney, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-x...** August 16, 1947.

Moore, Jerry Lawrence, Sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 8, 1950.

Moore, Maurice Henry, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 1, 1947.

Moore, Thomas, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 9, 1929.

Moorman, Frank David, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 8, 1948.

Moreida, Manuel Jesus, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 15, 1946.

Moreland, James Leslie, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 29, 1945.

Moreland, William David, Captain, **xxx-xx-...** July 27, 1941.

Morgan, Charles Elzy, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 10, 1932.

Morgan, Edwin Everton, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 4, 1927.

Morgan, James Sheppard, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 17, 1928.

Morgan, Thomas Raymond, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 27, 1933.

Morin, Richard G., Captain, **xxx-xx-x...** July 8, February 12, 1944.

Morley, Charles Frank, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 12, 1942.

Morrill, Merwin Lamphrey, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 8, 1936.

Morris, Robert John, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-...** July 24, 1945.

Morrison, Glenn Raymond, Jr., Major **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 11, 1936.

Morrison, Joseph Castleman, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 18, 1930.

Morrissey, Robert David, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 24, 1930.

Morrow, Larry Kane, Specialist Fourth Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 13, 1951.

Morrow, Richard David, Commander, **xxx-xx-...** December 18, 1932.

Mossman, Harry Seeber, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 30, 1943.

Mullen, William Francis, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 28, 1935.

Mullins, Harold Eugene, Senior Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 26, 1930.

Mudt, Henry Gerald, II, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 25, 1943.

Munoz, David Louie, Sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 2, 1948.

Murphy, Larron David, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 5, 1944.

Murray, Patrick Peter, Captain **xxx-xx-x...** October 1, 1942.

Musselman, Stephen Owen, Lieutenant Junior Grade, **xxx-xx-xxxx** 4, December 1945.

Neal, Dennis Paul, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 1, 1944.

Need, Bobby Gene, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 8, 1928.

Nellans, William Lee, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 29, 1936.

Nelson, James Raymond, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 4, 1942.

Nelson, Richard Crawford, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-x...** July 12, 1941.

Nelson, William Humphrey, Colonel, **xxx-...** September 24, 1917.

Netherland, Roger Morton, Captain, **xxx-xx-...** April 5, 1926.

Newman, Larry Jerome, Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 19, 1939.

Newsom, Benjamin Byrd, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 31, 1925.

Newton, Charles Vernon, Sergeant First Class **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 10, 1940.

Newton, Donald Stephen, Sergeant First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 8, 1942.

Newton, Warren Emery, Staff Sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 26, 1949.

Nichols, Huwert C., Jr., Colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 7, 1929.

Nidds, Daniel Russell, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 23, 1948.

Nobert, Craig Roland, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 3, 1941.

Nopp, Robert Graham, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 19, 1934.

Nordahl, Lee Edward, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-x...**, June 18, 1939.

Norton, Michael Robert, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 26, 1948.

Nyhof, Richard E., Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 12, 1949.

Nystrom, Bruce August, Captain, **xxx-xx-x...**, October 18, 1927.

O'Brien, Kevin, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 30, 1946.

O'Donnell, Michael Davis, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 13, 1945.

O'Grady, John Francis, Colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 31, 1929.

O'Hara, Robert Charles, Specialist Sixth Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 18, 1949.

O'Donnell, Samuel, Jr., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 28, 1943.

Okerlund, Thomas Richard, Chief War-rant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 5, 1948.

Olds, Ernest Arthur, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, Au-gust 5, 1948.

Olds, Ernest Arthur, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 14, 1934.

Olmstead, Stanley Edward, Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 12, 1933.

Olsen, Floyd Warren, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 3, 1938.

Olson, Barry A., staff sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 4, 1947.

Olson, Gerald Everett, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 29, 1937.

Omelia, Dennis William, chief warrant of-ficer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 6, 1941.

O'Neill, Douglas Lee, warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 3, 1948.

Orell Quinlan Roberts, commander, **xxx-xx-x...**, January 8, 1930.

Orr, Warren Robert, Jr., captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 20, 1948.

Osborne, Edwin Nelms, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 1, 1933.

Ostermeyer, William Henry, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 15, 1945.

Ott, William August, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 28, 1934.

Overlock, John Francis, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 6, 1936.

Owen, Robert Duval, sergeant, first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 21, 1936.

Owen, Timothy Samuel, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 25, 1946.

Owens, Joy Leonard, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 6, 1929.

Pabst, Eugene Matthew, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 18, 1942.

Packard, Ronald Lyle, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 18, 1941.

Padgett, David Eugene, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 2, 1944.

Page, Albert Linwood, Jr., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 28, 1935.

Page, Gordon Lee, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 15, 1932.

Palen, Carl Anthony, specialist, fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 11, 1947.

Palenscar, Alexander J., III, Lieutenant commander, 669399, October 20, 1941.

Palmer, Gilbert Swain, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 12, 1930.

Palmgren, Edwin David, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 5, 1927.

Panek, Robert Joseph, Sr., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 10, 1939.

Parish, Charles Carroll, lieutenant com-mander, **xxx-xx-x...**, February 7, 1943.

Parker, Frank C., III, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 2, 1940.

Parker, Woodrow Wilson, II, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 18, 1943.

Parra, Lionel, Jr., captain **xxx-xx-x...**, April 12, 1938.

Parrish, Frank Collins, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 19, 1981.

Parsley, Edward Milton, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 22, 1933.

Parsons, Don Brown, Jr., lieutenant com-mander, **xxx-xx-x...**, November 15, 1940.

Parsons, Donald Eugene, lieutenant col-onel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 17, 1929.

Parsons, Michael Duane, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 7, 1945.

Paschall, Ronald Page, specialist fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 1, 1950.

Pasekoff, Robert Edward, lieutenant col-onel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 16, 1930.

Pate, Gary, technical sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 3, 1946.

Patterson, James Kelly, lieutenant com-mander, **xxx-xx-x...**, July 14, 1940.

Pattillo, Ralph Nathan, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 26, 1934.

Patton Kenneth James, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 13, 1943.

Paul, Craig Allan, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, Au-gust 28, 1946.

Pauley, Marshall Irvin, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 17, 1941.

Paulson, Merlyn Leroy, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 19, 1936.

Pawlish, George Francis, lieutenant **xxx-xx-x...**, February 25, 1941.

Paxton, Donald Elmer, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 3, 1928.

Payne, John Allen, specialist 5 **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 23, 1947.

Payne, Norman, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 14, 1939.

Peace, John Darlington, III, commander, **xxx-xx-x...**, November 18, 1935.

Peacock, John Robert, II, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 4, 1946.

Pearce, Edwin Jack, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 8, 1947.

Pearson, Robert Harvey, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 20, 1942.

Pearson, Wayne Edward, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 4, 1939.

Pederson, Joe Palmer, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 12, 1935.

Pemberton, Gene Thomas, colonel, **xxx-xx-x...**, June 4, 1926.

Pender, Orland James, Jr., lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 23, 1944.

Perisho, Gordon Samuel, lieutenant com-mander, **xxx-xx-x...**, March 7, 1939.

Perrine, Elton Lawrence, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 6, 1935.

Perry, Randolph Allen, Jr., major **xxx-xx-x...**, June 17, 1937.

Perry, Ronald Dwight, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 28, 1944.

Perry, Thomas Hepburn, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 19, 1942.

Petersen, Gaylord Dean, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 18, 1937.

Peterson, Delbert Ray, captain, **xxx-xx-x...**, May 11, 1939.

Phelps, William, first lieutenant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 27, 1947.

Phillips, Daniel Raymond, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 7, 1944.

Phillips, Robert Paul, specialist 4 **xxx-xx-xx...**, July 31, 1949.

Phipps, James Larry, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 9, 1943.

Pierson, William C., III, chief warrant of-ficer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 23, 1947.

Pietsch, Robert Edward, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 24, 1936.

Piittmann, Alan Dale, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 27, 1945.

Pike, Dennis Stanley, lieutenant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 2, 1940.

Pike, Peter X., captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 15, 1943.

Pilkington, Thomas Holt, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-x...**, September 8, 1941.

Pirkle, Victor John, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 27, 1940.

Pitman, Peter Potter, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 15, 1938.

Pitt, Albert, major **xxx-xx-x...**, November 30, 1934.

Pitzen, John Russell, commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 4, 1934.

Plassmeyer, Bernard H., first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 4, 1945.

Platt, Robert Lenwood, Jr., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 1, 1947.

Plowman, James Edwin, lieutenant **xxx-xx-x...**, October 14, 1943.

Pogreba, Dean Andrew, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 16, 1922.

Pollin, George John, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 5, 1942.

Polster, Harmon, first lieutenant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 14, 1943.

Pool, Jerry Lynn, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 2, 1944.

Poole, Charlie Sherman, tech sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 7, 1932.

Poor, Russell Arden, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 15, 1935.

Potter, William Joseph, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 24, 1935.

Potter, William Tod, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 28, 1942.

Potts, Larry Fletcher, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 7, 1947.

Powell, William Elmo, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 10, 1942.

Powers, Lowell Stephen, chief warrant of-ficer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 25, 1946.

Powers, Trent Richard, captain **xxx-xx-x...** Au-gust 24, 1930.

Preston, James Arthur, senior master ser-geant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 10, 1939.

Prevedel, Charles Francis, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 18, 1943.

Price, Bunyan Durant, Jr., specialist 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 9, 1950.

Price, William Marshall, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 24, 1945.

Pridemore, Dallas Reese, specialist first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 29, 1941.

Pringle, Joe Harold, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 28, 1929.

Puentes, Manuel Rameriz, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 28, 1950.

Puggi, Joseph David, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 21, 1946.

Pugh, Dennis Gerard, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 10, 1944.

Pugh, Kenneth Ward, PRCS, **xxx-xx-...** September 6, 1939.

Putnam, Charles Lancaster, captain, **xxx-xx-...**, January 14, 1928.

Pyles, Harley Boyd, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 20, 1930.

Quamo, George, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 10, 1940.

Quinn, Michael Edward, lieutenant com-mander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 21, 1933.

Rackley, Inez William, Jr., lieutenant com-mander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 2, 1933.

Ragland, Dayton William, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 16, 1927.

Ralston, Frank Delzell, III, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 2, 1941.

Ramos, Rainer Sylvester, chief warrant of-ficer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 29, 1947.

Ramsay, Charles James, major, **xxx-xx-...** June 8, 1932.

Ramsower, Irving Burns, II, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 25, 1934.

Ransbottom, Frederick Joel, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 19, 1946.

Rash, Melvin Douglas, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 8, 1946.

Rattin, Dennis Michael, specialist, fifth class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 15, 1950.

Ratzel, Wesley Dallas, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 28, 1947.

Rausch, Robert Ernest, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1938.

Ravencraft, James A., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 20, 1945.

Ravenna, Harry M., III, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 29, 1937.

Ray, James Michael, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 10, 1949.

Ray, Ronald Earl, staff sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 11, 1947.

Raymond, Paul Darwin, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 10, 1943.

Reed, Charles Harold W., Jr., colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 3, 1929.

Reald, Rollie Keith, airman, first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 23, 1952.

Reed, James Wilson, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 22, 1943.

Rehe, Richard Raymond, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 16, 1945.

Reid, Harold Erich, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 27, 1946.

Reid, Jon Eric, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 15, 1948.

Reilly, Edward Daniel, Jr., sergeant, first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 16, 1943.

Reilly, Lavern George, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 25, 1926.

Reitmann, Thomas Edward, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 8, 1930.

Renelt, Walter A., colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 24, 1929.

Rex, Robert Alan, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 17, 1942.

Rexroad, Ronald Reuel, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 13, 1940.

Rhodes, Ferris Ansel, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 19, 1936.

Rich, Richard, commander, **xxx-xx-x...** October 27, 1925.

Richardson, Dale Wayne, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 5, 1941.

Richardson, Floyd Whitley, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 13, 1928.

Richtsteig, David John, captain, **xxx-xx-xx...** May 9, 1942.

Rickel, David J., captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 5, 1942.

Ricker, William Ernest, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-x...** June 1, 1933.

Rickman, Dwight Gary, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 4, 1947.

Riggs, Thomas F., chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 24, 1946.

Rissi, Donald Louis, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 20, 1931.

Roach, Marion Lee, specialist five, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 20, 1948.

Roberts, Richard Dean, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 30, 1948.

Robertson, John Hartley, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 25, 1936.

Robertson, John Leighton, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 11, 1930.

Robertson, Leonard, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 12, 1945.

Robinson, Floyd Henry, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 28, 1949.

Robinson, Kenneth Dale, major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 30, 1935.

Roby, Charles Donald, colonel **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 25, 1928.

Rockett, Alton Craig, Jr., major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 20, 1932.

Rodriguez, Albert Eduardo, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 18, 1942.

Roe, Jerry Lee, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 16, 1942.

Romero, Victor, technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 11, 1947.

Rose, Luther Lee, senior master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 7, 1935.

Rosenbach, Robert Page, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 23, 1941.

Ross, J. Lynne, Jr., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, **xxx-xx-...** August 12, 1946.

Ross, Joseph Shaw, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 26, 1943.

Rowley, Charles Stoddard, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 14, 1931.

Rozo, James Milan, specialist five, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 18, 1948.

Ruffin, James Thomas, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-...** January 16, 1941.

Rusch, Stephen Arthur, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 28, 1948.

Russell, Donald Myrick, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 28, 1931.

Russell, Peter John, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 2, 1946.

Ryder, John Leslie, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 5, 1946.

Saavedra, Robert, Commander, **xxx-xx-...** August 1, 1934.

Sadler, Mitchell O., Jr., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 20, 1943.

Sale, Harold Reeves, Jr., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 26, 1942.

Salley, James, Jr., Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** August 17, 1930.

Salzarulo, Raymond Paul, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 31, 1942.

Sanderlin, William Dale, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 15, 1943.

Scaife, Kenneth Doyle, Seaman Apprentice, **xxx-xx-xxxx** August 6, 1953.

Scharf, Charles Joseph, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 20, 1933.

Schell, Richard John, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 24, 1944.

Scherdin, Robert Francis, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** February 14, 1947.

Scheurich, Thomas Edwin, Commander, **xxx-xx-...** August 19, 1933.

Schiele, James Francis, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 11, 1946.

Schmidt, Norman, Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 7, 1926.

Schmidt, Walter R., Jr., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 18, 1945.

Scholz, Klaus Dieter, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** January 20, 1944.

Schott, Richard Simpson, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 24, 1929.

Schreckengost, Fred Thomas, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** March 30, 1938.

Schuler, Robert Harry, Jr., Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** **xxx-...** December 14, 1935.

Schultz, Ronald James, Specialist 5, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** May 27, 1948.

Schultz, Sheldon D., Chief Warrant Officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 19, 1948.

Scott, Dain Vanderlin, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...** December 30, 1941.

Scott, Martin Ronald, Lieutenant Colonel, **xxx-...** April 10, 1931.

Scott, Mike John, Sergeant First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 2, 1932.

Scull, Gary Bernard, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 26, 1940.

Scungio, Vincent Anthony, Major, **xxx-xx-xx-...** **xxx-...** October 27, 1934.

Scurlock, Lee D., Jr., Sergeant, First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 10, 1943.

Seagroves, Michael Anthony, Captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** September 29, 1945.

Sennett, Robert Russell, ADCS, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 2, 1939.

Serex, Henry Muir, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 9, 1931.

Setterquist, Francis L., Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 5, 1941.

Seuell, John Wayne, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 24, 1946.

Seymour, Leo Earl, Sergeant, First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 14, 1942.

Shafer, Philip Raymond, Specialist, Sixth Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** May 13, 1949.

Shank, Gary Leslie, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 16, 1947.

Shanley, Michael Henry, Jr., Specialist, Fifth Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 12, 1945.

Shark, Earl Eric, Staff Sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 23, 1946.

Shay, Donald Emerson, Jr., Captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** March 16, 1946.

Shelton, Charles Ervin, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 29, 1932.

Sherman, Peter Woodbury, Captain **xxx-xx-...** August 4, 1929.

Shine, Anthony Cameron, Captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** May 20, 1939.

Shingledecker, Armon D., Captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** December 26, 1941.

Shoneck, John Reginald, Master Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 27, 1932.

Shriner, Jerry Michael, Sergeant, First Class, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 24, 1941.

Shue, Donald Monroe, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** August 29, 1949.

Shumway, Geoffrey Raymond, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx** October 22, 1942.

Sigafos, Walter Harri, III, Captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** August 29, 1946.

Sijan, Lance Peter, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 13, 1942.

Silva, Claude Arnold, Captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 12, 1936.

Silver, Edward Dean, Major **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 2, 1934.

Simmons, Robert Eugene, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** November 25, 1951.

Simpson, Joseph Louis, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 6, 1945.

Singer, Donald Maurice, Colonel, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** September 29, 1928.

Singleton, Daniel Everett, captain, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** March 3, 1943.

Sisson, Winfield Wade, major, **xxx-xx-...** September 22, 1937.

Sittner, Ronald Nicholis, captain, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** November 20, 1937.

Skarman, Orval Harry, sergeant, **xxx-xx-...** March 11, 1947.

Skinner, Owen George, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 18, 1933.

Skivington, William E., Jr., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** July 5, 1948.

Small, Burt Chauncy, Jr., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 2, 1946.

Smith, David Roscoe, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 2, 1939.

Smith, Edward Dewilton, Jr., technical sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 29, 1944.

Smith, Gene Albert, commander, **xxx-xx-...** April 18, 1933.

Smith, George Craig, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 6, 1940.

Smith, Hallie William, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 16, 1941.

Smith, Harding Eugene, Sr., colonel, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** March 11, 1918.

Smith, Harold Victor, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** November 11, 1933.

Smith, Harry Winfield, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 30, 1941.

Smith, Herbert Eugene, senior master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx** March 1, 1936.

Smith, Homer Leroy, captain, **xxx-xx-...** February 6, 1926.

Smith, Howard Horton, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 25, 1930.

Smith, Lewis Philip, II, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 2, 1943.

Smith, Richard Dean, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 16, 1937.

Smith, Robert N., colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** September 20, 1926.

Smith, Victor Arlon, captain **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 28, 1943.

Smith, Warren Parker, Jr., lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx** December 18, 1929.

Smith, William Arthur, Jr., chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** June 24, 1945.

Smith, William Mark, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 2, 1949.

Smoot, Curtis Richard, staff sergeant, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** December 9, 1949.

Soyland, David Pecor, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** April 29, 1951.

Sparks, Donald Lee, sergeant **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 7, 1946.

Sparks, Jon Michael, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx** February 24, 1950.

Spencer, Warren Richard, captain, **xxx-xx-...** **xxx-...** February 6, 1943.

Spelman, Dyke Augustus, captain, **xxx-...** **xxx-xx-...** July 15, 1941.

Spinelli, Domenick Anthony, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx...**, November 6, 1925.

Sprick, Doyle Robert, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 29, 1932.

Springston, Theodore, Jr., lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 23, 1931.

Squire, Boyd Edwin, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 16, 1930.

St. Pierre, Dean Paul, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 30, 1941.

Stacks, Raymond Clark, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 6, 1948.

Stahlh, Bruce Wayne, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 24, 1948.

Stamm, Ernest Albert, commander, **xxx-xx...**, July 18, 1931.

Standewich, Robert L., Sr., lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 23, 1930.

Stanley, Charles Irvin, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 25, 1946.

Stanley, Robert William, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 18, 1941.

Stanton, Ronald, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 21, 1946.

Stark, Willie Ernest, sergeant major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 7, 1932.

Steadman, James Eugene, captain, **xxx-xx-x...**, February 18, 1950.

Steen, Martin William, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 20, 1936.

Stegman, Thomas, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx...**, July 13, 1938.

Stephensen, Mark Lane, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 29, 1930.

Stephenson, Howard David, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 6, 1937.

Stevens, Larry James, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-x...**, December 17, 1942.

Stewart, Jack Thomas, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 30, 1941.

Stewart, Peter Joseph, colonel, **xxx-xx-x...**, August 12, 1918.

Stewart, Robert Allan, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 14, 1931.

Stickney, Phillip Joseph, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 23, 1937.

Stine, Joseph Millard, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 5, 1932.

Stinson, William Sherril, specialist 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 17, 1947.

Stolz, Lawrence Gene, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 24, 1945.

Stonebraker, Kenneth A., major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 25, 1938.

Storz, Ronald Edward, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 21, 1933.

Stowers, Aubrey Eugene, Jr., captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 1, 1941.

Strait, Douglas Frank, specialist 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 29, 1950.

Strange, Floyd Wayne, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 1, 1946.

Stratton, Charles Wayne, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 9, 1940.

Stringer, John Curtis, II, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 12, 1946.

Strobridge, Rodney Lynn, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1941.

Strohlein, Madison Alexander, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 17, 1948.

Strong, Henry Hooker, Jr., commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 27, 1933.

Stroven, William Harry, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 15, 1942.

Stuart, John Franklin, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 26, 1933.

Stubberfield, Robert A., lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 30, 1929.

Stubbs, William W. W., staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 6, 1949.

Suber, Randolph Bothwell, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1947.

Sullivan, Farrell Junior, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 11, 1934.

Sullivan, James Edward, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 11, 1942.

Sullivan, John Bernard, III, captain, **xxx-xx-x...**, June 28, 1940.

Sutter, Frederick John, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 26, 1946.

Swanson, John Willard, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 1, 1938.

Swanson, Roger Wesley, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 8, 1943.

Swords, Smith, III, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 17, 1929.

Sykes, Derri, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 4, 1947.

Tapp, Marshall Landis, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 22, 1926.

Tatum, Lawrence Byron, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 29, 1930.

Teague, James Erlan, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-x...**, July 23, 1943.

Templin, Erwin Benard, Jr., lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx...**, December 24, 1940.

Teran, Refugio Thomas, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 8, 1949.

Terrill, Philip Bradford, Specialist 5, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 24, 1947.

Terry, Oral Ray, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 27, 1945.

Thomas, Daniel Wayne, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 4, 1946.

Thomas, James Calven, Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 27, 1947.

Thomas, James Richard, Technical Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 5, 1943.

Thomas, Kenneth Deane, Jr., Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 25, 1940.

Thomas, Robert James, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 19, 1948.

Thompson, Donald Earl, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx...**, February 17, 1940.

Thompson, George Winton, Captain, **xxx-xx-x...**, September 16, 1940.

Thompson, William James, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 19, 1933.

Thornton, Gary Lynn, Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-x...**, December 3, 1941.

Tiffin, Rainford, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 4, 1938.

Tipping, Henry Albert, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 18, 1924.

Todd, William Anthony, Staff Sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 8, 1950.

Tolbert, Clarence Orfield, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 4, 1939.

Toomey, Samuel Kamu, III, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 30, 1935.

Towie, John Cline, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 9, 1943.

Townsend, Francis Wayne, First Lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 24, 1948.

Trambski, Donald Joseph, sergeant, **xxx-xx-...**, August 16, 1948.

Treese, James Allen, Major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 11, 1934.

Trembley, J. Forrest George, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx...**, May 28, 1942.

Trent, Alan Robert, Captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1940.

Trier, Robert Douglas, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 11, 1933.

Trimble, Larry Allen, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 6, 1947.

Tromp, William Leslie, Lieutenant Commander, **xxx-xx-...**, August 24, 1941.

Trujillo, Joseph Felix, sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 29, 1946.

Trujillo, Robert Steven, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 3, 1946.

Tubbs, Glenn Ernest, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-...**, January 24, 1940.

Tucci, Robert Leon, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 29, 1942.

Tucker, Edwin Byron, commander, **xxx-xx-...**, February 1, 1935.

Tucker, James Hale, captain, **xxx-x...**, December 1941.

Tucker, Timothy Michael, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 16, 1946.

Tullier, Lonnie Joseph, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 16, 1937.

Tyler, George Edward, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 31, 1930.

Uhlmansiek, Ralph Edward staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 9, 1946.

Underwood, Paul Gerard, colonel, **xxx-xx-x...**, July 7, 1927.

Uttley, Russel Keith, lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 5, 1933.

Van Bendegom, James Lee, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 28, 1948.

Van Buren, Gerald Gordon, major, **xxx-xx-...**, June 8, 1935.

Van Dyke, Richard Haven, captain, **xxx-xx-...**, January 24, 1944.

Van Renselaar, Larry Jack, lieutenant, **xxx-xx-...**, August 1, 1945.

Vanden, Eykel Martin D., II, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, October 4, 1943.

Varnado, Michael Banard, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 10, 1948.

Vescelius, Milton James, Jr., commander, **xxx-xx-...**, November 16, 1934.

Vinson, Bobby Gene, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 17, 1928.

Visconti, Francis Edward, captain, **xxx-xx-...**, October 16, 1934.

Wade, Barton Scott, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 26, 1939.

Wald, Gunther Herbert, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 7, 1944.

Walker, Bruce Charles, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 22, 1946.

Walker, Michael Stephen, captain, **xxx-xx-...**, August 29, 1941.

Walker, Samuel Franklin, Jr., master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 10, 1942.

Wallace, Hobart M., Jr., lieutenant colonel, **xxx-xx-...**, October 10, 1933.

Wallace, Michael John, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 1939.

Waller, Therman Morris, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 9, 1943.

Walling, Charles Milton, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 31, 1938.

Walsh, Francis Anthony, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-...**, February 14, 1940.

Walsh, Richard Ambrose, III, colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 28, 1926.

Walter, Donovan Keith, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, January 8, 1944.

Walters, Jack, Jr., lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-...**, June 10, 1939.

Walton, Lewis Clark, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 13, 1934.

Wanzel, Charles Joseph, III, first lieutenant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 31, 1947.

Ward, Neal Clinton, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 22, 1945.

Ward, Ronald Jack, lieutenant commander, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, December 16, 1933.

Ware, John Alan, specialist five, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 13, 1949.

Warren, Arthur Leonard, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, April 20, 1936.

Warren, Ervin, senior master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 6, 1936.

Warren, Gray Dawson, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 22, 1942.

Waters, Samuel Edwin, Jr., major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 8, 1937.

Watson, Jimmy Lee, chief warrant officer, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 28, 1946.

Weisner, Franklin Lee, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 21, 1945.

Weissmueller, Courtney Edward, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, November 15, 1932.

Welch, Robert John, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 23, 1926.

Welsh, Larry Don, staff sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 16, 1947.

Welshan, John Thomas, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, February 5, 1942.

Wenaas, Gordon James, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 2, 1932.

Werdehoff, Michael Ray, sergeant first class, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, September 13, 1942.

West, John Thomas, captain, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, July 26, 1942.

Westbrook, Donald Elliot, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, August 28, 1926.

Wheeler, Eugene Lacey, major, **xxx-xx-x...**, January 30, 1937.

White, Charles Edward, master sergeant, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, May 18, 1933.

White, James Blair, major, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, March 14, 1942.

Whitford, Lawrence W., Jr., colonel, **xxx-xx-xxxx**, June 9, 1929.

Whitmire, Warren Taylor, Jr., chief warrant officer, [REDACTED] December 2, 1945.

Widdis, James Wesley, Jr., captain, [REDACTED] July 3, 1939.

Widner, Danny Lee, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] June 24, 1942.

Wiggins, Wallace Luttrell, captain, [REDACTED] December 10, 1943.

Wilburn, Woodrow Hoover, colonel, [REDACTED] June 16, 1917.

Wiles, Marvin Benjamin, chairman, lieutenant, [REDACTED] December 10, 1943.

Wilke, Robert Frederick, colonel [REDACTED] September 14, 1925.

Wilkins, George Henry, commander [REDACTED] July 14, 1931.

Wilkinson, Dennis Edward, captain, [REDACTED] July 23, 1944.

Willett, Robert Vincent, Jr., captain, [REDACTED] August 5, 1944.

Williams, Billie Joe, major, [REDACTED] June 27, 1932.

Williams, David Beryl, captain [REDACTED], August 6, 1941.

Williams, David Richard, colonel [REDACTED], July 8, 1929.

Williams, Eddie Lee, master sergeant, [REDACTED] February 10, 1935.

Williams, Edward Wayne, Sergeant, [REDACTED] September 13, 1950.

Williams, Howard Keith, major [REDACTED], October 25, 1936.

Williams, James Ellis, master sergeant, [REDACTED] October 24, 1939.

Williams, James Randall, master sergeant, [REDACTED] March 28, 1945.

Williams, Robert John, captain [REDACTED], September 17, 1943.

Williams, Roy Charles, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] June 3, 1947.

Williamson, Don Ira, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] December 1, 1930.

Williamson, James D., staff sergeant, [REDACTED] September 24, 1942.

Willing, Edward Arle, sergeant [REDACTED], August 28, 1949.

Wilson, Gordon Scott, captain [REDACTED], June 3, 1940.

Wilson, Mickey Allen, warrant officer, [REDACTED] April 28, 1948.

Wilson, Peter Joe, sergeant first class, [REDACTED] August 23, 1938.

Wilson, Robert Allan, captain [REDACTED], January 18, 1944.

Wilson, Roger Eugene, captain [REDACTED], June 30, 1947.

Wilson, Wayne Vaster, sergeant [REDACTED], October 4, 1945.

Wimbrow, Nutter Jerome, III, captain, [REDACTED] March 12, 1939.

Winningham, John Quitman, technical sergeant, [REDACTED] September 15, 1944.

Winston, Charles C., III, captain [REDACTED], March 10, 1938.

Winters, David Marshall, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] October 18, 1948.

Wistrand, Robert Carl, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] August 12, 1930.

Wogan, William Michael, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] October 15, 1947.

Wolfkeil, Wayne Benjamin, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] March 7, 1932.

Woloszyk, Donald Joseph, lieutenant commander, [REDACTED] January 19, 1947.

Wong, Edward Puck Kow, Jr., specialist 5, [REDACTED] February 25, 1953.

Wood, Don Charles, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] November 11, 1929.

Wood, Patrick Hardy, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] January 23, 1931.

Wood, William Commodore, Jr., captain, [REDACTED] January 3, 1943.

Worcester, John Bowers, lieutenant commander [REDACTED] April 23, 1941.

Worrell, Paul Laurance, lieutenant [REDACTED], April 18, 1942.

Worth, James Frederick, corporal, [REDACTED] December 11, 1951.

Wortham, Murray Lamar, captain, [REDACTED] May 26, 1943.

Wozniak, Frederick Joseph, captain, [REDACTED] June 11, 1941.

Wright, Arthur, specialist 4 [REDACTED], February 17, 1936.

Wright, Donald Lee, master sergeant, [REDACTED] July 2, 1938.

Wright, Gary Gene, colonel [REDACTED], November 20, 1930.

Wright, James Joseph, lieutenant commander [REDACTED], May 7, 1939.

Wright, Jerdy Albert, Jr., lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] December 21, 1935.

Wright, Thomas Thawson, major, [REDACTED] October 2, 1934.

Wroblecki, Walter Francis, chief warrant officer, [REDACTED] August 28, 1945.

Wrye, Blair Charlton, lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] May 23, 1929.

Wynne, Patrick Edward, captain [REDACTED], October 8, 1941.

Yarbrough, William P., Jr., commander, [REDACTED] May 25, 1923.

Yonan, Kenneth Joseph, captain, [REDACTED] July 18, 1947.

Young, Barclay Bingham, captain, [REDACTED] August 6, 1938.

Young, Charles Luther, staff sergeant, [REDACTED] April 4, 1946.

Young, Robert Milton, captain [REDACTED], January 17, 1945.

Zawtocki, Joseph S., Jr., sergeant [REDACTED], May 16, 1946.

Zich, Larry Alfred, chief warrant officer, [REDACTED] April 3, 1948.

Zook, David Hartzler, Jr., lieutenant colonel, [REDACTED] January 22, 1930.

Zook, Harold Jacob, captain [REDACTED], October 21, 1940.

Zubke, Deland Dwight, specialist 5, [REDACTED] October 28, 1951.

Zukowski, Robert John, captain [REDACTED], October 30, 1943.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. EDWARDS of California (at the request of Mr. McFALL), for today, on account of illness in family.

Mr. EILBERG (at the request of Mr. McFALL), for today through Thursday, May 24, on account of official business.

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. McFALL), from Monday, May 21, through Thursday, May 24, on account of official business.

Mr. SATTERFIELD, from 1:30 p.m., May 22, through May 24, 1973, on account of official business.

Mr. CAREY of New York (at the request of Mr. McFALL), for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. DENNIS, for 60 minutes, Wednesday, May 23, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. ROUSSELOT, for 60 minutes, Wednesday, May 23, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. HOLT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials:)

Mr. HOGAN, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. SAYLOR, for 30 minutes, today.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KEMP, for 15 minutes, today.

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

Mr. O'NEILL, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FRASER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ABZUG, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. EILBERG, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RODINO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FUQUA, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. ADDABBO, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. PEPPER, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MADDEN.

Mr. ASHBROOK and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$552.50.

Mr. HARSHA, immediately following the remarks of Mr. HARVEY during general debate in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. PRICE of Texas, and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$892.50.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska in two instances.

Mr. TREEN in two instances.

Mr. FREY in two instances.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. DUNCAN in two instances.

Mr. ZWACH.

Mr. MILLER in six instances.

Mr. QUIE.

Mr. HOGAN in three instances.

Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.

Mr. HUDNUT in two instances.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. GROSS.

Mr. WIDNALL in two instances.

Mr. BAKER.

Mr. THONE.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. COHEN.

Mr. KEMP in two instances.

Mr. BUCHANAN.

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

Mr. SARBANES in five instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. ALEXANDER in five instances.

Mr. STUCKEY in five instances.

Mr. LEHMAN in 10 instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey.

Mr. CLARK in two instances.

Mr. McCORMACK in three instances.

Mr. RIEGLE in three instances.

Mr. FUQUA in two instances.

Mr. ROY.

Mr. ROE in three instances.

Mr. MEEDS.

Mr. WALDIE in six instances.

Mr. DANIELSON in five instances.

Mr. WOLFF in three instances.

Mr. BOLLING in two instances.

Mr. DELANEY in two instances.

Mr. COTTER in 10 instances.

Mr. ADDABBO.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. MINISH.

Mr. MAHON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PERKINS) and to revise and extend their remarks:)

Mr. RANGEL in 10 instances.

Mr. RODINO.

Miss JORDAN in two instances.

Mr. GAYDOS in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in two instances.

Mr. YATES in two instances.

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title is taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1773. An act to amend section 7305 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the sale of vessels stricken from the Naval Vessel Register; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 23, 1973, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

941. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, the Annual Report of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency for 1972 covering civil defense functions assigned to the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to section 406 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

942. A letter from the Chairman of the Board Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the 59th Annual Report of the Board of Governors, covering calendar year 1972, pursuant to section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

943. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to provide for a sharing of the financial obligations of such stadium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

944. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting the second progress report of action by District of Columbia public agencies on the recommendations of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, in response to the request in the final report of the Nielsen Commission; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

945. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the sixth annual report on progress in the establishment and operation of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, pursuant to section 5(b)(3) of Public Law 89-36; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

946. A letter from the U.S. Commissioner of Education-designate, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the third annual report on the condition of education in the United States and on the activities of the Office of Education in fiscal

year 1972, pursuant to section 412 of Public Law 90-247, together with (1) a report on advisory committees and councils, pursuant to section 438 of the act, (2) the catalog of Federal Education Assistance programs, pursuant to section 413, and (3) the annual reports of seven advisory committees and councils, pursuant to section 443; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

947. A letter from the Senior Commissioner, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the second Annual Report of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, covering calendar year 1972, pursuant to section 7(c)(2) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

948. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the establishment of the Board for International Broadcasting, to authorize the continuation of assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

949. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to enable the United States to contribute its share of the expenses of the International Commission of Control and Supervision as provided in article 14 of the Protocol concerning the said Commission to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

950. A letter from the Vice President for Public and Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting a report covering the month of April 1973, on the average number of passengers per day on board each train operated, and the on-time performance at the final destination of each train operated by route and by railroad, pursuant to section 308(a)(2) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

951. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, together with a copy of the Convention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

952. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase the amount authorized to be expended to provide facilities along the border for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 405. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 5857. A bill to amend the National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 93-216). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 406. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 5858. A bill authorizing further appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 93-217). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 407. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 6830. A bill to amend Pub-

lic Law 90-553 authorizing an additional appropriation for an International Center for Foreign Chanceries; (Rept. No. 93-218). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 408. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 6912. A bill to amend the Par Value Modification Act, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 93-219). Referred to the House calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 409. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 7528. A bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 93-220). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOLIFIELD: Committee on Governmental Operations. Report on Executive Classification of Information—Security classification problems involving exemption (b) (1) of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552); (Rept. No. 92-221). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 7992. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to provide former members and their dependents medical and dental care in uniformed services facilities during the 60-day period after discharge or separation and to make such persons eligible for post exchange and commissary privileges during such 60-day period; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7993. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself and Mr. KYROS):

H.R. 7994. A bill to increase the subsistence payments to students at the State marine schools; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 7995. A bill to provide financial assistance for research activities for the study of sudden infant death syndrome, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7996. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 35-percent benefit increase with a \$150 minimum, to improve the computation of benefits and eligibility therefor, to provide for payment of widow's and widower's benefits in full at age 50 without regard to disability, to raise the earnings base, to eliminate the actuarial reduction and lower the age of entitlement, to provide optional coverage for Federal employees, and to eliminate the retirement test; to amend title XVIII of such act to reduce to 60 the age of entitlement to medicare benefits and liberalize coverage of the disabled without regard to age, to provide coverage for certain governmental employees, to include qualified prescription drugs and free annual physical examinations under the supplementary medical benefits program, and to eliminate monthly premiums under such program for those whose gross annual income is below \$4,800; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 7997. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide special assistance and benefits to Federal employees involuntarily separated through reductions in force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. ESCH, and Mr. VANDER JAGT):

H.R. 7998. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Professions Foundation to promote progress in the professions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 7999. A bill to extend Migrant Health Act and increase appropriation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CRONIN:

H.R. 8000. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$750 in all cases the amount of the lump-sum death payment thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 8001. A bill to provide increased job training opportunities for people with limited English-speaking ability by establishing a coordinated manpower training program, a teacher training program for instructors of bilingual job training, and a capability to increase the development of instructional materials and methods for bilingual job training; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 8002. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORN (by request):

H.R. 8003. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide an earlier effective date for payment of pension to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 8004. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. FAUNTRY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BELL, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mrs. MINK, Mr. HORTON, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ROBISON of New York, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. PREYER, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. WON PAT, and Mrs. CHISHOLM):

H.R. 8005. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome and to restore the United States to its position as a law-abiding member of the international community; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. STARK, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. GUDIE, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONVERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. TIERMAN, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, and Ms. JORDAN):

H.R. 8006. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome and to restore the United States to its position as a law-abiding member of the international community; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. MAILLARD, Mr. FREILING-HUYSEN, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. NIX, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. CULVER, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. REID, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. RIEGLE):

H.R. 8007. A bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to halt the

importation of Rhodesian chrome and to restore the United States to its position as a law-abiding member of the international community; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON:

H.R. 8008. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a national program of health research fellowships and traineeships to assure the continued excellence of biomedical research in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8009. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code with respect to the observance of Veterans Day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8010. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that pensions paid to retired law enforcement officers shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8011. A bill to amend section 1903 of the Social Security Act to remove limits on payments for skilled nursing homes and intermediate care facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 8012. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to allow the Administrator of General Services to convey or dispose of to any State, political subdivision, municipality, or public district, without monetary consideration to the U.S. surplus real or personal property which is essential, suitable, or desirable for the development, improvement, operation, maintenance, or use of a public port; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GROVER:

H.R. 8013. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 8014. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the use of health maintenance organizations in providing health care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GUNTER:

H.R. 8015. A bill to name the recently completed Federal office building in West Palm Beach, Fla., the Paul G. Rogers Federal Building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HANRAHAN:

H.R. 8016. A bill to provide to members of the armed forces and Federal employees who were in a missing status for any period during the Vietnam conflict double credit for such period for retirement purposes and certain additional pay and allowances, to provide such members certain medical benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. KUYKENDALL, and Mr. BERGLAND):

H.R. 8017. A bill to extend through fiscal year 1974 the expiring appropriations authorizations in the Public Health Service Act, the Community Mental Health Centers Act, and the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HEINZ (for himself, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FAUNTRY, Mr. FINDLEY, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HINSHAW, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MOLLOHAN, and Mr. NIX):

H.R. 8018. A bill to amend section 1130 of the Social Security Act to make inapplicable to the aged, blind, and disabled the existing provision limiting to 10 percent the portion

of the total amounts paid to a State as grants for social services which may be paid with respect to individuals who are not actually recipients of or applicants for aid or assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEINZ (for himself, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PREYER, Mr. QUIE, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUPPE, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. GONZALEZ):

H.R. 8019. A bill to amend section 1130 of the Social Security Act to make inapplicable to the aged, blind, and disabled the existing provision limiting to 10 percent the portion of the total amounts paid to a State as grants for social services which may be paid with respect to individuals who are not actually recipients of or applicants for aid or assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEINZ (for himself, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. CRONIN, and Mr. EILBERG):

H.R. 8020. A bill to amend section 1130 of the Social Security Act to make inapplicable to the aged, blind, and disabled the existing provision limiting to 10 percent the portion of the total amounts paid to a State as grants for social services which may be paid with respect to individuals who are not actually recipients of or applicants for aid or assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 8021. A bill to amend the Omnibus Safe Streets Act to aid the national effort to control crime and improve the administration of criminal justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ICHORD:

H.R. 8022. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to release restrictions on the use of certain property conveyed to the city of Rolla, Mo., for airport purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ICHORD (for himself, Mr. PREYER, Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina, Mr. ASHBROOK, Mr. ZION, and Mr. GUYER):

H.R. 8023. A bill to amend section 4 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on Internal Security.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DORN, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FULTON, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. NIX, Mr. OWENS, Mr. REID, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. RONCALLI of New York, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROYBAL, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. STARK, and Mr. FRASER):

H.R. 8024. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons be apprised of records concerning them which are maintained by Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 8025. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, to provide benefits to survivors of certain public safety officers who die in the performance of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 8026. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8027. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make the children of certain veterans having a service-connected

disability rated at not less than 50 percent eligible for benefits under the war orphans' educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA (for himself, Mr. CARNEY of Ohio, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MADI-GAN, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NIX, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROY, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 8028. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the basic workweek of firefighting personnel of executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 8029. A bill to provide for the distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of certain judgments of the Indian Claims Commission and the court of claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland:

H.R. 8030. A bill relating to collective bargaining representation of postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MIZELL:

H.R. 8031. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 8032. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 8033. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to allow certain child-care institutions to be eligible for donations of surplus property from the Administrator of General Services; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RIEGLE:

H.R. 8034. A bill Forest Products Export Management Act of 1973; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 8035. A bill to provide financial assistance for research activities for the study of sudden infant death syndrome, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8036. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 8037. A bill to increase the authorization for fiscal year 1974 for the Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 8038. A bill to incorporate the Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 8039. A bill to provide that a percentage of increases in national allotments or quotas for agricultural commodities be apportioned among certain qualified individuals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THONE:

H.R. 8040. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 8041. A bill to provide for the use of certain funds to promote scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and the

United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 8042. A bill to abolish the U.S. Postal Service, to repeal the Postal Reorganization Act, to reenact the former provisions of title 39, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 8043. A bill to provide additional protection for the rights of participants in employee pension and profit-sharing-retirement plans, to establish minimum standards for pension and profit-sharing-retirement plan vesting and funding, to establish a pension plan reinsurance program, to provide for portability of pension credits, to provide for regulation of the administration of pension and other employee benefit plans, to establish a U.S. Pension and Employee Benefit Plan Commission, to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 8044. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to maintain and extend rural mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 8045. A bill to establish a U.S. Fire Administration and a National Fire Academy in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of death, personal injury, and property damage from fire, to increase the effectiveness and coordination of fire prevention and control agencies at all levels of government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. BRINKLEY:

H.R. 8046. A bill to establish a U.S. Fire Administration and a National Fire Academy in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of death, personal injury, and property damage from fire, to increase the effectiveness and coordination of fire prevention and control agencies at all levels of government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. CARNEY of Ohio:

H.R. 8047. A bill to provide that compensation received by a veteran for service-connected wartime disability shall not be taken into account in determining his eligibility for Federal housing assistance or the amount or extent of such assistance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 8048. A bill to provide preference to certain disabled veterans in the purchase of certain Government-owned vehicles; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 8049. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the limitations with respect to direct loans to veterans from \$21,000 to \$25,000; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 8050. A bill to amend section 801 of title 38, United States Code, to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing to additional group of severely disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H.R. 8051. A bill to prohibit economic assistance to North Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DENHOLM:

H.R. 8052. A bill to provide for the continued sale of gasoline to independent retail marketers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, Mr. BURTON, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. MORGAN, and Mr. O'HARA):

H.R. 8053. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to establish within the Bureau

of the Census a Voter Registration Administration for the purpose of administering a voter registration program through the Postal Service; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. FULTON, and Mr. JONES of Tennessee-see):

H.R. 8054. A bill to require that an increase made by the Tennessee Valley Authority in its rates for power be made on the basis of proceedings which give an opportunity for oral hearings; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GUNTER:

H.R. 8055. A bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of meat or meat products from livestock slaughtered or handled in connection with slaughter by other than humane methods; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McSPADDEN (for himself, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. STEED, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. THORNTON, and Mr. CAMP):

H.R. 8056. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the Arkansas River Basin compact, Arkansas-Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 8057. A bill to provide for access to all duly licensed providers of health services without prior referral in the Federal Employee Health Benefits program; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BURTON (for himself, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Ms. MINK, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. CLAY, Ms. CHISHOLM, Mr. BIAGGI, Ms. GRASSO, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. BENITEZ, Mr. BELL, Mr. TOWELL of Nevada, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, and Ms. BURKE of California):

H.R. 8058. A bill to require contractors of departments and agencies of the United States engaged in the production of motion picture films to pay prevailing wages; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.J. Res. 566. Joint resolution providing for the orderly review of fee-paid oil import licenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NIX (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HARRINGTON):

H.J. Res. 567. Joint resolution to end the bombing in Cambodia and Laos; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NIX (for himself, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REES, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SEIBERLING, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.J. Res. 568. Joint resolution to end the bombing in Cambodia and Laos; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROE:

H.J. Res. 569. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim June 3, 1973, as National MIA-POW Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ICHORD:

H. Con. Res. 219. Concurrent resolution providing for additional copies of "The Federal Civilian Employee Loyalty Program," House Report No. 92-1637, 92d Congress, sec-

ond session; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KYROS (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MILFORD, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STUDS, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H. Con. Res. 220. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the contingent of U.S. troops stationed in Europe be substantially reduced; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BEVILL:

H. Res. 410. Resolution to declare U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII.

221. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, relative to daylight saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 8061. A bill for the relief of Norman Yazzie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Earl R. Botts, Long Beach, Calif., relative to American servicemen missing in action in Indochina; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

220. Also, petition of Emma Jane Wyche, Washington, D.C., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

221. Also, petition of D. R. Duling, Richmond, Va., and others, relative to protection for law enforcement officers against nuisance suits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 8059. A bill for the relief of Pritchard Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8060. A bill for the relief of Dr. Reinaldo A. Olaechea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KAISER ALUMINUM—RAVENSWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA'S GOOD NEIGHBOR

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, early this morning a group of business leaders from throughout the United States gathered in Ravenswood, W. Va., and, among other duties, agreed to turn over to the Jackson County Court 200 acres of land for a county airport. These men are members of the board of directors of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. which owns and operates the large Ravenswood Works, located in a mostly rural county on the great bend of the Ohio River.

Giving the airport land is yet another milestone in the community involvement which Kaiser Aluminum has demonstrated over its nearly 20-year history in our State.

Long before it became fashionable to refer to a corporation's social conscience or to measure its social responsibility, Kaiser Aluminum had attempted to live the role of a responsible community participant. The record of Kaiser in Jackson is indeed impressive. It includes the building and presenting to the community of two major schools, the underwriting of the financing for another and the contribution of a major wing to a fourth. Also, the company joined citizens in providing educational funds for the underwriting of salaries for new teachers during a period of several years.

Kaiser Aluminum underwrote planning studies which were used as basis for town planning and zoning. It also has arranged and assisted in the development of recreational facilities, a new sewage facility as well as improvements to libraries.

Additionally, this civic minded company has provided a staff for the Jackson County Improvement Association, which has spearheaded many of these developments I have discussed.

However, as impressive these external

community efforts may be, perhaps Kaiser Aluminum's greatest contribution to the citizens of Jackson County has been to the health and welfare of its own employees. It is significant that at today's lunch, the fabrication plant of the Ravenswood Works will receive the Kaiser Cup, the corporation's top award for industrial safety. It has been honored with this safety award for 6 consecutive years. Behind this outstanding record is the plant's recognition that concern for safety involves everyone's effort with the reward being happy families and an injury-free work environment, as well as the satisfaction of doing a job wisely and productively.

The fabrication plant had an accident frequency rate of 2.32 in 1972, representing 10 lost-time accidents. The average U.S. plant in the nonferrous metal industry of comparable size had some 74 lost-time accidents. Over the 6-year period that the fabrication plant has won this award, it is noteworthy to point out that it has suffered only 35 lost-time accidents while the average plant of comparable size lost 423. Seven of the major departments had no disabling injuries last year and some have gone as long as 10½ years without a disabling injury.

Another contribution of Kaiser Aluminum's Ravenswood Works is its marked improvement over the year in productivity. In the case of a fabrication plant, one gage of success is its recovery rate—that percentage of metal shipped out the door as a finished product from the original ingot which started at the beginning of the manufacturing process. The more scrap, the lower the recovery rate and thus the lower the profits. In the early days, a 50-percent recovery rate was average. Today, however, it is closer to 70 percent and at the same time Ravenswood Works is breaking every performance record. In March, the plant produced more than 45 million pounds of sheet, plate, and foil.

Many economic gains flow from this facility to the citizens of Jackson County. In the company's year-end summary, it is noted that the company had

3,250 employees with an annual payroll of over \$50 million. It contributed \$1.7 million in State and local taxes.

Kaiser Aluminum from its vast Ravenswood Works competes in the world aluminum market with producers from Canada, France, Great Britain and countries in Eastern Europe.

Today, as citizens from West Virginia and officials from Kaiser meet and renew their successful partnership, I salute the Ravenswood Works for its fine record and for the many contributions it has made for a better life for all.

REV. JOHN F. GRUSS

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1973

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the Congress the work of one of Cleveland's most esteemed spiritual leaders, the Reverend John F. Gruss. Father Gruss' tireless contributions and dedication to his community have made him a source of pride to his city and to his many parishioners. A true humanitarian, Father Gruss, as noted in the following article, has recently been honored upon the occasion of his 40th anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood. I join with my fellow Clevelanders in extending Father Gruss my best wishes on this occasion and the hope that he will have many continued years of service to his community:

ST. MICHAEL'S GRUSS TO BE HONORED FOR 40 YEARS IN PRIESTHOOD

Father John F. Gruss, the fifth pastor of St. Michael's Church, 3114 Scranton, will be honored at a testimonial dinner in the Parish Hall on Sunday, May 20. Father Gruss recently celebrated his 40th anniversary of ordination in the priesthood.

Gruss was born on Cleveland's West Side and lived on Vega for a while before his family settled in the St. Boniface Parish, where he attended school.