

Davis, Richard S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Dempsey, John M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Depew, Richard L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Devera, Emmanuel V., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Dorn, Walter B., II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Dunn, Martin A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Duvall, Douglas W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Earley, Jack D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Eckles, George T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Edwards, Roy L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Edwards, Roy T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ehrmantraut, John E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ellis, Neil W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Emerson, Harry M., III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Engeset, Robert M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Fielden, Terry S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Flatt, Kevin N., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Flye, Patricia A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Garnett, Thomas E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gilreath, Johnnie B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gray, James M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gregory, Byron J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Grossholz, Fred P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hahn, Jamie C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hammer, Harvey B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Harris, Jordan H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hatchett, William H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hess, Jeffrey L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hethcox, Richard E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hill, Charles H., III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hill, Jerry O., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hill, Reginald A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hook, John W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hussey, William V., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Janeczek, Frank P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Jeans, David S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Jones, John B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kearns, Walter J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kennedy, Wayne E., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Key, Carl E., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kitchell, Joseph W., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Knight, William E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Konopka, Gary W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Koudelka, Brent M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kozumplik, Peter W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Krehbiel, Carl C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lamb, Arthur W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Landrus, Andrew G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Larson, James A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lawson, Bruce G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lenderman, John F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lewis, Timothy D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Linker, Lynda A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Longenecker, Steven C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Losching, Holly J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Luciano, Peter R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lundquist, David L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lundy, Jack E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lynch, William L., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx

Mackland, Larry B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Macpherson, Charles W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Marsh, Schappi, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Martin, Ronald T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Matthews, Larry W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mattox, Philip M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mayo, Charles E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McClellan, Chandler Y., IV, xxx-xx-xxxx
 McPetridge, Charles D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McGee, Thomas W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McGinnes, Larry D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McKenna, Gary K., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McMillan, Gary A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McNeil, Jack L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Meiers, William D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Meredith, James E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Messenger, Leroy T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Meyers, Thomas L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mill, Charles S., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Miller, Linda B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Molloy, Clyde P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Moon, George B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Morin, Dennis W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Morris, Daniel T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mudgett, Donald M., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mueller, Wolfgang R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mutz, Warren F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nesmith, Robert P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nichols, James R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nickels, Dennis E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nicks, Edward L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nieman, Charles L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nolde, Barry L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Norman, Jack E., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Oldham, Robert W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Oler, Roy P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Olson, Donald C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ortiz, Eliezer, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Page, Stephenson W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Patterson, Ollie E., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pepperd, Loren J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Perego, Nelson G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Persyn, Charles E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Peterson, Rodney C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pretz, Stephen F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pruski, Betty J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Radeke, Donald E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Reed, Thomas A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Rixon, Gregory A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Robinson, Hayward, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Rogers, Gordon L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ross, David A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ruggles, James E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Runge, Jerry D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Rye, Mark J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sanchez, Desi J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Savitske, George J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schrader, John R., III, xxx-xx-xxxx

Searle, Paul M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Serene, Fred L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Shafer, Joe G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Shatzer, Wilson A., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Shine, Patrick T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Simmons, Stephen E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sisson, James R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Smith, Laurence J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sommers, Lawrence E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stanley, Ralph E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stewart, Ronald L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stokes, Oliver C., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Strittmatter, Richard A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sturges, Jeffrey R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sullivan, Daniel J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Swahn, John F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thomas, Florence K., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thomas, Joseph T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thomas, William G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thompson, John H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thompson, Richard B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Tomasik, Donald M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Turner, Grey A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Vasquez, Charles E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Warley, Ronald R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Whatley, Charles J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Whitcomb, Roy S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Williams, Randall C., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Willson, Michael P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wilmsmann, Veronika G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wilson, Johnnie E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wilson, Warren D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wimmer, Charles E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wright, Barry E., xxx-xx-xxxx

To be second lieutenant

Fones, Ronald E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Franco, Jess J., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gore, Gerald E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Macaulay, Richard A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McGraw, Kenneth S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Morghiem, Steven W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pender, Robert C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pierce, John B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Reinsprecht, Rudolph, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ristow, Donald R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Russo, Christopher S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Salzman, Jeffrey, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stoll, Larry E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Trotter, James W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wood, William J., xxx-xx-xxxx

The following-named cadet, graduating class of 1972, U.S. Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3283 through 4353:
 Frocht, Felipe, xxx-xx-xxxx

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 29, 1974

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

Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.—John 3: 3.

Eternal God, our Father, who dost guide and govern the minds and hearts of the people, help us to be truly conscious of Thy presence as we begin and continue and end the work this day. Make us instruments of Thy grace that we may be men and women of strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands, whom the spoils of office cannot buy and who live honorably above the fog in public duty and in private thinking. May this be a great day because we are working with Thee for the good of our country.

We pray for our Nation—that she may be born again of Thy spirit, be obedient to Thy laws, and learn to live with love at the heart of life.

To Thy loving care and merciful goodness we commend ourselves, our Congress, and our country.

In the spirit of Him who lived humbly with Thee we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces

that on tomorrow, the date set for the joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open. No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMISSION ON CONGRESSIONAL MAILING STANDARDS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(b), Public Law 93-191, the Chair appoints as members of the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards the following Members of the House: Mr. UDALL, of Arizona, chairman; Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California; Mr. HOWARD, of New Jersey; Mr. GROSS, of Iowa; Mr. DER-

WINSKI, of Illinois; and Mr. QUILLEN, of Tennessee.

ANDREW J. MELECHINSKY, ET AL.
AGAINST RICHARD M. NIXON, THE
U.S. SENATE, THE U.S. HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, ET AL. (CIVIL
ACTION NO. H-74-18), IN THE U.S.
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DIS-
TRICT OF CONNECTICUT

The SPEAKER. The Chair, in his official capacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been served by certified mail with a summons and complaint issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut in the case of Andrew J. Melechinsky, et al. against Richard M. Nixon, the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, et al. (Civil Action No. H-74-18).

The summons, which was received on January 25, 1974, requires the House of Representatives to answer the complaint within 60 days after service.

Pursuant to the provisions of title 2, United States Code, section 118, the Speaker has requested that the U.S. attorney for the District of Connecticut to represent the U.S. House of Representatives in this matter.

Without objection, copies of the summons served upon the Speaker, and copies of the Speaker's letters to the U.S. attorney and to the Attorney General, will be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

[U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut, Civil Action File No. H-74-18, summons]

ANDREW J. MELECHINSKY, BARBARA ANDERSON, FRANK ANDERSON, MYRNA M. BLEAU, RONALD J. BLEAU, GEORGE BRUHNS, GEORGE BOUSQUET, JACKIE BOUSQUET, JOSEPH BUCCIARELLI, RICHARD BUCCIARELLI, GREGORY BUTKO, ROBERT E. CHANDLER, DAVID COHEN, CHARLES CURLEY, ARNE R. ERICKSON, CHARLES FABRICO, ADRIAN GAUDREAU, RICHARD HANSEN, ARTHUR W. KETCHUM, MARCEL A. MAJOR, MICHAEL MCKEON, ROGER MORIN, ELAINE JAN VAN H. DEN BREEMS, ALLEN PEICHERT, JOSEPH PIEKOS, SR., CHRISTINE SERAYDARIAN, DAVID SHEA, IRENE STAFF, DAVID VESCE, MRS. L. E. WILLIAMS, AND WILLIAM ZEBUHR, PLAINTIFF V. RICHARD M. NIXON, PRES. OF UNITED STATES, THE UNITED STATES SENATE, THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO., GULF OIL CO., EXXON CORP., MOBIL OIL CORP., SHELL OIL CO., AND TEXACO, INC., DEFENDANT

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon Andrew J. Melechinsky, plaintiff's attorney, whose address 29 Fairfield Dd., Enfield, Conn. 06082, an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 60 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

SYLVESTER A. MARKOWSKI,
Clerk of Court.

Date: January 17, 1974.

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 29, 1974.
Hon. STEWART H. JONES,
U.S. Courthouse,
Bridgeport, Conn.

DEAR MR. JONES: I am sending you a certified copy of a summons and complaint in Civil Action No. H-74-18 filed against the

U.S. House of Representatives et al. in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut and served upon me in my official capacity as Speaker on January 25, 1974 by certified mail.

In accordance with Title 2, U.S. Code, section 118, I respectfully request that you take appropriate action, as deemed necessary, under the supervision and direction of the Attorney General of the United States in defense of this suit against the U.S. House of Representatives.

I am also sending you a copy of the letter that I have forwarded this date to the Attorney General of the United States.

Sincerely,

CARL ALBERT.

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 29, 1974.

Hon. WILLIAM B. SAXBE,
Attorney General, Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SAXBE: I am sending you a certified copy of a summons and complaint in Civil Action No. H-74-18 filed against the U.S. House of Representatives and others in the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut and served upon me in my capacity as Speaker on January 25, 1974 by certified mail.

In accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 118 I have sent a certified copy of the Summons and Complaint in this action to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut requesting that he take appropriate action under the supervision and direction of the Attorney General. I am also sending you a copy of the letter I forwarded this date to the U.S. Attorney.

Sincerely,

CARL ALBERT.

PRESIDENT SHOULD SEE MIA WIVES

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

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, 17 blocks from here, a vehicle circles the White House. It is a very special vehicle with a very special purpose.

It is being driven by wives of American servicemen still missing in action in Vietnam. They have said that they are determined to drive around the White House in an endless circle until the President sees them.

I raise my voice in their support and urge the President of the United States to meet with them immediately.

Those driving this vehicle are speaking for the families of men they feel have been forgotten. They want to call attention to the plight of the more than 1,000 families who still do not know whether or not their loved ones are alive or dead.

Their action is designed to call attention to this fact.

These families know no peace.

Theirs is a pain which permeates their existence. Those who have been able to claim the remains of their loved ones—lost in Vietnam—have at least the certainty as to the life or death of their son, husband, father.

That solace can never come to the family of a MIA.

They can never go to bed at night without wondering if there might be something else that they could have done. They cling to that hope that their loved one just might be only one of those

missing who is still being held prisoner. It is a terrible plight.

I think the President of the United States could do us all a service by meeting with representatives of these families. His Office is such that this one action will call this Nation's attention to an unmet obligation.

If he does not meet with them, that vehicle will continue to circle the White House. Theirs is a mission which they dare not fail.

It would be fitting for the President of the United States to talk with them for all of us. Let us renew our efforts to see that these men are accounted for so that these families may have solace.

MISFIT INSULTS NATION'S HERITAGE

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

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, during the congressional recess, the District of Columbia Bicentennial Building was opened with fanfare. The Mayor of Washington, D.C., was there to dedicate the structure, as well as a representative from the White House.

What they did not know was that the mural painted in black and white around the ceiling of red, white, and blue is an affront to all that the Bicentennial represents.

Staring down from the ceiling were Mao Tse-tung, Karl Max, Friedrich Engels, Angela Davis, and Joseph Stalin.

Further insult was hurled with the President of the United States depicted in the costume of a movie gangster.

The painter is a man named H. H. Booker II, who was commissioned to paint a mural to enliven the headquarters. Even the mentally retarded would have understood that the painting should say something about America and its nearly two centuries of life.

The painter, in my opinion, is not an artist and chose to be obnoxious, insulting, and offensive. In a time when a brave writer dares to speak out against dictatorial rule in Communist Russia, at a time when the Jewish people are not allowed to leave a land where they are persecuted, this misfit saw fit to insult the land that gives him the right to freedom.

In so doing, he desecrated the sacrifice of the tens of thousands of Americans who have given their lives since the founding of this Nation. Personally, I wish that he would immigrate to a Communist country so that he might fully enjoy oppression.

Immediately upon discovering this graffiti, they should have ordered it to be painted over. Instead, some chose to make asinine statements that this was the free expression of an artist.

Be that as it may, the whole affair has been a gross insult.

Many of us had hoped that the celebration of the beginning of the third century of the American adventure would be an exciting recollection of those who gave of themselves that our land might prosper and be free. So far it has been

a comedy of mistakes, errors, and outright incompetence.

I, for one, am proud of my country.

I, for one, resent this disgraceful and disgusting insult.

AMENDMENTS TO PENSION BILL

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

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this means of advising our Democratic colleagues in the House, for purposes of meeting the requirements of rule 17 of the Democratic Caucus, that the Committee on Ways and Means has completed its substantive action with respect to amendments to be proposed to H.R. 2, the pension bill, and that we are asking the Rules Committee for a closed rule and the amendments to be offered by the Committee on Ways and Means to H.R. 2. As I understand the agreement which we have worked out with the Labor Committee, we intend to develop a substitute bill embodying both Ways and Means Committee titles, for which we will ask for a closed rule, and the Labor Committee titles, for which an open rule will be requested. These will be combined into one substitute to be jointly offered to the existing provisions of H.R. 2.

We appeared before the Rules Committee this morning to state our intention with respect to the Ways and Means portion of this substitute. We requested that they hold the issuance of a rule in abeyance until next week, with the expectation that they would hold another committee meeting next week so that rule 17 in all respects can be complied with.

The series of Ways and Means Committee decisions on this subject have been announced from time to time as we developed our amendments. I hope that a complete summary of those decisions will be available at an early date. The press, of course, has been present at every meeting and has fully reported what the committee has been doing, so there should be no question as to the committee decisions on the various subjects involved. As I indicated, we are asking for a closed rule on our portion of the bill, inasmuch as our amendments relate to provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. In brief, we will have amendments, insofar as the tax treatment of pensions and profit-sharing plans is concerned, relating to participation, vesting, funding, administration, and also amendments relating to contributions on behalf of the self-employed, deductions for retirement savings for those who are not now covered under any plan, and related matters.

BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, I was very disturbed last week to read in the U.S. News & World Report a full-page editorial on the mural on display in the Bicentennial offices in the District of Columbia.

I went down to view the mural, and everything that is said in this article is absolutely true. I am told the mural will be removed tomorrow.

However, while I was in the office there I picked up a paper being prominently displayed in the window called "The Sentry Post." This Sentry Post is published and paid for by the Bicentennial Commission. This is a paper that espouses political causes of several natures and also includes, it seems to me, a number of very nonflattering remarks about the Congress.

I believe that the Bicentennial Commission should not be publishing newspapers dealing with political matters but, rather, should be working to promote interest in this country of ours and its great history. We have plenty of press to keep us covered on all other matters, but I do not think that the people of the United States should be paying the bill for this.

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEYSER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. How can the Bicentennial Commission do their job unless they develop a discussion and coverage of political matters? It seems to me it is very essential to point out the process for peaceful changes, especially in a representative and responsible form of government. I am glad that they are doing this.

Mr. PEYSER. I do not agree with the gentleman. I do not think the forum is where it should be handled.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

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

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM MCKINLEY

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, today, you and the other Members will observe the red carnations provided through the courtesy of Chet Keller of United Florists in Canton, Ohio, being worn by the Ohio Members as well as others. This is to recognize this day as the birthday of William McKinley, 25th President of the United States, Governor of Ohio and Member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 14 years from 1877 to 1891 representing the 16th District of Ohio.

I might add that today is also the birthday of another equally distinguished Member, the gentlewoman from Michigan, MARTHA GRIFFITHS. Mrs. GRIFFITHS related to me today her surprise during her first month in Congress as a new Member to see carnations being worn by the Members and thinking that this was in honor of her birthday until Frank Bow had to break the news to her that

he really distributed the carnations to honor William McKinley.

I would also note that 1 year ago today, many Members of this body joined me in paying tribute to another great American, Frank T. Bow, my distinguished predecessor who served 21 years as a Member of this body and 7 years as the ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee. During this time, Frank Bow provided the 16th District of Ohio and the Nation with dedicated leadership and a compassionate concern for people in the tradition of William McKinley.

During this 5 years as President was the destiny of President McKinley to lead his Nation in its emergence as a world power in international affairs. By the Treaty of Paris in 1898 this country established itself firmly both in Asia and in the Americas, acquiring control over Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines not as colonies in the imperialist tradition but as territories and peoples for whose security and eventual freedom we assumed responsibility. William McKinley had moved with the greatest reluctance toward conflict with Spain, but when it came, in the words of President Taft, he "was his own Chief of Staff (in) the war," directing its operations on a global scale. During his administrations, he even sought to expand the sphere of American influence by peaceful means—the partition of Samoa in 1899 and the appointment of the first American Governor of Hawaii, for examples. The enunciation of the "Open Door" policy toward China by McKinley's great Secretary of State, John Hay, in 1899, was a landmark in the history of the Western powers' relationships in Asia, and helped preserve the Chinese people from further colonial abuse. The United States fully supported the first international peace conference at the Hague in 1899. The present administration is following in the statesmanlike path which McKinley blazed over 70 years ago in seeking a structure of peace throughout the globe.

What is most distinctive, enduring, and relevant for today in the legacy of William McKinley is the way in which he served his country as a moderator and harmonizer of diverse interests: he sought to embody a truly National vision not one limited by special interest or narrowly sectional ties. He himself had served in the Civil War, and he knew the need for National unity. Thanks to his human qualities of kindness of heart and generosity of spirit, allied with an innate sense of personal dignity, he was able to escape the bitter political enmities of his day—remember that his was the era of tariff and free silver controversies as well as the sharp debate over America's role in the world—and rise above the provocations of demagogues.

A crucial element in his character was the role of deep religious faith: his sense of duty to God took precedence over all else, and exerted a major influence in his day-to-day political decisions. His love for and loyalty to his ailing wife touched the Nation with its evidence of devoted, life-long affection. Some measure of the respect and affection which William McKinley inspired in our people is revealed in the shock and grief with which his tragic death was received in 1901, barely

6 months into his second term at the age of 58. Writes Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell:

Not since the death of Abraham Lincoln, had the anguish of personal grief so penetrated every household in the nation.

More than perhaps any President since Lincoln, he was in touch with—as he was truly a part of—the common people of this land, to whom he imparted his own lively faith and broad-based charity.

William McKinley was the fifth President born in Ohio and the fifth to die in office. He was the third to be assassinated, and the second born in Ohio to be cut down. He was, in fact, the fifth Ohio-born President elected within 28 years. He was the first President to use the telephone for campaign purposes, and the first to ride in an automobile.

His love of and concern for his constituents was evidenced by two of his campaign slogans used during the famous front porch campaign for the Presidency. They were, "Good work, good money, and good wages" and "For labor a short day is better than a short dollar."

Certainly, however, his greatest political expression came in 1901 at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, where he gave characteristic utterance to his philosophical vision of America's role in the world community. He declared:

The period of exclusiveness is past—God and man have linked the nations together. . . . Isolation is no longer possible or desirable.

It was a prophetic challenge to the new century. His closing words speak to us here today:

Let us ever remember . . . that our real eminence lies in victories of peace, not those of war. . . . Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all peoples and powers on earth.

Nothing became him so well as the dignity with which he faced death while a Nation and, indeed, a world grieved. Eight days after the shooting, he roused himself from a coma long enough to say to those attending him:

It is useless, gentlemen. I think we ought to have prayer.

His dying words gave eloquent voice to the faith which animated his life:

It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done.

William McKinley was a man in the classic mold—a statesman and patriot, a man of the people and a man of deep, personal piety. His example and his memory can uplift us all in these troubled times as we recover something of his sense of faith—faith in America and faith in our party, and—above all—faith in the God and Father of us all, Author of liberty in this blessed land.

As we mark the birthday of William McKinley, may our Nation witness a renewal of dedication to the ideals and principles for which he lived. And I say to you, as he said, have faith in America and in her people who, under God, are still the best hope of earth.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 11793, FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 788, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 788

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11793) to reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new Federal Energy Administration in order to promote more efficient management of such functions. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Government Operations now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule, and all points of order against sections 7, 10, and 12 of said substitute for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 4, rule XXI are hereby waived. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LONG) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 788 provides for an open rule with 2 hours of general debate on H.R. 11793, a bill to reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new Federal Energy Administration.

House Resolution 788 provides it shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Government Operations now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment. House Resolution 788 also provides that points of order against sections 7, 10, and 12 of the substitute for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 4, rule XXI, of the Rules of the House of Representatives—prohibiting appropriations in a legislative bill—are waived.

H.R. 11793 creates a temporary, 2-year Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government. The bill transfers to the new Federal Energy Administration from the Department of

the Interior, functions relating to the Office of Petroleum Allocation, the Office of Energy Conservation, the Office of Energy Data and Analysis, and the Office of Oil and Gas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 788 in order that we may discuss and debate H.R. 11793.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 788 provides for the consideration of H.R. 11793, Federal Energy Administration, under an open rule with 2 hours of general debate. The rule has two other provisions: First, it makes the committee substitute in order as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, and second, it waives points of order against sections 7, 10, and 12 for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 4 of rule XXI. This waiver is needed because of appropriations contained in a legislative bill.

The primary purpose of H.R. 11793 is to establish a Federal Energy Administration for a 2-year period.

The bill transfers to the Federal Energy Administrator from the Department of Interior functions relating to: The Office of Petroleum Allocation, the Office of Energy Conservation, the Office of Energy Data and Analysis, and the Office of Oil and Gas. Also transferred are functions relating to the Energy Division of the Cost of Living Council.

If H.R. 11793 is enacted into law and the Federal Energy Administration is established, it will replace the existing Federal Energy Office. William Simon, who is presently at the head of the Federal Energy Office, is expected to become Administrator of the new agency upon enactment of this bill.

The cost of this bill over the 2-year period is expected to be \$375,000,000. However, the committee report points out that much of the cost would be incurred by existing agencies if the new Administration were not created.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this rule in order that the House may begin debate on H.R. 11793.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that only last December the House approved the Energy Research and Development Administration bill, I should like to ask someone why there be a further proliferation of the administration of the energy situation at this time?

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

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The bill we passed last year known as ERDA, the Energy Research and Development Administration, was for the specific purpose of research and development. It had nothing to do at all with administration of the different things such as rationing authority and alloca-

tion of fuel, and all of the other powers that were put in the Staggers bill. This bill that we have before us today is completely separate from the Staggers bill and from the ERDA bill. This is to set up a statutory organization to replace the present organization under which Mr. Simon is working, which is called the Federal Energy Office. It is set up by Executive order and, of course, as the gentleman knows, there are a number of differences between an organization set up by Executive order and one set up by statute.

The most important is from a financial standpoint—I know the gentleman from Iowa is always interested in that—and is that any emergency office set up by an Executive order must be funded from the President's Emergency Fund, or he must borrow people from the other agencies and let the agencies supply the money.

Mr. GROSS. It does not make a great deal of difference where the supply of money comes from insofar as the legislation is concerned. It all comes out of the taxpayer's pockets, does it not?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is right. The money is being spent anyway, for the Cost of Living Council which is already set up and already has personnel, and where other organizations have personnel and functions which are placed in the new organization. This bill does not contain any new appropriations. It merely transfers the appropriations that are already assigned to the functions that are transferred into the new organization.

Mr. GROSS. If I understood the gentleman from California (Mr. DEL CLAWSON) correctly it is estimated the expenditure for this proposed Office of Administration would be \$375 million.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It is possible that they will ask for that amount of money, but a great part of that amount of money is already appropriated and there are no new appropriations here. What they will ask for in their appropriation bill, I do not know.

Mr. GROSS. What did ERDA cost?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It has not cost anything.

Mr. GROSS. What will it cost?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It should not cost any more than its regular appropriations which are now given to the Atomic Energy Commission with this exception, that for instance the Office of Coal Research appropriations will be transferred into ERDA. That does not mean any new appropriations, but that is a matter for the Appropriations Committee to decide, and the legislation for ERDA did not authorize any new appropriations. Neither does this authorize any new appropriations.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that ERDA—and I just do not remember the details of the bill—was open-ended, that there was no fixed figure on authorization?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. There were only the appropriations that have already been made to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Bureau of Mines and other ac-

tivities which were transferred over, and they will have to go on with that for the rest of the fiscal year unless there is a request for funds and that would come probably under a supplemental appropriation, and the House would have an opportunity to work its will on that.

Mr. GROSS. I will have to say to the gentleman I presently am unable to comprehend why we are now deliberately proliferating these agencies with respect to energy control. Unless adequate justification is given for this particular bill I shall vote against the rule.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman will have to make up his own mind on that, and he certainly has a very fine mind to make up. I will say that.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further request for time and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. 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 380, nays 5, answered "present" 4, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]

YEAS—380

Abdnor	Brown, Calif.	Coughlin
Abzug	Brown, Mich.	Crane
Addabbo	Brown, Ohio	Cronin
Alexander	Broyhill, N.C.	Daniel, Dan
Anderson,	Broyhill, Va.	Daniel, Robert
Calif.	Buchanan	W., Jr.
Anderson, Ill.	Burgener	Daniels,
Andrews, N.C.	Burke, Calif.	Dominick V.
Andrews,	Burke, Fla.	Danielson
N. Dak.	Burke, Mass.	Davis, Ga.
Annunzio	Burlison, Tex.	Davis, S.C.
Archer	Burlison, Mo.	Davis, Wis.
Arends	Burton	de la Garza
Armstrong	Butler	Delaney
Aspin	Byron	Dellenback
Badillo	Camp	Denholm
Bafalis	Carey, N.Y.	Dennis
Baker	Carney, Ohio	Dent
Barrett	Carter	Derwinski
Bauman	Cederberg	Devine
Beard	Chamberlain	Dickinson
Bell	Chappell	Diggs
Bennett	Chisholm	Dingell
Bergland	Clancy	Donohue
Bevill	Clark	Downing
Biaggi	Clausen,	Drinan
Biester	Don H.	Dulski
Bingham	Clawson, Del	Duncan
Blackburn	Clay	du Pont
Blatnik	Cleveland	Edwards, Ala.
Boggs	Cochran	Erlenborn
Boland	Cohen	Esch
Bolling	Collier	Eshleman
Bowen	Collins, Ill.	Evans, Colo.
Brademas	Collins, Tex.	Evins, Tenn.
Bray	Conable	Fascell
Breaux	Conlan	Findley
Brinkley	Conte	Fish
Brooks	Conyers	Fisher
Broomfield	Corman	Flood
Brotzman	Cotter	Flowers

Flynt	McDade	Rousselot
Foley	McEwen	Roybal
Forsythe	McFall	Runnels
Fountain	McKay	Ruppe
Fraser	McKinney	Ruth
Frelinghuysen	McSpadden	Ryan
Frenzel	Madden	St Germain
Frey	Mahon	Sandman
Froehlich	Mallary	Sarasin
Fulton	Maraziti	Sarbanes
Fuqua	Martin, Nebr.	Satterfield
Gaydos	Martin, N.C.	Scherie
Gettys	Mathias, Calif.	Schneebell
Gialmo	Mathis, Ga.	Schroeder
Gilman	Matsunaga	Seiberling
Ginn	Mazzoli	Shipley
Goldwater	Meeds	Shoup
Gonzalez	Metcalfe	Shuster
Goodling	Mezvinaky	Sikes
Grasso	Michel	Sisk
Gray	Miller	Slack
Green, Oreg.	Minish	Smith, Iowa
Green, Pa.	Mink	Smith, N.Y.
Griffiths	Minshall, Ohio	Snyder
Grover	Mitchell, Md.	Spence
Gubser	Mitchell, N.Y.	Staggers
Gude	Mizell	Stanton,
Guyer	Moakley	J. William
Hamilton	Mollohan	Stanton,
Hammer-	Montgomery	James V.
schmidt	Moorhead,	Steed
Hanley	Calif.	Steele
Hanrahan	Moorhead, Pa.	Steelman
Hansen, Idaho	Morgan	Steiger, Ariz.
Hansen, Wash.	Mosher	Steiger, Wis.
Harrington	Murphy, Ill.	Stephens
Harsha	Murphy, N.Y.	Stokes
Harvey	Myers	Stratton
Hastings	Natcher	Stubblefield
Hawkins	Nedzi	Stuckey
Hays	Nelsen	Studds
Hébert	Nichols	Sullivan
Hechler, W. Va.	Nix	Symington
Helms	Obey	Talcott
Helstoski	O'Brien	Taylor, Mo.
Henderson	O'Hara	Taylor, N.C.
Hicks	O'Neill	Thomson, Wis.
Hillis	Owens	Thone
Hinshaw	Parris	Thornton
Hogan	Passman	Tiernan
Holifield	Patman	Towell, Nev.
Holt	Patten	Treen
Holtzman	Pepper	Udall
Horton	Perkins	Ullman
Hosmer	Pettis	Vander Jagt
Howard	Peyster	Vanik
Huber	Pickle	Veysey
Hudnut	Pike	Vigorito
Hungate	Poage	Waggonner
Hunt	Podell	Waldie
Ichord	Powell, Ohio	Wampler
Johnson, Calif.	Preyer	Ware
Johnson, Colo.	Price, Ill.	Whalen
Johnson, Pa.	Price, Tex.	White
Jones, Ala.	Pritchard	Whitehurst
Jones, N.C.	Quie	Whitten
Jordan	Quillen	Widnall
Karth	Rallsback	Wiggins
Kastenmeier	Randall	Williams
Kazen	Rangel	Wilson, Bob
Kemp	Rarick	Wilson,
Ketchum	Rees	Charles H.,
King	Regula	Calif.
Koch	Reid	Wolf
Kuykendall	Reuss	Wright
Kyros	Riegle	Wyatt
Landgrebe	Rinaldo	Wyder
Landrum	Roberts	Wyllie
Latta	Robinson, Va.	Wyman
Leggett	Robinson, N.Y.	Yates
Lehman	Rodino	Yatron
Lent	Roe	Young, Fla.
Litton	Rogers	Young, Ill.
Long, La.	Roncallo, Wyo.	Young, S.C.
Long, Md.	Roncallo, N.Y.	Young, Tex.
Lott	Rooney, Pa.	Zablocki
Lujan	Rose	Zion
McClary	Rosenthal	Zwach
McCloskey	Rostenkowski	
McCollister	Roush	

NAYS—5

Eckhardt	Macdonald	Symms
Gross	Meicher	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4

Breckinridge	Moss	Roy
Hutchinson		

NOT VOTING—41

Adams	Hanna	Rooney, N.Y.
Ashbrook	Heckler, Mass.	Sebellus
Ashley	Jarman	Shriver
Brasco	Jones, Okla.	Skubitz
Casey, Tex.	Jones, Tenn.	Stark
Culver	Kluczynski	Teague
Dellums	McCormack	Thompson, N.J.
Dorn	Madigan	Van Deerlin
Edwards, Calif.	Mailliard	Walsh
Ellberg	Mann	Wilson,
Ford	Mayne	Charles, Tex.
Gibbons	Milford	Winn
Gunter	Mills	Young, Alaska
Haley	Rhodes	Young, Ga.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Dorn.

Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Ashbrook.

Mr. Haley with Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Brasco with Mr. Gunter.

Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Jarman.

Mr. Teague with Mr. Young of Alaska.

Mr. Young of Georgia with Mr. McCormack.

Mr. Ashley with Mr. Shriver.

Mr. Adams with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.

Mr. Culver with Mr. Winn.

Mr. Hanna with Mr. Sebellus.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Madigan.

Mr. Ellberg with Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Skubitz.

Mr. Dellums with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Gibbons with Mr. Jones of Oklahoma.

Mr. Casey of Texas with Mr. Mayne.

Mr. Mann with Mr. Milford.

Mr. Mills with Mr. Stark.

Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. Charles Wilson of Texas.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS EDUCATION BILL

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

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, while our veterans cannot afford to use their GI education benefits, American dollars are being loaned to foreign borrowers at near zero interest rates with almost forever to repay.

The bill I introduced today increases the direct educational benefits for veterans, guarantees those benefits will be available until the veteran wants to use them, and provides a loan program to help veterans meet their living expenses while in school.

The loan terms in my bill would be the same as those provided for foreign aid loans—2 percent per year for a 10-year grace period and 3 percent per year during the repayment period.

Our veterans deserve at least as good a deal as foreign governments get instead of a so-called benefit that they cannot afford to use.

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HOLIFIELD. 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. 11793) to reorganize and

consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new Federal Energy Administration in order to promote more efficient management of such functions.

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. 11793, with Mr. FLYNT 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 California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD).

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

Before I present my statement on the bill, I wish to announce to the House that by agreement with the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), we will proceed with the general debate but defer reading the bill for amendments today.

The gentleman from West Virginia, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has requested that we defer voting on the amendments for a reasonable time to give the Congress an opportunity to act on the conference report on S. 2589, the emergency powers bill reported from the gentleman's committee, and agreed to in Congress, but not finally enacted when the 1st session of the 93d Congress ended.

The leadership is apprised of this situation and has raised no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of our committee.

Mr. HORTON. Is it not true that the House cannot act on the conference report on S. 2589, the Staggers bill, until the Senate acts first?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is my understanding.

Mr. HORTON. It has been stated in the Record of January 24, 1974, that the Senate will vote on this matter at 4:30 this afternoon. It has also been reported that a recommittal motion will be offered in the Senate. What happens if the conference report is recommitted? Does that mean that we will not be able to act upon our bill, H.R. 11793?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Of course, I cannot tell the gentleman from New York what the other body will do today, or as to when the conference report on S. 2589 will come before this House. It is my understanding that if that conference report is not acted upon today or tomorrow in the House, that then we will proceed to complete action on the bill before us in a timely way.

Mr. Chairman, I will yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) for confirmation of my statement.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I

thank the gentleman from California for yielding to me.

I think the gentleman has stated the situation as we talked it over very precisely. I would like to add that at the time I talked to the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD), I told him of the importance of the bill we had that had come out of our committee. I would appreciate having the gentleman yield to me further a little later so that I can explain the bill a little more thoroughly.

But, as the gentleman from California states, that is the conversation we had.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I will be glad to yield further to the gentleman from West Virginia just as soon as the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) completes his statement.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman from California, Does this then mean that we will dispose of the general debate only, and not undertake the 5-minute rule today?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Of course, the gentlemen from Iowa understands that that happens many, many times.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but I just want it to be clear that we will drop this bill after general debate and until some disposition has been made by the Senate of the conference report on the energy bill?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As I understand it, the Senate will act upon the Staggers bill this afternoon, and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) has asked us to defer amending this bill until we find out what the action is over there.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, it is my understanding, and I hope it is correct, that we can proceed with the amending process under the 5-minute rule tomorrow.

Is that the desire of the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) also?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It is my desire, and, as a matter of fact, I would like to proceed this afternoon, but other arrangements have been agreed to, as the gentleman knows, and, of course, I will honor those arrangements.

Mr. HORTON. As I understand it, this bill that are we now getting ready to take up will not be delayed, and we will move as expeditiously as we possibly can, and that we will not wait until final determination of that conference report.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I want to move as expeditiously as I can, after consultation with the leadership.

Mr. HORTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 11793 creates a new temporary Federal Energy Administration to administer the Government's short-range emergency programs to meet the current energy crisis. The bill was approved by our committee on December 19, 1973. We had hoped to bring the bill before the House before the end of the 1st session, but unfortunately, there was not enough time. The Members are well aware of the

legislative situation that confronted us in the closing days of the first session.

Before going to the substance of the bill, let me stress these points:

One. The bill is strongly supported by our committee. When we brought up the bill in committee there were 29 members present and voting, and 28 of them were in favor of the bill.

Two. The Senate already has acted on its version of this legislation. The Senate bill was passed on December 19, 1973.

Three. The administration supports this bill. The organizational approach embodied in this bill was specifically requested by the President in a message of December 4, 1973, and again in his energy message to the Congress last week.

Four. This bill is intended to complement the Energy Emergency Act (S. 2589); that is, the Staggers bill, as agreed to in conference. As the committee of conference on the Staggers bill says in its joint explanatory state, Senate Report No. 93-663, page 43:

The conferees wish to emphasize that the creation of a temporary Federal Emergency Energy Administration under this Act does not remove the necessity of the Congress acting upon the legislation reported by the House and Senate Government Operations Committees. The need for statutory creation of an administrative office within the Executive Branch which consolidates energy policy related functions of government remains real and immediate. This Act provides the basic authority to initiate the establishment of such an administrative office.

In other words, our bill, H.R. 11793, provides the organizational framework. The Staggers bill, as agreed to in conference, provides the substantive authorities for energy conservation and allocation programs.

The Federal Energy Administration, created in H.R. 11793, will be the administrative organization to replace the Federal Energy Office, established by Executive order on December 4, 1973. William E. Simon, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, is the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office, and it is our understanding that he will continue, subject to Senate confirmation, as FEA Administrator. That office will be compensated at level II of the Executive Schedule—\$42,500. The bill provides additionally for a Deputy Administrator at level III—\$40,000; six Assistant Administrators and a General Counsel at level IV—\$38,000, and not more than nine additional officers at level V—\$36,000.

Section 5 of the bill sets forth the functions of the Administrator.

Let me speak very plainly at this point. These are advisory and procedural. There is much confusion abroad in regard to this bill. This bill does not change the authority and functions, and so forth, of the different acts, like the Economic Stabilization Act, and acts that come under the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This is an organization bill. This bill sets up the machinery to administer all of the laws that are now on the books and such as may be put on in the future in regard to energy.

Please keep that clearly in mind.

The Administrator is to advise the

President and Congress on national energy policies both in their foreign and domestic aspects. He is to assess the adequacy of energy resources and to collect and analyze energy data. He is to develop plans and programs for meeting energy shortages, to assure that programs are fairly and efficiently administered, to promote price stability and competition, and to prevent unreasonable profits. But we do not tell him how to do this. He will get the basic authority and instructions on how to do these things from the basic acts such as come from the Committee on Banking and Currency and from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from California yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to commend the gentleman from California and his associate, the gentleman from New York, on their leadership in bringing this clearly delineated bill before us. The gentleman from California has just made and reiterated the point that this bill, H.R. 11793, is in essence an organization bill.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is right.

Mr. REUSS. I will call to the gentleman's attention that the Committee on Banking and Currency has under rule 11, subsection 4, jurisdiction over price control. I take it from what the gentleman has said that the bill, H.R. 11793—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I take it from what the gentleman has said that H.R. 11793 in no way impairs the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Banking and Currency over price control and that legislation affecting prices of energy or petroleum remains with the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is my understanding, and that is the intent of the bill.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. HORTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In that connection, I understand we are going to have offered an amendment which would attempt to regulate prices. It is my intention to oppose that amendment for the reason that the gentleman has just expressed; that the subject of the amendment is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Operations. That matter is under the jurisdiction of another committee, in this case the Committee on Banking and Currency.

I would hope that the gentleman from Wisconsin will be on the floor when the amendment is offered and will help us point out to the person who offers the amendment that the subject of price controls belongs in legislation under the control of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I agree with the gentleman, and I, too, will oppose any amendments which affect the substantive laws of other committees. I do not believe that they are appropriate in this bill, and I shall certainly oppose those.

Section 5 of the bill sets forth the functions of the Administrator. These are advisory and procedural. The Administrator is to advise the President and the Congress on national energy policies, both in their foreign and domestic aspects. He is to assess the adequacy of energy resources and to collect and analyze energy data.

He is to develop plans and programs for meeting energy shortages, to assure that programs are fairly and efficiently administered, to promote price stability and competition, and to prevent unreasonable profits. He is to work with State and local governments in resolving energy problems and to enlist the cooperation of business, labor, consumer, and other groups.

The Administrator's functions are framed in advisory and procedural terms to show the broad scope of his interests, but not to confer any new substantive powers for specific actions outside the jurisdiction of this committee. Let me emphasize that. Take, for example, the reference in section 5, paragraph (5), on page 19 of the bill, to promoting price stability and open competition and preventing unreasonable profits. Of course, the Administrator will take heed of these matters in carrying out his administrative duties, but we are not authorizing him to invoke, for example, an excess profits tax. That is the prerogative of another committee.

Similarly, in paragraph (6) of the same section, where we emphasize fair and efficient implementation of programs, we are not, by that language, authorizing a rationing program. That authorization is carried in S. 2589, the energy emergency bill reported by the Staggers committee.

To avoid any argument on the Administrator's authority, I will offer an amendment at the proper time to make it doubly clear that nothing in section 5 of the bill, referring to the Administrator's functions, shall authorize any program or action not otherwise authorized by other sections of this act or by other law.

Our bill is primarily a reorganization bill. It transfers to the Administrator from the Department of the Interior functions relating to or utilized by: The Office of Petroleum Allocation, the Office of Energy Conservation, the Office of Energy Data and Analysis, and the Office of Oil and Gas. Also transferred to the Administrator are functions relating to or utilized by the Energy Division of the Cost of Living Council.

In these transfers, we are not adding

to, or subtracting from, the authorities of these offices which are derived from specific legislation within the jurisdiction of various committees. The substantive legislation still is controlling in these matters.

The Members will note, in section 6 (c), toward the bottom of page 20, that the President will have 3 months to propose additional transfers of energy functions to the agency, subject to congressional review. That provision was written into the bill to permit some flexibility for perfecting changes in the new agency. Enough time has elapsed without requests from the administration for additional transfers to suggest elimination of that section. At the proper time, I will offer an amendment to eliminate section 6(c).

Essentially, the Administrator will have the aggregate authority now reposing in the organizational entities that will be transferred into the FEA, and several additional administrative and procedural functions specified in the bill. The bill does not try to fix the internal administrative organization of the new agency. The committee believes that the Administrator must have flexibility to accommodate programs authorized by substantive legislation and to adjust to rapidly changing circumstances. However, a description of the internal organization as presently conceived by the Office of Management and Budget is presented at pages 6 and 7 of the committee report. Also, appendix 2, at page 39, has a copy of the organizational chart showing the proposed component offices.

The new FEA will be a temporary organization largely concerned with the immediate and short-term aspects of the energy emergency situation we are facing, because of inadequate energy supplies. FEA's functions will necessarily be carried out in the context of presently available technology. These functions will be separate from those of ERDA—the Energy Research and Development Administration, also an independent agency—which the House voted last month to establish by its approval of H.R. 11510. ERDA's missions will be R. & D. oriented. ERDA will seek new and improved energy sources, utilization technologies, and conservation techniques. We need to have both of these independent agencies; their separate functions will be complementary and, in sum, they should constitute an effective national response to our overall energy problem.

Let me point out several additional features of the bill:

Section 15 of the bill, starting at page 33, enables the Administrator to collect and analyze energy information. He is authorized to submit questionnaires, inspect energy facilities and premises, and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of records by subpoena. Agents of the Administrator who enter business premises will be governed by the procedures for administrative search warrants laid down in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 880). Confidential information is protected in accord with 18 U.S.C. 1905, which safeguards trade secrets and other proprietary data.

There has been much debate whether a pertinent conflict-of-interest law should be relaxed in order to recruit industry executives to assist the Administrator. The committee position is that the conflict-of-interest law should be carefully observed. Section 4(i), at the bottom of page 17 of the bill, provides that if limited waivers, now permitted under existing law (18 U.S.C. 208), are to be invoked, the Administrator must do this personally and notify the Congress in advance, giving detailed information about the financial interests of the person involved.

Section 7(c), beginning near the bottom of page 21 of the bill, authorizes the Administrator to establish advisory boards in conformity with existing law. In this case, existing law refers to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463). That act makes provision for advisory committees to have balanced representation, reflecting the several viewpoints associated with any given advisory committee.

In addition to creating such advisory boards as he may require from time to time, the Administrator is directed to establish and consult with an advisory board of State public utility commissioners. This is intended to insure that the Administrator is apprised of the diversity of the energy problems of various States, in relation to proposed policies and activities directly affecting States' regulatory jurisdictions.

According to section 7(k), at the bottom of page 23 of the bill, the Administrator will utilize the administrative procedures provided by sections 207 and 211 of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as amended. These now govern fuel pricing and allocation, the two main functions transferred to the Administrator.

Recognizing that there are differences in laws already enacted, or bills pending, with regard to the administrative procedures to be followed by the Administrator, our bill calls upon him to study and report within 2 months after the bill takes effect as to what administrative procedures are needed to insure fair and equitable treatment of all persons and business concerns administratively affected by the act. The purpose here is to establish, if possible, a uniform set of administrative provisions which will be understandable and fair to all concerned.

Section 14, toward the bottom of page 31 of the bill, provides that the Comptroller General will have access to books and records of, first, the Federal Energy Administration; and second, recipients of Federal funds or assistance under contracts, leases or other transactions. The Comptroller General's access to FEA books and records includes recorded information within the possession or control of the agency. This will give the Comptroller General ample opportunity to evaluate the adequacy of the data collection process.

Reports of the Comptroller General to the Congress relating to the management and conservation of energy shall be available to the public at reasonable cost. But if confidential information is involved, it may not be publicly disclosed, but may

be transmitted to committees of Congress, Federal agencies, and the courts in a manner designed to preserve confidentiality.

Mr. Chairman, let me emphasize that this is a bill for a temporary agency. The bill provides that the act will terminate 2 years after the effective date. Six months before the act expires, the President is directed to transmit to the Congress a report with recommendations as to the disposition of the agency's functions. If conditions warrant, he could recommend continuation of the agency, or its reorganization, or its assimilation in an existing or new department of Government. It would then be the responsibility of the Congress to authorize by law the preferred form of organization.

A reversion section in the bill provides that, upon termination of the act, functions or personnel transferred from the Department of the Interior shall revert to that department or to a successor department if created. Similarly, other functions or personnel positions provided by statute which may be transferred to the administration shall revert to their respective agencies. When the act is terminated, officers or employees who were transferred are entitled to reemployment in the same or comparable positions in terms of grade and salary.

In conclusion, I should point out that this bill is necessary in connection with emergency powers bestowed on the President or the Administrator by other legislation. Mr. Simon needs a statutory office to carry out his present duties. He will need the statutory office even more if and when the conference report on S. 2589, the energy emergency bill, is adopted by both Houses. H.R. 11793, the bill before us today, will provide the administrative framework and the statutory underpinning for a wide variety of important tasks in meeting our present energy crisis.

Two years from now, when the Federal Energy Administration expires under the terms of this bill, we can take another look at the situation. I am well aware that there are various organizational alternatives being proposed, such as a Department of Energy and Natural Resources, a Department of Energy, an Energy Policy Council, and undoubtedly other suggestions. We do not have to solve all these organizational problems or make all of these decisions at one time.

We have a bill before us that is strongly supported by our committee, requested by the administration, and needed now. I urge the Members to vote in support of H.R. 11793.

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

Mr. Chairman, it is imperative that the House act as quickly and forcefully as possible to meet the energy crisis we face. No two pieces of legislation are more important now than the Energy Emergency Act, the conference report on which the Senate and House may act today, and this bill, the Federal Energy Administration Act. The first will provide the principal new policies and program authorities needed to respond to the energy

crisis. The second, this FEA bill, provides the organizational capability to run both existing and new energy programs. This bill fleshes out that section of the Energy Emergency Act which establishes a Federal Energy Emergency Administration. The Energy Emergency Act presupposes action on this bill, as Chairman HOLFIELD noted.

Another important point to be made about the relationship between these two bills is that H.R. 11793 does not set policies or grant program authority as does the Energy Emergency Act. This bill is a reorganization bill only. As such, it establishes a new organization to run the existing energy programs transferred to it, and the new energy programs contained in the Energy Emergency Act. No new program authority is established. The functions listed in section 5 refer only to policy advisement and administrative procedures; they confer no new program authority, such as authority to ration gasoline.

I think it would be helpful to the House if I outlined what the organizational structure of the energy program looks like now, and how it would change with the passage of this bill.

When the oil embargo started this fall, it became immediately obvious that the Federal Government would have to take a major leadership role and develop a coordinating mechanism to pull together various energy regulatory programs, the energy data collection and analysis programs, and the Federal energy policy development activities. In November, the President announced that he would create by Executive order, a Federal Energy Office, headed by Deputy Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, to serve as principal energy adviser to the President and help the President coordinate energy programs. The President gave to Mr. Simon the one relevant program authority he had; namely, the economic stabilization authority as it relates to energy. But he could give Mr. Simon no more. By law, the petroleum allocation authority is in the Secretary of the Interior. The principal data collection and analysis staffs are also in the Department of the Interior. In short, two of the three principal elements for coordinated energy programs under existing law could not be placed under Mr. Simon's direction. Recognizing this, the President asked that the Congress act as soon as possible to establish an independent Federal Energy Administration, which would supersede the Federal Energy Office and statutorily transfer to this new Administration the requisite energy program authority. He also asked that the Congress continue to consider a longer term reorganization of the energy and natural resources programs along the lines of his proposal for a Department of Energy and Natural Resources. Whether or not we go further in the direction of a larger, more complex reorganization, the FEA organization structure is needed now. It is a quick, necessary step to meet the current energy crisis.

As was brought out in our hearings, there are numerous technical and legal problems involved in trying to operate a coordinated energy program by Execu-

tive order. So a point to be made is that this bill is very necessary now to run existing programs and new programs, such as those provided for in the Energy Emergency Act, which we will be acting on soon. In fact, this legislation is needed whether or not the Energy Emergency Act is passed into law.

Let me now turn to the provisions of the bill which I believe most significant:

The bill sets up a Federal Energy Administration as a temporary independent agency of the Federal Government. Its officers are subject to Senate confirmation and fully responsible to the Congress as no officer in the White House can be. We will use the conference with the Senate to settle any differences not only between the two FEA bills, but also between the FEA bills and the Energy Emergency Act provisions which set up this agency with a slightly different name, the Federal Energy Emergency Administration.

It transfers the principal energy programs of the Federal Government into the Federal Energy Administration. As we discussed earlier, the chairman will offer an amendment striking from the bill the additional reorganization authority we had included.

The bill provides the Administrator with powerful information-gathering authority to obtain information from the oil companies. At the same time, it provides for a judicial check on use of this authority and makes applicable standard Federal law regarding confidentiality of information; that is to say, the Freedom of Information Act.

We have developed what I believe to be a very strong procedure for preventing conflicts of interest regarding the employees of FEA.

To help cut redtape, we have provided that there be a single set of administrative procedures applicable to the activities of the FEA. We require the use of the Economic Stabilization Act procedures, until such time as the Congress acts on a mandated FEA report, due within 2 months, which is to recommend the best possible single set of administrative procedures for FEA.

We have mandated that the FEA develop effective arrangements for the participation of State and local governments in resolving energy problems, and that it work with business, labor, consumers, and other interests and obtain their cooperation.

We have provided appropriate access for the Comptroller General to all the books and records of the Federal Energy Administration, and its contractors.

And finally, we have put in the bill the administrative authority necessary to an agency, the authority needed to make the transition from the old structure to the new structure, and savings provisions which will continue rules, regulations and legal actions which are in effect or are underway on the effective date of this act.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was reported out of subcommittee unanimously and from the full committee by a vote of 28 to 1. It has the complete support of the administration and the head of the Federal Energy Office, Mr. William Simon.

The Senate recently approved similar legislation by a vote of 86 to 2. It is time for the House to act. This legislation is urgently needed, and deserves the support of each Member of the House.

Let me finish with a statement on House consideration of this bill. Many Members feel no doubt that they ought to use this bill as a vehicle for carrying out commitments made to constituents on energy programs. This is an organizational bill, and program amendments are inappropriate. I hope that when the House considers this bill, the Members will limit their amendments to the subject matter of this bill, which is the organization of Federal energy programs.

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

Mr. HORTON. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, section 13 of the bill states as follows:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

That is an open-ended authority.

Is there any indication as to what the functions of the Administration are likely to cost?

Mr. HORTON. I think we have had some testimony on it and this information appears in the committee report. This bill is not an authorization bill for any program. The programs now in existence that have already been authorized are appropriated for. I assure the gentleman this is not intended as a program authorization.

Mr. YATES. It is an authorization for the expenditure of such funds as may be necessary.

Mr. HORTON. The Administration would have to come back to the appropriate committees of the House for authorization in addition to the authorization they now have.

Mr. YATES. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HORTON. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. YATES. I notice in the information-gathering section that the Administrator is empowered, as the gentleman pointed out, to seek certain information that may be confidential. The examination is limited under the provisions of certain acts designated in this bill. Would the Congress be entitled to have access to this confidential information?

Mr. HORTON. We do not extend any new authority with regard to making available records to any other branch of the Government, the Congress or otherwise. In other words, if the Congress is now authorized to look at those records, they would. We do provide that the GAO will have an opportunity to examine the administration's records, that is, the Federal Energy Administration's records, and any records that may come into their possession; but we do provide for the GAO to protect the confidentiality thereof.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOLFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS).

Mr. STAGGERS. I want to thank the gentleman from California for yielding to me. He is a gentleman of high esteem

in this House and certainly, in my personal opinion, one of the great Members of the House.

Mr. Chairman, here is a little disagreement on these two bills. First, I would like to say we had an energy bill before the House during the end of the last session. This was debated for 3 long days and ended up at 2 o'clock in the morning with perhaps 60 or 70 or 80 amendments being offered. We had 125 amendments offered in the Interstate Committee and 75 were adopted. We went to conference and worked well into the night several times trying to develop a conference report and finally did work up a conference report. It was signed by a majority of the Members of the Senate and by a majority of the Members of the House.

In this the Congress of the United States, the most august legislative body in all the history of the world, there is a tradition that, when men put their names to an official document, it is with a pledge of their sacred honor, as Jefferson phrased it long ago. I expected the men on the other side of the Capitol to keep their pledge of sacred honor when they signed that conference report and to bring it back so that we could vote on it in this House. We cannot do it until the Senate takes action. This happened back in December, and here it is almost the end of January. They promised it would be done the first week of this session and it still has not been done.

Word has come to me that the idea today was to put off action until this bill was voted on here in the House and then kill the bill in the Senate. When I found that out, I called the Speaker and asked him to put over the vote. I talked to the chairman of the committee (Mr. HOLIFIELD) and by mutual agreement we did agree to delay the vote until later. I want to thank the gentleman from California for this, because he has conducted himself as a gentleman and an honorable man.

I received word this morning that the President of the United States has sent a letter to the Senate asking to recommit the energy bill.

That was the energy legislation worked on by this House, by the Senate, by this committee, and by the conference for such a long period of time.

I would simply like to say one thing is clear. That is, if this body is to be governed by the activities of lobbyists rather than by its own judgment, then this body might as well surrender its credentials for office and go home.

If we are going to let the lobbyists of this Nation tell us what we have to say and do, then this is indeed a sad state.

On the other hand, the American public has met this energy crisis in a manner befitting America. They have not panicked. They have shown every disposition to make whatever sacrifices are found necessary. The people of our great Nation are, however, confused by the lack of dependable information as to the true extent of the energy shortage.

Shall we in the Congress become the weaklings, and add to the confusion of the American people? Firmness and resolution now might avert disaster later. What is needed on Capitol Hill is backbone.

The House of Representatives has always done its job. Now is the time to act, and to let the American people know that we have done our job, and that it is up to the Senate to do its job in the way of honest gentlemen who have signed an agreement to do certain things, and let them stand by it now. I am waiting to see what the vote will be this afternoon at 4:30, when they have agreed to take action on this matter.

I did ask the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) to hold up a vote on this bill until we found out what action the Senate would take on the measure which will affect all Americans. This bill would define certain things which would be helpful to all, and which will stop the confusion insofar as the people back home are concerned. It is a bill to help the American people know what is going on in this Nation, and to define what must be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman from California if he would yield me an additional half minute.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional half minute to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. As I say, the American people have responded in this crisis, and they are doing so according to our American way.

Therefore, if the Senate should kill this bill, as some of them are trying to do, and the lobbyists have tried to do, then I would recommend to this House that the bill now under consideration be voted down, because this is a bill which the lobbyists want.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BROYHILL).

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

I regret that this issue has come up in the middle of the debate on this bill, that is, debating again the emergency energy bill which we debated for so long before Christmas.

The chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on which I serve, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) has made a very strong speech here, saying that perhaps there is some plan or plot or scheme that is going on, which I know nothing about.

We did work hard on the emergency energy bill, as the gentleman has said. I served on that conference. We had opportunity to hear all sides, and there were strong objections to various parts of that bill, not only parts of the House bill, but the bill reported from the other body, that were objected to by the administration.

I think that we gave good and serious consideration to those objections.

But I can tell Members that there is no one that I know of here in this body who has been trying to use the bill that has been reported from the Committee on Government Operations, the bill that we are debating today, to defeat this other bill, S. 2589. If he knows of any scheme like this, I certainly do not know of anyone taking part in it.

I think we need both bills. I am going to support both bills. I would like to see this bill that is reported from the Committee on Government Operations creating the Federal Energy Administration pass today, if possible. If not, then we will pass it tomorrow, but I do not see the connection between the two. This bill is needed.

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

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HORTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to agree with the gentleman. That is my understanding also, and that is the understanding that we have with regard to this Federal Energy Administration bill. It creates an organization. The bill that the gentleman is talking about and that Mr. STAGGERS was talking about is a bill that authorizes certain authority to the Administrator, so I think both bills are important and both bills are necessary. This bill is not in conflict with the other bill. I tried to make that clear in my opening remarks. I want to agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. There are objections to both bills. There are objections to the Energy Administration bill.

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

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to echo the remarks which my friend, the gentleman from New York, made just now. This bill is an organization bill, and it is for the purpose of setting up an organization to implement and administer whatever laws now exist such as the Economic Stabilization Act and any other laws that may be passed, even the Staggers bill or any other law that subsequently may be passed related to the energy crisis.

I listened to the gentleman from West Virginia very carefully. He and I have worked harmoniously together. I supported his bill on the floor, although there was a section that in effect attempted to set up a Federal Energy Administration, but it was not done thoroughly and the gentleman admitted that in his report. I feel sympathetic with the gentleman for the terrible time that he has had in trying to get this very comprehensive bill through, and I supported it. I subscribe to his concern, but I certainly do not subscribe to the last sentence in which he said that this bill is a lobbyists' bill. I can say on my honor as a Member of this House that no lobbyist approached me on this bill, and I know of no lobbyist approaching any of the other members of my subcommittee. They will have to speak for themselves.

I worked on this strictly from a technical point of setting up an organization, a normal type of an organization which we have in every agency and in every department of Government, in order to do this job and administer emergency laws dealing with the energy crisis.

I hope the gentleman from New York will give additional time, because I want to make my views clear on this problem.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman yield 2 additional minutes?

Mr. HORTON. I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HORTON. I should just like to emphasize what the chairman has said, and that is that no one has approached me on this bill. The chairman and I have worked on this bill very conscientiously. The members of our subcommittee have, and the members of our full committee have worked very conscientiously to report out a bill which we feel will accomplish the purpose of establishing a Federal Energy Administration, which I think is a very important ingredient in solving the energy crisis. It has nothing to do with the jurisdiction, nor affecting the authorization authorities, of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I know that the administration has certain objections to the Energy Emergency Act which the conference reported before Christmas, and which we will be voting on here in this House tomorrow. I realize this. These are objections that have been around for some time. Frankly, I have informed the representatives of the President that most of their objections, to my way of thinking, are wrong, but I do not see any connection at all between this bill we are debating today creating the Federal Energy Administration and the Energy Emergency Act which we will have tomorrow. Both bills should be passed, and I do not think we should be holding up one as hostage for the other.

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

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would hope that the gentleman from New York would yield me another minute, because I would like to say this in response to the gentleman from California, that I do not say this is a lobbyists' bill. This is what the lobbyists would like, because they want to kill the one that is effective, and with this bill they can do as they please.

I have in my hand now a copy of a letter to the President of the United States dated January 29 from Mr. HUGH SCOTT. In that he makes two objections. They are so superfluous and really not real. One of them is about the windfall profits. The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House are now working on that and when it passes it will supersede the windfall profits bill. The other is playing on the employment benefits. The President called me in the committee at 8 o'clock at night and said this was one of his objections. He said it could go to \$20 billion. We set a limit of \$500 million on that. I think men should be taken care of when they are thrown out of work because of the energy shortage. These are the objections I have on this.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MACDONALD), who is a member of both committees, the Committee on Government Operations and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding. I would like to just add I have supported the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with whom I have worked very closely through the years and especially on this energy problem.

I believe there is a misunderstanding. I do not believe—although the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) speaks for himself—that he has any objection to this bill. Indeed, if we have our energy bill passed, this bill must pass and I rise in support of this bill.

I would like to explain to the chairman who has just yielded me some time that I voted "No" on the rule because it was not clear to me that an agreement had been reached that there would be no vote today on this bill until such time as we know what happens in the Senate today on the Energy Emergency Act. The talk is rife that on the Senate side—and the information has come in directly to me—there is going to be a concerted effort to kill the energy bill by claiming this bill is an adequate substitute and I do not know whether or not that will actually happen. I think we will know that by 4:30, and I agree with the chairman of the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that there is a movement to kill the bill that was agreed to in the conference. I cannot name the people behind that movement because I do not know them by name, but there is a concerted effort moving through a different committee to sidetrack the windfall profits section of the energy bill. In my judgment and apparently in the judgment of most of the Members of the House who voted just before Christmas, we must deal effectively with windfall profits before we can go back to our constituents and face them.

I therefore believe that this bill should be passed and I am going to support this bill. Indeed, I also think we should stand fast by our conference report position we took before Christmas. We should pass that bill too. Inasmuch as the two chairmen, in the best traditions of the House, have gotten together and seen to it that any Machiavellian plot which is supposed to be going on in the Senate is unsuccessful, we will then not have lost all our ammunition. I urge support of this bill but I urge support of it after we see what the other body does with our energy conference report.

Actually, as most of my colleagues are aware, this measure is in the nature of a reorganization of many energy related functions which are currently fragmented throughout the Federal bureaucracy. The purpose of H.R. 11793 is to create a temporary independent agency which will be responsible for administering the emergency energy programs and other programs relating to energy conservation, production, and distribution.

I would like to remind my colleagues

that a Federal Energy Office has been in existence for several months. It is headed by William Simon, who will become the administrator of the new agency which the bill before us today will create. Under this legislation and under the Energy Emergency Act which we will act on hopefully later in the week, Mr. Simon will be given substantially increased power to deal with the energy crisis.

There are some who argue that it is wrong to give such power to the executive branch, especially at a time when decisionmaking at the White House seems to have been crippled by political upheaval. But I feel that the Congress would be irresponsible if we were not to give Mr. Simon all of the tools necessary to do his job.

I am not suggesting that we give Mr. Simon our blank check, and it is wrong to suggest that this bill would somehow produce that result. The proposed FEA would be in existence for only 2 years unless specifically extended by the Congress. All appointees to key positions in the FEA will be subject to Senate confirmation. And the General Accounting Office will have access to all information which is collected by the FEA. These safeguards seem adequate to me.

Let me make one further point. As a member of the Government Operations Committee which has reported this bill and as chairman of the House Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Power which has initiated the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act and the Energy Emergency Act, I can assure my colleagues that this energy crisis is not going to simply fade away. It is going to be with us and affect our pattern of living for a long time to come. And I think it would be unfortunate if we allow any delay in coming to grips with the problems which it poses.

The FEA is not a perfect vehicle for meeting our needs and solving our problems, but it is a good start. Mr. Simon and his staff will make mistakes—indeed they have made some already—but they will be called to account for them by the Congress. However, if we fail to provide the means for dealing effectively with this crisis, we are in no position to criticize the work which is being done. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 11793, and I hope the House will approve this measure.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HUDNUT).

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

I rise in support of both bills and I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Mr. STAGGERS) and also by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MACDONALD).

I am a freshman member of that committee and not privy to some of the high councils of the House. But I do know the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee worked long and hard under the very able leadership of the gentleman from West Virginia to report out a good energy crisis bill; and I hope we will listen to him and take his ad-

vice as to the procedure we should follow in passing both these bills.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSENTHAL).

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss the three amendments I will be offering to the Federal Energy Administration Act, H.R. 11973. The first amendment would freeze and then roll back the price of domestic crude petroleum and petroleum products to levels prevailing on November 1, 1973; the second would grant to the Comptroller General of the United States the authority to have direct access to the books and records of companies regulated by the Federal Energy Administration so that data submissions to the FEA could be verified by an arm of the Congress; and, the third would require that in establishing industry advisory committees, the Federal Energy Administrator place on each such committee a public or consumer representative.

Mr. Chairman, the first of the amendments goes to the vital question of the cost of petroleum products to the American consumer. The second and third amendments, which are of equal importance, go to the question of the credibility of the Federal Government's decisions with respect to the energy crisis.

I do not hold myself out to be any more knowledgeable than any other Member of this distinguished body on how to deal with this very serious national problem, but I do believe that the three amendments will improve the Federal Energy Administration Act and result in a more effective and equitable Federal energy policy.

PRICE CONTROLS ON DOMESTIC CRUDE PRODUCTS

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 11793 transfers to the new Federal Energy Administration the Cost of Living Council's authority over energy prices, but leaves intact the "hit and miss" policies that have resulted in runaway fuel costs.

In order to confirm that 1973 was a bad year for the energy consumer, one need only glance at the wholesale price index for the year ending November 1973. Those figures indicate that energy prices were 47 percent higher in 1973 than in 1972. Gasoline and No. 2 oil prices rose by 89 percent, crude petroleum by 21 percent, coal by 19 percent, natural gas by 12 percent and electricity by 9 percent.

Since November, crude oil prices on the wholesale level rose by 27.5 percent while refined petroleum products prices were up by 125 percent.

No one has yet estimated the dollar and cents costs to the American public of the rippling effects of increases in domestic crude and petroleum products prices. One can only guess at the billions of dollars more that American consumers will have to pay for the vast array of products made with or dependent on petroleum.

Two paramount considerations have guided my thinking with respect to the price freeze and rollback amendment: First, is the need to control runaway fuel costs to consumers; second is the need to provide the oil industry with price incentives sufficient to cause an acceleration in domestic crude oil ex-

ploration and production. I believe that the amendment meets both of these considerations.

The entire industrialized world is properly concerned over the unconscionably high prices of oil imported from the Middle East, Venezuela, and a few other nations. Frankly, the present prices for "new" and "old" domestic crude oil—about \$10 and \$5.25, respectively—are near a level that could cause the bankruptcy of our own economy from within. "Old" oil is that amount of crude produced at or below 1972 levels and it totals between 70 to 75 percent of our entire domestic production. "Old" crude is price controlled. "New" oil is that produced in excess of 1972 levels and is not price controlled.

It is my contention—a contention corroborated by statements of oil industry sources—that the current prices for both "old" and "new" petroleum are substantially higher than is necessary to encourage increased production and exploration.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would roll back the price of "old" crude and petroleum products to the price prevailing on November 1, 1973—\$4.25 from the present price of \$5.25. It would roll back the price of "new" crude to the November 1, 1973, price of \$5.50 as opposed to the current price of approximately \$10 per barrel.

In December 1972, the National Petroleum Council, an advisory body composed of representatives of the major oil companies, presented to the Secretary of the Interior and the Congress a report on U.S. energy policy. This report estimated that to achieve the greatest feasible level of domestic self-sufficiency the domestic price of crude oil would have to rise from \$3.18 per barrel in 1970 to \$3.65 in 1975. In August 1972, the Independent Petroleum Association of America testified before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that a domestic price of \$4.10 per barrel would be adequate to assure the United States 100 percent self-sufficiency by 1980.

Taking into account the effects of inflation, the National Petroleum Council price would have to be increased to \$4.35 and the Petroleum Association price to \$4.55.

On October 24, 1973—when the price of old crude was \$4.25 per barrel and the price of new crude was about \$5.50—John E. Swearingen, chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, stated that:

Recent increases in the prices of domestic crude oil and natural gas have provided additional incentives and additional funds for intensified exploration for new supplies of oil and gas. Our company has embarked upon the most extensive exploration and development program in its history with particular emphasis on the U.S.

In July of 1972, Business Week magazine quoted the chairman of Continental Oil Co. to the effect that when domestic crude prices rise to between \$4 and \$5 per barrel, deeper drilling or tertiary recovery will be economical as will be the production of crude oil from tar sands and even from shale.

These and other similar statements from the oil industry itself point to the fact that prices for "new" oil of \$5 to \$6

per barrel would be most sufficient to encourage additional domestic exploration and development of our U.S. oil resources. These prices for "new" oil are the prices prevailing on or about November 1, 1973, before the Arab embargo began to exert its effect on domestic oil prices. Even Energy Chief William Simon told the Senate Investigations Subcommittee last week that the price of a barrel of new domestic crude oil should be substantially less than the present level of over \$10.

As compared to current prices, the rollback envisaged in this amendment would save American consumers \$7 billion per year while still providing a fair rate of return and profitability to the oil industry.

In spite of the fact that production costs for domestic crude oil have risen only slightly in the period since the Arab embargo began, the cost of old oil has been allowed by the Cost of Living Council to rise by \$1 per barrel—from \$4.25 to \$5.25—and prices of new oil, which are not controlled, have shot up from levels of about \$5.50 to the current \$10.35 per barrel figure.

The inexcusable \$1 per barrel increase which the Cost of Living Council allowed on "old" oil on December 19, 1973 represents an added cost for the American consumer of \$3 billion per year. And yet, the oil industry made no promises for increased production resulting from this price increase on the same oil on which they were making handsome profits 1 year ago at \$3.50 per barrel.

Mr. Chairman, specifically, the amendment would accomplish the following:

It would impose an immediate price freeze on all domestic crude petroleum and petroleum products, that is "petroleum product" means gasoline, kerosene, distillates—including No. 2 fuel oil—LPG—that is, propane—refined lubricating oils or diesel fuel—and, within 30 days thereafter, a rollback of such prices to the levels in existence on November 1, 1973;

It would permit the President to make exceptions and variations to the rollback orders when required to prevent gross inequities and hardships and to encourage and preserve the competitive viability of branded independent marketers, small refiners, nonbranded independent marketers, and independent refiners—as defined in the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973;

It would require corporations engaging in sales of crude petroleum at the refinery level or petroleum products at the wholesale level to reflect, in sales to any purchaser, the average cost of its foreign and domestic crude oil and petroleum products. This would benefit the small independent dealers who are now forced to buy the more expensive foreign oil and charge their customers much higher prices. This provision should also provide relief to those geographic sectors of the country—in particular the Middle Atlantic States, the New England States, the Upper Midwest, and the west coast—which are more heavily dependent on foreign oil for their supplies, by requiring the producing companies to average foreign and domestic prices in all sales so as to spread price increases equitably throughout the Nation;

Finally, it would make "stripping well" oil no more than 10 barrels per day, subject to price controls.

Mr. Chairman, the rollback in prices which I am proposing would save American consumers about \$7 billion a year, and would also provide a fair rate of return to the oil industry.

GAO ACCESS TO THE BOOKS AND RECORDS OF ENERGY COMPANIES

Mr. Chairman, when the Comptroller General of the United States testified before the House Government Operations Committee on the Federal Energy Administration Act, he stated the following:

Provisions should be made for GAO access to the same records and documentation for which the [Federal Energy] Administration is provided access, thus providing Congress the assurance that independent reviews of the manner in which the Agency is carrying out its data collection functions can be made.

It is important to note that the GAO now has this authority, but only with respect to companies under contract to agencies of the Federal Government or where Federal loans, grants, or other types of financial transactions are involved. In other words, what the amendment attempts to do is to merely extend an existing power of the Comptroller General to a new category—the energy crisis and those companies that are subject to the information gathering powers of the Federal Energy Administration. I think that every Member of this body would agree that the General Accounting Office has served the Congress and the public well over the years. I know that my constituents—and I suspect constituents of others—are having difficulty believing the disparate energy-related statistics and data coming out of different Government agencies and from the private sector. If we are to ask the public to believe in and make sacrifices in behalf of the Federal Government's energy policies, it is vital that they have confidence that these policies are based on accurate and verifiable data.

The Comptroller General has requested that he be permitted access to the books and records of those companies which are or would be available to the Federal Energy Administration. I am certain he would exercise such authority with discretion and with regard for the rights of others. If data submissions to the Federal Energy Administration are called into question or if the FEA's data collection practices are challenged, the Congress should be able to rely on the General Accounting Office to inquire into the matter. But without this amendment, such an inquiry will be impossible.

REQUIRING CONSUMER REPRESENTATION ON EACH INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The third amendment would require the Federal Energy Administrator to appoint a consumer or public representative to each industry advisory committee not composed entirely of permanent Federal employees. It should be understood that the amendment does not require that industry advisory groups be dominated by consumer or public representatives. It merely requires that such groups are reasonably representative of all segments and levels of industry and of

the industrial and private consumers served by such industry.

The consumer community has very little faith in the operation of industry advisory groups. They see these groups as special interest organs with inside information and an inside influence on the policymaking decisions of Federal departments and agencies. Frankly, I think that this impression is basically correct. But we could change that impression and foster public confidence in the work of energy industry advisory groups, if we placed a consumer spokesman on each one to ask the right questions, raise the right issues, and seek data relevant to consumer interests.

Again, I am not asking that consumer representatives dominate any one advisory committee. But I do believe that it would be a mistake to do "business as usual" and segregate consumers in one advisory group while industry advisory groups operate independently and outside the scrutiny of consumers.

It is clearly unlikely that the consumer point of view will be expressed in the deliberations of an industry advisory group unless a consumer representative is present at the meetings and participates fully in the framing of the issues and the recommendations of the group.

I urge the adoption of this amendment as a way of assuring the public that their interests are represented at all levels and in all processes of the Federal Energy Administration's decisionmaking apparatus.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) about the reports to Congress. I see under section 7(k) on page 23, that it is necessary to make a report to Congress after 2 months.

Then, we go to section 17(b), and see that it is necessary to make a report to Congress in 1 year. Then, we go to section 17(c), where it so states that the Administrator shall from time to time report to Congress on the policies and activities of the administration.

Mr. Chairman, the sections appear to overlap. To make a little legislative history at the time, I am wondering what Congress can expect in the report that would be made by the Administrator, as the document says, from time to time.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I shall be glad to respond. Will the gentleman from Ohio give me the reference to the first reporting?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, the first reporting is section 7(k), page 23. The second is section 17(b), page 36. The third is section 17(c), page 36.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the first report that is called for has to do with the procedures which he is going to set up to administer this program, to assure that all persons and businesses concerned will receive equitable treatment in the actions of the Federal Energy Administration.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, the second was section 17(b), page 36.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, that has to do with the expiration of the Agency, which is set up as a temporary Agency for 2 years. Six months before the expiration, the President shall transmit to Congress a full report together with his recommendations as to the Agency's disposition. He might even wish to extend it. He may recommend whatever he wants to.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, the third reference is to section 17(c), page 36. That is the point of my question, as to what would be expected from the language that states "The Administrator shall from time to time report to Congress."

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, there might be specific activities or problems to report. For instance, let us say that he intended to put in rationing. He should at that time report to the Congress. He would anyway, I am sure of that, but anything that would be important in regard to his activities I think should be a matter of public knowledge and should be reported to the Congress, keeping us currently informed, in other words, of the progress. He might also need some additional authority to do something.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, if I could continue, I have one other question. The Federal Energy Administration bill H.R. 11793 has a termination date of 2 years.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Yes, in 2 years.

Mr. MILLER. Now, much of the authority will be removed from the Department of the Interior, as well as from the Cost of Living Council and from the Department of Commerce and from the Department of Agriculture and, as I recall, the Department of the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, it appears that this authority will be put into an Office of Federal Energy Administration which will be responsible for the activity that the various departments had in the past.

My question is this: Do you feel that this energy problem will go away within 2 years, because now we are doing something to solve the problem, and yet we have a termination date of 2 years?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I will reply very simply to the gentleman on that matter.

The administration designated it as a temporary agency; they asked for 2 years.

I think it will take longer than that, and I would not be surprised at all if at the end of the 2 years' experience there will be—could be, I will put it that way, because I do not know what the administration will do—could be a request for an extension. I think that this crisis is going to be with us for a long time; regardless of whether this Arab-Israeli problem is settled in the Middle East or not, the infliction on the American people of these high prices is going to affect us economically, I believe, for the next decade or so.

I doubt very much if we can develop, outside of considerable conservation measures, the adequacy of our energy reserves in 2 years. I doubt if we could do it in 10 or 15 years.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to speak in support of H.R. 11793, legislation to create a Federal Energy Administration to carry out the directives of Congress and the President in an effort to provide a positive response to the "energy crisis." This bill, which I have cosponsored, is designed to give the FEA a full range of authority and responsibility including: Assessment of the Nation's energy resources and recommendations on energy policy for the present and future; advising the President on petroleum imports and exports; coordination with State and local governments in solving energy problems; development of equitable energy conservation programs; gathering and analyzing energy information on reserves, production, demand and related economic data; and stabilization of energy prices. In short, the Federal Administration complements substantive energy emergency legislation to deal with energy shortages by providing the organizational base for effective administration.

Currently energy-related functions at the Federal level are handled by a number of offices in several different departments. The Offices of Petroleum Allocation, Energy Conservation, Energy Data and Analysis, Oil and Gas, are within the Department of the Interior, while the price control mechanism for petroleum—the 55-man Energy Division—is in the Cost of Living Council. And, the Federal Energy Office now operates by Executive order under the President. Obviously, such lack of coordination at the Federal level hinders successful energy management. It is logical, then, to combine these offices in one administration such as FEA.

It is interesting to note that a Federal Energy Regulatory Study Committee organized last June at the request of the President, will soon issue a tentative report recommending consolidation of jurisdictional, managerial, and regulatory functions in one agency. This study is based upon data and information generated independently from Congress—however, this entirely separate study group reached basically the same conclusions as did the Congress in formulating both the emergency energy bill and the Federal Energy Administration Act; that is, that there is a definite need for a single, broad-based energy office, with sufficient authority to carry out congressional mandate. The Federal Energy Administration, as designed by this bill, will provide the necessary leadership and oversight to direct and insure a sound, integrated Federal energy policy.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ALEXANDER), a member of the committee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, last week I brought to the attention of my colleagues the outrageous, unfair, and inequitable hardships that exist today and which will be continued through this bill in the pricing practices which allow the oil industry to tack on everything, including the kitchen sink, to the cost

of propane gas and to pass that cost on to the consumer.

Mr. Chairman, after general debate I will offer an amendment which will correct this unconscionable situation that has victimized the poor, the elderly, and the rural people of this Nation who are dependent upon propane gas for heating and cooking.

My amendment will prohibit the pass-through of costs that are unrelated to the production of propane gas to propane consumers and will minimize the hardship and inequities.

Mr. Chairman, propane prices have skyrocketed in the last 9 months in Arkansas, and have risen as much as 350 percent. Although big business can absorb these costs for awhile, the budgets of county schools, small towns, retired people, and social security recipients cannot bear this burden. These are the people who are major users of propane gas.

Mr. Chairman, can you imagine spending \$60 of your \$88 monthly pension just to heat your home? Under present pricing regulations, which provide for the "equitable" pricing of propane, my constituents are expected to do just that. This practice is not only inequitable, but it is unconscionable.

Yesterday I met with the Arkansas attorney general and members of the Arkansas State Legislature and several propane gas dealers concerning this problem. My amendment is based on the needs and suggestions they expressed.

It is estimated that from an entire barrel of crude oil only 3 percent is refined into propane gas. It is certainly not fair or, as the regulations require, equitable for the increase in the cost of refining the other 97 percent of that barrel of oil to be tacked onto the costs which are passed through to the propane users. I believe the sense of equity and justice to which this House aspires will right this wrong.

One of the stated purposes of this act which we are considering today is to "insure fair and efficient distribution of and the maintenance of fair and reasonable consumer prices." This amendment represents another opportunity for us to speak out against the injustices suffered daily by the people living in the countryside of this Nation.

I hope my colleagues, Mr. Chairman, will support this amendment, and I support this bill.

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. I am glad to yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am very sympathetic to this problem. While I have no farmers in my district I have many manufacturers of plastics. They are faced with the same problem of using this propane gas and other types of gas. They are closing their doors and laying off their employees.

I know just exactly what the problem is, and therefore from the standpoint of my own district and the gentleman's district I am very sympathetic with this problem.

The problem that the Chair has is that if we get into these substantive amendments as to authorizing the adminis-

tration of the laws that are now on the books, we are getting out of our jurisdiction, it seems to me, and therefore we are stepping on the toes of committees like the committee chaired by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or the Committee on Banking and Currency, and other committees.

So I just do not believe it is wise for the committee to do that.

I do, however, want to compliment the gentleman from Arkansas on his industry and his attentiveness to the needs of the people from his district, and I share that same concern that the gentleman shares.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) recognizing this as a national problem. I certainly understand the position that the chairman has in being the floor leader on this particular bill. I understand that a point of order will be made, and I will be prepared to speak on that point of order.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLORY).

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to ask a question or two perhaps of the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) who is handling this bill on the minority side, or perhaps the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. Chairman, one of my questions relates directly to the conceptual thinking behind this bill, which is to establish a Federal Energy Administration—FEA. The FEA is to be charged with the responsibility of regulating the industry as well as seeking compliance to its directives. At present much effort is being expended in the allocation of fuels through the delivery systems.

The reason this question arises at this time is that I have been informed that some States independently of Federal directive and some foreign nations have found it necessary to add a dye to their supplies of the middle distillate designated No. 2, which upon being dispensed can either be used as home heating oil or as diesel oil. The main difference being that State and national governments collect an excise tax on the diesel oil, but not on the home heating oil. If home heating oil is diverted to the blackmarket and is used as a fuel, the homeowner loses out because his fuel oil becomes hard to come by and the various governments lose because they fail to collect their taxes.

My office recently received a copy of a letter from the Assistant Deputy Minister of Revenue of the Province of Quebec, Canada. That Government in 1972 began adding a dye to its heating oil. As a result of that effort, there has been a remarkable increase in the revenues collected. For example, for the period from November 1972 to November 1973, the increase in revenue was 55.8 percent. The Minister remarked in his letter that in some of the cases they have brought to court, organized crime connections were

discovered. Thus, I am concerned about lost revenue and the entry of organized crime into the petroleum allocation system of this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, we should insure that the FEA has the authority to require a dye to be added to scarce fuel oils so that these fuel oils will not be misdirected and misused to the detriment of this Nation and its people. The FEA administration should have the immediate authority to have distinguishing dyes added, in much the same way that leaded gas and aircraft fuel is color coded now. This will make the FEA Administrator's regulatory and compliance job much easier and make him much more effective.

I wonder whether the committee would entertain an amendment at the proper time to grant authority to the Administrator to authorize the inclusion of a dye in petroleum products for the purpose of better enforcement of the law.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I certainly understand the concern of the gentleman, and I am sure that the gentleman from Illinois has good reason for offering such an amendment.

However, earlier, during the debate, the chairman and I both indicated that this was an organizational bill; that it is to establish an organizational structure known as the Federal Energy Administration. I believe that the amendment the gentleman from Illinois proposes should more appropriately go before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or one of the other commit-

tees of original jurisdiction for energy policy legislation. This bill is not designed to add any new energy authority for the Administrator. We would therefore oppose such an amendment, not because it is not a good amendment and well worth considering, but because we feel that it is inappropriate to have it considered as an amendment to this bill. This bill is just to set up the organizational structure for the Federal Energy Administration.

Mr. McCLORY. It is possible, I would judge, that under this bill the Administrator could recommend, the use of dye in heating oil under section 5, subparagraph 12, which authorizes the Administrator to "perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law."

Mr. HORTON. I think the Administrator could possibly recommend such a step, but he would not be authorized by this bill to order its use because we do not provide program authority in this bill. When we get into program authority of the type you suggest, then we impinge upon the jurisdiction of other committees. I would hope that the gentleman would attempt to get his amendment considered by the appropriate committee rather than as a part of my committee's bill.

Mr. McCLORY. I understand the gentleman is sympathetic with the suggestion I made; is that right?

Mr. HORTON. I am not passing judgment upon it. I am sure that the gentleman has good reason for suggesting it as a possible amendment. I am merely say-

ing I do not believe the suggestion should be offered as an amendment to this bill.

Mr. McCLORY. I thank the gentleman from New York. I probably will not offer an amendment to this bill as the authority to require a dye in heating oils may exist under the provisions of the bill as written.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not have any further requests for time.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ECKHARDT).

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, there is no man on this floor for whom I have greater respect than the distinguished chairman of the committee that presents this bill. What I have to say here is, though, in disagreement with him with respect to the effect of this bill. I do not believe that it is possible to draw a bill which creates an agency and defines its powers without coming into conflict with another bill which controls the functions of the agency.

I voted against the rule on this bill for this reason: I had always understood that the Committee on Rules of this body was our dispatcher, so to speak. It is as if we were running a railroad so that the second train could run so close to the first as to collide with its caboose.

There are conflicts between the energy bill now before the conference committee and the bill here presented in many areas. I shall, upon the reconvening of the House, ask unanimous consent to put at this point in the RECORD a tabulation of those areas in which conflict exists.

S. 2589

- (1) Establishes FEEA until May 15, 1975 (Sec. 103).
- (2) End-use rationing (Sec. 104); energy conservation plan (Sec. 105).
- (3) Increase petroleum supplies (Sec. 108).
- (4) Prohibitions against windfall profits and price gouging with expiration date of December 31, 1974 (Sec. 110, 129).
- (5) Gather information regarding fuel reserves (Sec. 124).
- (6) Administrative procedures, including right to hearing, specified in detail (Sec. 118) (discussed below).

I shall describe them briefly here.

One of the greatest conflicts is with respect to the manner in which rules are made. This bill, of course, gives authority to the agency to make rules. It says that those rules may be made in accordance with the provisions of the Economic Stabilization Act. The Economic Stabilization Act provides for one method of making rules which permits a rather curtailed hearing, but it also provides for an emergency provision, which is the only way that agency has ever made rules, in which no hearing at all is allowed.

Under the bill that is now in conference, the energy bill, there is provision that there must be hearings with respect to the making of rules. There is in effect a little administrative procedures act written into that bill.

If we enact both bills, we have clear conflicts between the two bills as to the manner in which rules are made.

It has also been said that there is no conflict in certain other areas and nothing substantive is attempted in this bill with respect to these areas. Yet on page 8 of the report with respect to the gathering of information, it is stated:

He is authorized—that is, the head of the agency—either by consent or through judicial warrant, or in special circumstances where no warrant is constitutionally required, to enter business premises or any facility engaged in any phase of energy supply or major energy consumption for such purposes as the following.

- To inspect and copy records, . . .
- To inspect, to a reasonable extent, equipment, . . .
- To inventory stocks . . .

In the energy bill before the conference committee under the Dingell amendment, there are provisions for gathering information. Both of these deal with procedures, and they deal with them in different ways. I should like to urge this body not to jump through a hoop because the question of energy is involved. This body should be a deliberative body. Why should we start dealing with the same subject matter dealt with in sections 104 and 105 in another bill that we now have before Congress?

Why should we enter into the same field in a new piece of legislation dealt with today and tomorrow? If we do this ultimately what we will have is administrative procedures provided with respect

H.R. 11783

Establishes FEA to remain in operation for two years after enactment (Subsection 3, 19).

Plans and programs for dealing with energy production shortages (Sec. 5(4)); development and implementation of energy conservation programs (Sec. 5(7)).

Develop energy resources (Sec. 5(10)).

Prevention of unreasonable profits, production of price stability and free enterprise with no specific expiration date (Sec. 5(5)).

Gather information on reserves, production and demand (Sec. 5(a)).

Administrative procedures from Economic Stabilization Act (Sec. 7(k)) (no right to hearing).

to this agency of one type in the energy bill, if it should pass, and we will have administrative procedures of another type in the bill that purports to set up the agency. We will have provisions for gathering information of one type in the bill that is now before conference and provisions for gathering information of another type in the bill that purports to set up the agency.

These pleas for amendments that have been made by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ALEXANDER) and that have been made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSENTHAL) and that have been made a minute ago by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLORY) all indicate that we cannot divorce function from structure.

Perhaps the chairman of this committee and the ranking minority Member may make a point of order or urge their fellows not to push the point, but it cannot be predetermined that amendments to these various definitions of authority which define function and deal with questions of energy will not be in order. I do not know what the answer is and of course the gentleman urging the

amendment is entitled to insist on the germaneness of his amendment. Perhaps the chairman will prevail. Perhaps he will not.

I find myself frankly in the position of not being able to rationally define the difference between setting up of an agency and defining its powers and the definition of function of that agency with respect to areas of authority that may deal with substantive regulation of energy.

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

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The chairman is loath to press the point of germaneness unless an amendment is clearly nongermane and he will look upon all amendments with the greatest of consideration. I am sure many of the amendments may be germane, and if they are we will consider them and argue them, and have a vote upon them, and whatever the House decides will prevail.

Mr. ECKHARDT. That is precisely the point I am making. The thing is, many of these amendments may well be germane and when we get through writing the bill we will write one set of functions with respect to energy in this bill; and, if we pass the other bill as a result of adopting the conference report, we will have dealt with the same subject matter, the two being very probably in conflict with each other. I should like now to make references to each bill and to the sections of each that overlap and frequently conflict.

To implement the board grants of authority in section 5, section 7(d) of H.R. 11793 authorizes the FEA to "promulgate such rules, regulations and procedures as may be necessary to carry out the functions—which are spelled out in section 5—vested in him."

As the brief description of section 5 above indicates, the functions vested in the FEA by H.R. 11793 not only cover each activity specified in S. 2589, but additional activities as well. However, the great breadth of the authorizing language of H.R. 11793 makes it impossible to determine the precise boundary lines of these additional functions. The FEA is given specific authority to carry out its functions by section 7(d), which directs the FEA to issue implementing rules and regulations. In addition, section 7(j) directs the FEA to "perform such other activities as may be necessary for the effective fulfillment of his duties and functions."

Section 118 of S. 2589 requires the FEEA to follow detailed administrative procedures—including the right to a hearing—and makes special provision for judicial review. Section 7(k) of H.R. 11793, however, directs the FEA to follow the administrative and judicial review procedures of the Economic Stabilization Act in all its actions and activities pending the outcome of a 2-month study on the appropriate procedures ultimately to be used. Since there is no hearing input under ESA, this provision in effect permits the FEA, at least for some period of time, to take virtually any action it de-

sires in any manner it desires notwithstanding the carefully considered and drafted procedures developed in S. 2589.

It is possible, of course, that H.R. 11793 was never intended to constitute such a broad grant of authority. The committee could have intended in section 5 merely to provide sufficient general authorizing language to cover the specific functions that already exist and are being transferred by the bill or that will be vested in the FEA by pending legislation. Also, the rulemaking provision of section 7(d), under this interpretation, might have been merely intended to confer authority to adopt internal "housekeeping" rules for internal agency procedures. Whatever the drafters' unstated intention, however, it is far from clear that the courts would interpret the rulemaking provisions of section 7(d) so narrowly. In *FTC v. National Petroleum Refiners Ass'n*, 483, F. 2d 672 (1973), the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit interpreted virtually identical language contained in the FTC Act—authorizing the FTC "to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act"—to authorize substantive rulemaking, even though the act contained detailed adjudicatory powers and procedures for the FTC to follow with respect to violations of section 5 of the FTC Act. The fact that H.R. 11793 contains no implementation provisions other than the rulemaking provision of section 7, makes any judicial limitation of its rulemaking authority very unlikely.

There are other conflicting provisions of S. 2589 and H.R. 11793:

Section 129 of S. 2589 authorizes the President to exercise his authority under the Economic Stabilization Act to specify prices for sales of crude oil, residual fuel oil, or refined petroleum products to avoid windfall profits. It defines windfall profits "as those profits which are excessive or unreasonable; taking into consideration normal profit levels," and makes the section effective only until December 31, 1974. On the other hand, section 5(5) of H.R. 11793 directs the FEA—but not the President—without specific time limitations, to prevent unreasonable profits in the entire energy industry—not defined—and in addition directs the FEA to "promote stability in energy prices to consumers"—also not defined. Section 5 is thus far broader, and is quite indefinite as to its scope.

For another example, section 124 of S. 2589 authorizes the FEA to require detailed reports, from persons engaged in exploring, developing, processing, refining, or transporting petroleum products, gas or coal, showing reserves of crude oil, gas and coal, production of petroleum products, and other data. That same section also provides some measure of protection from public disclosure for proprietary information, and specifies that the disclosure requirements shall not apply to the retail operations of persons required to report.

Section 15 of H.R. 11793, on the other hand, grants the FEA subpoena power to collect energy information "from all persons owning or operating facilities or premises who are engaged in any phase

of energy supply or major energy consumption," and to conduct physical inspections. That section also directs the FEA to collect and analyze energy information "of sufficient comprehensiveness and particularly to permit fully informed monitoring and policy guidance with respect to the exercise of each of the advisory and program responsibilities vested in the Administrator under section 5 of this act or otherwise." The information gathering authority of H.R. 11793 is thus different and at the same time far broader than of S. 2589.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, earlier an allegation was made here that this is a bill that is wanted by the lobbyists. If the lobbyists referred to were the lobbyists for consumers of energy, then I am in agreement. Otherwise I am very much in disagreement.

I happen to be the chairman of a subcommittee that started hearings in 1970, warning that an energy crisis was in the process of developing. There was only about one thing that we could agree upon in those days, whether one was a consumer type, from industry, or the executive department. The one thing we could agree upon was that the different forms of energy are interchangeable and affect one another, whether it be coal or gas or oil, or whatever. But, the responsibilities for the decisions made relative to each of those forms of energy were tucked away in various departments of the Government. The Department of Interior had domestic oil, the FPC had gas, the OEP handled imports, and the AEC had uranium. They were spread throughout the Government. One of the arguments important in determining whether an energy crisis was over the extent of reserves. Government agencies responsible for one form of energy had no idea what reserves were claimed for other forms of energy. They were all too dependent upon the industry for the figures. Responsibility was so spread that a national policy was not possible.

So on December 15, 1970 in our report we said there should be designated,

A single federal agency with responsibility, authority and jurisdiction for establishing a National Energy Policy to attain the objective of an efficient and productive utilization of this country's total energy resources in conjunction with the appropriate environmental protection agencies. This agency would be responsible for the development and planning of a National Energy Policy that would cover both fuel and electrical energy.

Fragmenting responsibility was an ideal situation for the big energy companies because they could play one bureau against another or press wherever the response seemed the best and Government responsibilities to consumers of energy were uncoordinated.

During most of the past 4 years and while we were undertaking these investigations and issuing reports, most people simply would not believe that a crisis could be developing and no more than token attempts were made toward the development of a national energy policy. In too many cases, a disaster must occur before the appropriate agencies of Gov-

ernment will move. This is another one of those cases, but at last here today we have what appears to be a fairly good consensus by the administration and the Congress on the changes needed to assure the establishment of the very kind of agency we asked for 4 years ago.

Although there were many other recommendations made at that time which were important and some of which have since been supported, I wish to single out one which called for "an independent Government entity to conduct an in-depth reservoir-by-reservoir analysis of domestic natural gas reserves" together with some similar ones related to reserves of other fuels. At the urging of our subcommittee, some agencies did start to make some independent studies but they have proceeded rather slowly. With an agency such as can be established under this bill, a more meaningful study can be made and the expertise and help of the various bureaus and the various departments which in some way relate to these various kinds of fuels can be recruited and used.

Although I do have some reluctance to vest so much authority in the executive department, it is needed to accomplish these and various other needs which have been outlined by my subcommittee; and we should, on an overall basis, recognize both the great need at this late hour for these reorganizations and the fact that the bill itself limits such transfers of authority to a definite time period therefore assuring review and termination.

My only objection to the timing of the bill is that I wish it had been requested 3 years ago, because until we get all these agencies working together there is no possibility of really doing what we need to do in the energy field.

If the allegation is true that some lobbyists are pushing for this bill, it must be the lobbyists for the consumers of energy.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I will say again, I am not known as a champion of the oil lobbyists. If the gentleman remembers, on Saturday in the early morning at 2 o'clock I spoke against the elimination of the windfall profits tax on the energy bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. ABZUG).

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, the debate that has taken place here today is indicative of the reasons that I, for one, voted against the bill in the committee.

I realize that it is important for us to have a bill which would set up a bureaucratic mechanism for whatever the present energy emergency bill is; but in going through this bill as rapidly as we did, I found that we were confusing our role with that of both a substantive bill, as well as a long-range bill, rather than dealing with the present emergency problem.

Broad grants of power are given by this bill to the Federal Energy Administration, which I believe to be vague and which permit very arbitrary actions. We would have to limit that kind of grant of power.

Many of the other Members of Congress who have spoken on the floor today have indicated various weaknesses in the legislation by the kinds of amendments that they will offer to make this bill reflect what things must be changed. Our own chairman has indicated that he will move to delete certain provisions of the bill which, I believe, gave the President authority to reorganize and make transfers from department to department which we had already agreed he could not do.

There are serious questions of conflict with existing law. I believe that the Federal Agency Administrator should only have those powers which he obtains from those provisions specified in other acts or other authorities or limitations which have been prescribed by the President or the executive branch, rather than to get unauthorized powers here.

There are provisions in this bill that could be corrected by amendment, particularly the provisions concerning confidentiality of information, about which there were some questions asked on this floor.

I believe the provisions in the bill weaken the purposes of the Freedom of Information Act and it would be preferable to adopt the provision in the present Energy Emergency Act conference report which does allow information to be gotten and given to the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the General Accounting Office, and the Congress, with respect to important information that we must have concerning oil and the oil companies and their profits.

I myself believe that if we are going to adopt any rationing, I will deal with this question by offering an amendment to indicate that any such adoption of rationing requires the participation of local boards whose composition reflects the makeup of the community.

I believe that many other provisions in this bill can be corrected if we are to reflect what is the reality now.

What has been said here today is that we have to provide for a bill which will give the people in this country some relief against arbitrary acts on the part of the oil companies; their failure to present information, their assuming and obtaining windfall profits.

All of these things, I believe, can be remedied by proper attention to this measure if we recognize it as a bill for implementation rather than a substantive bill. I hope I can join with the rest of my committee in supporting that bill at the appropriate time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, the essence of what I was saying is that this bill cannot substitute for the real problems which we have. We cannot legislate substantively through it. Where it does seek to give broad powers, we should limit it. Where it prevents us from receiving information, as it does in the confidentiality provision, we should strengthen

that provision, and perhaps we can make this a mechanism that can deal with our immediate problems.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Members.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make just a few remarks, and then I will ask for a reading of the title of the bill, after which I will move that the committee rise in accordance with our agreement with the leadership.

Mr. Chairman, we believe we have a good bill here. We worked very hard to make it a good bill. We on the Government Operations Committee have had a lot of experience in putting Government organizations together under reorganization plans and by the setting up cabinet level departments such as the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation.

Therefore, the committee and its staff does have a great amount of expertise in these fields. We have tried to the best of our ability to keep within the jurisdiction of our committee, which pertains to Government reorganization, and in this instance to organization.

That means moving the different checkers of Government around on the checkerboard. We have tried not to interfere with the size or color or shape of the different checkers, and when I use that simile, I mean the statutory purpose given to those entities that we move, such as the Cost of Living Council; we have them with the authority which they now have and transfer that authority along with their personnel and records into this new entity.

Therefore, we believe we have a bill here that is deserving of support.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my remarks.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, I am submitting for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a series of nine amendments, which I intend to offer to the Federal Energy Administration Act during debate under the 5-minute rule.

H.R. 11793

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

Page 15, line 12, after "sec. 3" insert "(a)".

Page 15, line 15, after period insert the following new subsections:

"(b) Whenever the Federal Energy Administration submits any budget estimate or request to the President or the Office of Management and Budget, it shall concurrently transmit a copy of that estimate or request to the Congress.

(c) Whenever the Federal Energy Administration submits any legislative recommendations or testimony or comments on legislation to the President or the Office of Management and Budget, it shall concurrently transmit a copy thereof to the Congress. No Officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Federal Energy Administration to submit its legislative recommendations, or testimony or comments to any officer or agency of the United States for approval, comments, or review prior to the submission of such recommendations, testimony, or comments to the Congress.

(d) The Federal Energy Administration shall be considered an independent regulatory agency for purposes of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, but not for any other purpose.

REMOVAL OF ADMINISTRATOR

Page 16, line 2, after "the Administration." insert the following new subsection and renumber the following subsections:

"(b) The Administrator may be removed by the President for cause. If the Administrator is removed the President shall furnish the Congress with a statement of the cause for removal. For purposes of this subsection the term "cause" shall mean malfeasance, neglect of duty and documented incompetence."

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Page 16, strike line 5 beginning with "except" and all that follows through line 7 "appropriate," and insert in lieu thereof:

"(2) The Administrator may delegate any of his functions to any officer or employee of the Federal Energy Administration as he deems appropriate. The Administrator may delegate any of his functions relative to implementation and enforcement of any law administered by him to officers of a state or political subdivision thereof or to state or local boards of balanced composition reflecting the makeup of the community as a whole.

(3) In the event the Administrator implements any authority of the law providing for end-use rationing, such plan or program shall provide for local implementation through state or local boards of balanced composition reflecting the makeup of the community as a whole."

TRANSFERS FROM EXISTING DEPARTMENTS

Page 20, strike line 22 and all that follows through line 7, Page 21.

RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY

Page 22, strike line 16 and all that follows through line 18 and insert in lieu thereof:

"(d) The Administrator may promulgate such administrative and advisory rules and regulations which may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in him."

ADMINISTRATOR'S AUTHORITY

Page 23, strike line 18 and all that follows through line 20.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Page 23 line 21, after "(k)" insert "(l)". Page 23, line 25, strike the colon and insert a period.

Page 24, strike line 1 and all that follows through line 5 and insert in lieu thereof:

"(2) Subject to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this subsection the provisions of subchapter 11 of chapter 5(c) of title 5 United States Code shall apply to any rule or order of the Administrator or his delegate.

(3) Notice of any proposed rule or order described in paragraph (2) shall be given by publication of such proposed rule of order in the Federal Register. In each case, a minimum of ten days following such publication shall be provided for opportunity to comment; except that the requirements of this paragraph as to time of notice and opportunity to comment may be waived where strict compliance is found to cause serious impairment to the operation of the program to which such rule or order relates and such findings are set out in detail in such rule or order.

(4) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3), if any rule or order described in paragraph (2) is likely to have a substantial impact on the Nation's economy or large numbers of individuals or businesses, an opportunity for oral presentation of views data, and arguments shall be afforded. To the maximum extent practicable, such opportunity shall be afforded prior to the implementation of such rule or order, but in all cases, such opportunity shall be afforded no later than 45 days after the implementation of any such rule or order. A transcript shall be kept of any oral presentation.

(5) Any officer or agency authorized to issue rules or orders described in paragraph (2) shall provide for the making of such

adjustments, consistent with the other purposes of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, as may be necessary to prevent special hardships, inequity, or an unfair distribution of burdens and shall in rules prescribed by it, establish procedures which are available to any person for the purpose of seeking an interpretation, modification, or rescission of, or an exception to or exemption from, such rules and orders. If such person is aggrieved or adversely affected by the denial of a request for such action under the preceding sentence, he may request a review of such denial by the officer or agency and may obtain judicial review in accordance with subsection (L) when such denial becomes final. The officer or agency shall, in rules prescribed by it, establish appropriate procedures, including a hearing where deemed advisable, for considering such requests for action under this paragraph.

(L) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Any interested person (including a State or political subdivision thereof) may obtain judicial review of any rule or order described in subsection (k) (2) of this section in accordance with chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code. Review of a rule may be obtained in the temporary Emergency Court of Appeals. Review of a rule or order shall be pursuant to the procedures of section 211 of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

Page 35, strike line 12 and all that follows through line 21 and insert in lieu thereof:

"SECTION 16. Except as otherwise provided by law upon a satisfactory showing to the Administrator by any person that any information obtained by the Administrator would, if made public, divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets or other proprietary information of such person, such information or portion thereof shall be confidential in accordance with purposes of section 1905 of title 18 of the United States Code, except that such report or portion thereof shall not be deemed confidential for purposes of disclosures to (1) any delegate of the Federal Energy Administration for the purpose of carrying out this Act, (2) the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission, or the General Accounting Office when necessary to carry out these agencies' duties and responsibilities under this and other statutes, (3) the Congress or any Committee of Congress upon request of the Chairman, and (4) the public where the Administrator determines disclosure is necessary to promote the conservation of energy and to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Page 32, lines 21 and 22, strike out "in a manner designed to preserve its confidentiality"

Line 25 on page 32 and lines 1 and 2 on page 33, strike out "having jurisdiction over the subject matter to which the information relates."

Page 33, after line 6, and the following new subparagraph:

"(4) to the public where the Administrator determines disclosure is necessary to promote the conservation of energy and to carry out the purposes of this Act"

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I wish to go on record as supporting H.R. 11793, a bill to reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new Federal Energy Administration in order to promote more efficient management of such functions.

This legislation will establish by law the agency which has hitherto been operating under executive order. I wholeheartedly support the concept of unifying under one official the various related energy functions which rational

formulation of a coordinated national energy policy demands. The forward strides that have already been made by the present Federal Energy Office under William E. Simon offer a refreshing and long-awaited change from the chaos and false steps of previous so-called "energy czars" and "advisers."

I feel that H.R. 11793, by setting a 2-year authorization period for the FEA, puts a sensible limit on the lifespan of our emergency energy regulatory apparatus. Provision is made in the bill for Presidential recommendations for either continuance or other disposition of the functions assembled under the aegis of the Federal Energy Administrator. I feel that one lesson that we ought to have learned by the experience of the last year is that regular and frequent reviews of our energy policymaking procedures and goals are a necessity if we are not again to be caught as flat-footed as we were by the Arab boycott.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware that some Members are alarmed by what they characterize as the sweeping breadth of power which has been deputized to the FEA by this legislation. I think it important to point out—as is already evident from the workings of the present Federal Energy Office—that the President already possesses the powers that it is feared will so strengthen the Executive Office. Last spring Congress renewed the Economic Stabilization Act, under which the President has since authorized the creation of the Federal Energy Office and assembled various energy functions.

I favor passage of H.R. 11793 because it will enhance congressional control over the new FEA. If this bill becomes law, all the principal officers of the FEA will necessarily have to be confirmed by the Senate. Further, congressional approval will be mandated at the end of 2 years for any further energy regulation and policymaking vehicle. The interim period will have afforded all of us in this body and in the other House the opportunity to appraise the benefits and drawbacks of this agency. At that point, we will be able to act on information our own senses have gathered.

Despite my endorsement of this legislation, I am troubled in particular by one aspect of this bill and its near relation, the conference report on the Energy Emergency Act (S. 2589). Neither piece of legislation takes, to my mind, a firm enough stand upon perhaps the most crucial issue raised by the national energy crisis. Quite simply, where are our national priorities?

Do they lie with some ill-conceived, vague entity—the marketplace—or do they have their foundation in the well-being of our people? It seems to me that the most dangerous and insidious issue amidst this whole energy debate is the view, quite openly stated and restated by top administration figures, including Mr. Simon, that if prices go high enough demand will eventually mesh with supply and presto, no more shortages.

This philosophy seems to me to ignore the fact that energy—whether it be used to heat homes, carry people to work or school or run factories—is not some imaginary commodity in an economics textbook. It is a rockbottom necessity. If

bread is the staff of life, energy is the firm ground upon which to plant it.

Without gasoline, heating oil, and electricity at affordable rates, workers will lose more jobs, for a great many have already lost them since the Yom Kippur war; and people, especially those with fixed or lower incomes, simply will not be able to heat their homes or get to work. Why? It will cost too much.

The basic insensitivity to the human condition displayed by anyone that holds the line for more "free market" energy price hikes for the oil companies leads me to insist that we include among the provisions of H.R. 11793 a rollback of domestic petroleum prices. I will support a simplified consolidation of energy functions in a new Federal Energy Administration, but it is high time that we in the Congress let it be unequivocally known that we do not support price hikes at any cost merely to satisfy so-called market demands.

This Nation climbed out of the economic slough that was the Depression by satisfying human as well as market demands. Today, we have the same obligation as the Congresses of that era. We must put citizens before corporations, people before profits. We have got to stop the spiraling costs of petroleum products and now is the time to do so.

And in order that this may be done, intelligently and honestly, I also support a provision which would allow the Comptroller General to examine the records of all companies regulated by the new FEA. That includes every company and individual on the energy supply chain, from major refiners and suppliers to the local gas station. This power will compliment those which the Congress hopefully will soon authorize so that all available energy data must be and will be collated by the Government. We can never again afford the luxury of another energy crisis, much less the almost total dependence upon self-serving industry records we now experience.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, at the appropriate time, I intend to offer an amendment to H.R. 11793, the Federal Energy Administration Act, directing the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration to submit legislative recommendations establishing a system of price controls on petroleum products to avoid windfall profits by oil companies.

Specifying prices to avoid windfall profits in the first instance is clearly preferable to an excess profits tax. An excess profits tax would do nothing to prevent high prices and huge profits; it would actually permit windfall profits and then apply in effect an excise tax which would be passed on to the consumer.

The American people deserve nothing less than an absolute restriction on windfall profits. I strongly urge that the House accept this amendment:

Section 17, new subsection (d):

In carrying out the functions under Section 5(5) of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Congress, within 60 days after enactment of this Act, legislative recommendations establishing a system of specifying prices for sales of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products in or imported into the United States which avoids windfall profits by sellers.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I know of no other matter which affects the lives of so many as profoundly as the energy crisis. To deal with the problem efficiently and effectively, there must be coordinated and concerted efforts.

H.R. 11793 would consolidate for 2 years all our current energy-related agencies into one Federal Energy Administration, which would have the responsibility of coordinating the Government's role in the area of energy conservation and regulation, with the power to act decisively under emergency conditions.

All Presidential appointments to the Administration would be subject to Senate confirmation. This is essential if Congress is to retain some checks over questionable Executive action.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, for it should make our fight against energy starvation easier and more effective. The longer we delay action, the worse off we will be in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the Clerk will now read the substitute committee amendment printed in the reported bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Energy Administration Act of 1973".

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FLYNT, 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. 11793) to recognize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new Federal Energy Administration in order to promote more efficient management of such functions, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the general debate just concluded, and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

RETIREMENT OF CRAIG HOSMER

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

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased this week to notice that Llewellyn King, editor of Weekly Energy Report, devoted one full page to

the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the retirement of our colleague, CRAIG HOSMER. CRAIG HOSMER has decided to retire at the end of this session of Congress, and his absence from the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy will be deeply felt.

I think Members and nearly all who have followed the Washington scene over these past years will enjoy this item on the irrepressible CRAIG HOSMER, and I am happy to insert it as a part of my remarks in the RECORD. It is also of timely interest to those who inquire about the future of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. SHADOWS LENGTHEN FOR JOINT COMMITTEE;

HOSMER IS QUITTING

Rep. Craig Hosmer, minority leader of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, is leaving Congress after 22 years, most of it devoted to atomic energy. Hosmer, a wit, a bon vivant and a ceaseless campaigner for the atom, announced last week that he would not seek re-election this year. His departure casts new doubts on the future of the Joint Committee and signals the end to an era which has seen nuclear technology elevated from the experimental to the commercial.

For much of the past quarter of a century the destiny of the atom has been closely supervised by Hosmer, a Republican of conservative persuasion who represents Long Beach, California, and Rep. Chet Holifield, a crusty Democrat, also from California. Working in tandem, joined in spirit by a common belief that harnessing the atom is one of the great achievements of man, Hosmer and Holifield have quarreled with successive Administrations, alternatively bludgeoned and coddled the Atomic Energy Commission, and dominated nuclear policy in the nation.

It has been a single-minded effort rare in the annals of Congress for its effectiveness, longevity and dedication. Both men have resisted more powerful appointments and have turned their backs on careers in Congress that could have led to national political stature. To Holifield's inflexible and dominant drive, Hosmer has added humor and, to those who know the Joint Committee well, humanity. To critics of the committee, and they are legion, especially among environmentalists, it has been a Mut and Jeff performance. To the men concerned it has been a life's work well done.

Last week Hosmer told *Weekly Energy Report*, "I have had a magnificent privilege in being in on the genesis of nuclear energy. We have established procedures which will be in effect for centuries after I am dead." Hosmer said that he became interested in nuclear energy in 1945 when he was skipper of an assault craft in the Pacific. "In 1945 I realized that it was the biggest force put on this earth in the previous 2000 years." From that point Hosmer, a lawyer by trade, began his service to the atom. When he left the Navy with the rank of commander—he is now an admiral in the reserves—Hosmer went to work for the Atomic Energy Commission at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

There he concluded that the way to become a force in the development of the atom was to be a Member of Congress. He moved to Long Beach and was elected to the House in 1952, but had to wait until 1958 before he was appointed to the prized Joint Committee. In 1968 the seniority system paid off and Hosmer became the leading House Republican on the committee, although the work of the committee has never been marked by partisanship.

Hosmer's quitting raises questions about the future of the committee itself and about the plans of Holifield. Holifield gave up the chairmanship of the committee a little over

three years ago to assume command of the powerful House Government Operations Committee. It is commonly speculated that Holifield, 70, will announce later in the year that he, too, is leaving Congress. In that event, only Rep. Melvin Price, 69, the committee's present chairman, will be left in the old leadership lineup. In addition, two Senate members, Alan Bible and George Aiken, have announced that they will be leaving.

It is possible but by no means certain that the Joint Committee itself will disappear into a Joint Energy Committee after Rep. Boling's Committee on Reorganization reports later this year. However, this course is so fraught with rivalries and jurisdictional squabbles that a more likely event, barring the emergence of tough new leadership of the Hosmer-Holifield school, is that the committee will simply atrophy and assume a less dominant role.

Atomic energy is such a complex subject that many Congressmen have found that to keep abreast of the subject is a full-time job. What has made Holifield, Hosmer and Price an effective and autocratic leadership is their preparedness to devote themselves almost exclusively to atomic energy at the cost of other committee assignments, party leadership and even their constituencies. The uncertainty over the future of the committee is heightened by confusion over the future of the proposed Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and the Nuclear Energy Commission (NEC). This is a proposal to split up the research and development aspects of atomic energy and the regulatory functions of the commission. The congressional overlordship of these two bodies is unclear and will remain so until a compromise on the nature of ERDA is struck between Holifield as chairman of the House Government Operations Committee and Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee.

At 58, Hosmer is not through with atomic energy. He told *Weekly Energy Report* that he hopes to find something else to do in nuclear energy but that he has no plans at present. It also is possible that Hosmer might accept an ambassadorship or some other prestigious political appointment. Meanwhile, he has 11 months left in Congress and close friends say that he is open to offers but that with the combination of his congressional retirement and his military retirement he has no financial worries.

Why is he leaving? This is Hosmer's explanation: "I am at an age when I am no longer in touch with the young people. It is a time when there ought to be some movement and some new faces. Also Congress has changed. It is more difficult and demanding though not more effective. Seniority is fine but there ought to be some movement."

Hosmer will be most missed by the nuclear community in the hearing room. In a receptive and almost inaudible drawl he has needed witnesses and flattened opponents with a tongue as penetrating as a laser and as funny as any that has alleviated the pomp and drudgery of congressional hearings.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CURRENT ENERGY CRISIS RESTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, on December 18, 1973, the Texas Senate adopted a resolution which places the responsibility for the current energy crisis squarely where it belongs and offers some sensible, sound, and forthright solutions to the problem of oil and gas shortages.

The resolution was introduced by one of the Texas Senate's outstanding members, the Honorable Peyton McKnight, who represents District 2.

The Texas Senate can speak with some authority on this subject, since Texas is a principal supplier of natural gas and petroleum for the rest of the Nation. I urge my colleagues to read this resolution, which follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, Texas holds a unique position in the nationwide energy crisis, being the principal supplier of natural gas and petroleum for the rest of the nation, in that nearly two-thirds of the oil and natural gas produced in Texas is exported to other states and nearly 80 percent of total energy consumption in Texas is from natural gas and petroleum products and is therefore vitally affected by national energy policies, some of which have served actually to exacerbate the energy crisis, accelerate the depletion of our reserves, and provide economic barriers to exploration and development of our resources; and

Whereas, the history of federal government intervention in the market place is not such to inspire confidence in its ability to correct imbalances in supply and demand; and

Whereas, most of this nation's greatest economic problems, such as the current energy shortage, are largely the result not of government inaction but of government interference in the working of what is still basically a free market economy; and

Whereas, this is bad government and bad government is usually the result of too much government; and

Whereas, when Washington substitutes the wisdom of the bureaucracy for the exactitude of the marketplace, Washington itself deserves the blame when the bureaucracy guesses wrong, but the solution is not to create a bigger and better bureaucracy to ration resources and manage prices; and

Whereas, this wrong guessing is exemplified in:

Speculative and often contradictory statements by Washington officials about fuel supplies causing, among other things, declining automobile sales in an industry employing directly or indirectly one out of six people in this country;

Automobile exhaust emission standards that are costing this country, according to various estimates, 300,000 to 600,000 barrels of crude oil a day—more than the total savings hoped for by banning outdoor lighting and Sunday gasoline sales and by imposing lower highway speed limits;

Shortages of fuel oil last winter and gasoline last summer as a direct result of distorting refinery price incentives through an artificial control mechanism;

Current shortages of diesel fuel for farmers and truckers resulting from allocation priorities for middle distillates;

Natural gas shortages directly resulting from artificially low prices controlled by the Federal Power Commission which, on the one hand, encourage substitution of this fuel for others such as coal, and on the other hand, provide no economic incentive for exploration and production;

Current shortages of tubular steel goods as a result of lifting price controls on other steel products; and

Whereas, State of Texas officials, including specifically the Honorable Ernest O. Thompson, former Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, since the 1950's have attempted to call official and public attention to the problem of exhaustible petroleum resources; and

Whereas, While conservation measures for all users of all forms of energy are necessary and desirable in present circumstances, over-reaction and short-term solutions which im-

pose additional rigidities on our economy and resources will do irreparable harm; and

Whereas, To date in the current crisis, action taken by the federal government, other than continuation of an allocation system and price controls, has been limited to imposing Daylight Savings Time on the major part of the country and consideration of legislation currently pending in the Congress which would reduce highway speed limits and prohibit gasoline sales on Sunday, all of which is, at best, only marginally effective, and is directed largely at the transportation industry which, in all its varied forms, accounts for less than one-quarter of the total United States energy consumption; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the 63rd Legislature, 1st Called Session, that the Senate of the State of Texas hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States that constructive action by the federal government is needed to deal with both short- and long-range energy problems, including steps to:

Lift controls on oil and natural gas prices to provide more incentive for exploration and production, including production from presently marginal wells and fields;

Restore the depletion allowance to its previous level of 27.5 per cent, and further, eliminate the depletion allowance in its entirety on foreign production of oil and gas;

Eliminate price controls on production of tubular steel goods and other products necessary for the production of more oil and gas (supplies at any price being better than no supplies at all);

Eliminate unreasonable federal environmental constraints which have served to limit national refining capacity and have discouraged increased production of needed oil and gas supplies;

Temporarily suspend automobile exhaust emission controls to regain lost fuel efficiency, at least in broad areas of the country where health standards clearly and obviously will not be impaired;

Give highest priority to developing non-petroleum fuel sources (including nuclear energy) for generation of electricity, development of vast areas of oil-bearing shale, and extraction of oil and gas from coal;

Call on those states whose legislatures, regulatory agencies and environmentalists have effectively prevented offshore drilling for oil and gas, construction of petrochemical plants, refineries and offshore terminals, to redirect their attention toward positive approaches to solution of the energy problem, such as exploration off the east and west coasts, including the Santa Barbara Channel which contains oil reserves of hundreds of millions of barrels; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to each Senator and Representative in the Congress from Texas, with the request that this Resolution be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a Memorial to the Congress; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution also be sent to the presiding officers of the legislatures or assemblies of every state, territory, and protectorate of the United States of America.

OIL PRICES

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

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, in Alabama as well as the rest of the country, people everywhere are pointing an accusing finger at the major oil companies, as prices on gasoline, fuel oil, and propane continue to spiral.

Despite full pages of advertisements in the major newspapers of this country by

major oil companies to the contrary, I find that my constituents in general remain unconvinced, and this is especially true with my constituents who are dependent on propane in their business in the production of broilers and for heating. I am guessing that perhaps upward to a million people in Alabama use propane and so many of these are located in rural areas and are living on small social security and welfare checks. Many propane users are poultry farmers producing broilers and are totally dependent on propane to furnish heat in their broiler houses during the winter months.

Mr. Speaker, would you believe that the wholesale cost of propane in Alabama has increased up to 350 percent to most dealers in less than a 12-month period, and this raises real questions in the dealers' minds as well as with this Member of Congress, for I cannot justify these exorbitant price increases levied on propane and believe it to be grossly unfair and completely unwarranted and I have asked Mr. Simon and the Federal Energy Office to take the necessary steps to force the major oil companies to revise their pricing schedule on this necessary fuel.

Propane is only a small part of the oil industry and it was expected that some increases were inevitable, but they should have been kept within the framework of increases authorized to other products within the oil industry. This is especially strange to me as 65 percent of the propane used in this country is refined from natural gas, which has experienced a relatively small increase in price. Only 35 percent of propane comes from crude oil and most of this is from domestic crude, which is under controls and which has not increased too much in price.

Mr. Speaker, one of my propane gas distributors who had been in business for almost half a century has furnished me his cost figures on propane, which he purchases from Gulf Oil Co. These figures indicate that as late as June 25 of last year that his distributor cost delivered to his warehouse storage was 9.75 cents per gallon. His delivered cost on propane which he received on January 3 of this year, in just 6 months had increased to 25 cents per gallon. Another distributor, who purchases propane from a major oil company in Tulsa, Okla., was paying 7.42 cents per gallon delivered Alabama point in April of last year. In August his cost had gone up to 11.9 cents per gallon, but in January his cost had reached unbelievable figures of 24.2 cents per gallon.

Mr. Speaker, how in the name of all that is sacred and honorable and I might add, American, can the major oil companies justify such outrageous increases in the price of an essential product to so many Americans. Many of us in the Congress are anxiously awaiting the promised changes in regulations which are to be printed in the Federal Register by the Energy Office in the next day or so, but I can assure you that my distributors and my constituents are extremely disturbed and unless some meaningful action is promptly taken by the Energy Office, I sense sentiment on the floor of this House through corrective legislation which would serve to roll back these exorbitant prices and would further prohibit the

passing through of costs to customers that are totally unrelated to the production of propane gas.

"EDUCATION IN ISRAEL," AN ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMÁS

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

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Speaker, I was today privileged to deliver an address on "Education in Israel" at the Joint Program Institute of the National Council of Jewish Women in Washington, D.C.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the text of my remarks on this occasion:

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMÁS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, JANUARY 29, 1974, WASHINGTON, D.C.

I am pleased and honored to have been invited to participate in the 1974 Joint Program Institute of the National Council of Jewish Women.

There are several reasons I am glad to be with you today.

First, I count it a privilege to share the platform with the distinguished Ambassador of Israel to the United States, the Honorable Simcha Dinitz, especially at a time when it is the hope of us all, Americans and Israelis alike, that the current military disengagement in the Middle East will be the harbinger of a lasting settlement in that troubled part of the world . . . a settlement that will mean both genuine peace and security for the only flourishing democracy in those parts, Israel.

I am pleased as well to have the opportunity to meet with leaders of the National Council of Jewish Women, for I have long admired your work both here in the United States and, since my visit four years ago to Israel, there.

And finally, of course, I am grateful for the chance to discuss with you our common concern, education, especially education of the disadvantaged, and to talk about what the NCJW has done to improve our understanding of this crucial challenge.

VISIT TO ISRAEL

I said that in 1970 I went to Israel, and I must tell you that the visit my colleagues and I of the Select Education Subcommittee of the House of Representatives made there was, for us all, a most moving and illuminating experience.

We visited nearly every part of Israel and a wide variety of kinds of institutions, educational, cultural and political.

We went to Jerusalem and Beersheva, Haifa and Tel Aviv, the Negev and the Sea of Galilee.

We visited universities and technical institutes, schools and child day care centers, kibbutzim and moshavim, and youth Aliyah villages.

And I want to tell you today some of the lessons that a group of American Congressmen, with some experience in writing education legislation, learned as a result of our expedition to Israel.

For what we learned in that small and relatively poor country can, I am convinced, be of significant help to us in our rich and powerful country as we seek to improve our own education system.

The first lesson we learned was that the principal preoccupation of the people of Israel, second only to national defense, is education.

EDUCATION: THE KEY TO ISRAEL

Everywhere we went, people told us, "Education is the key to the survival of Israel." And we were naturally impressed that, at

least as of 1966-67, Israel was spending a higher percentage of its gross national product on education than we in the United States were.

That the Minister of Education, Ygal Allon, was also the Deputy Premier, is further evidence of the importance Israel assigns to education.

A second lesson our subcommittee learned is that the sharp rise in the number of immigrants of Arab, North African, and Asian background, presents Israel its most difficult educational problems.

For the educational levels of the Oriental Jews are significantly lower than the educational attainments of immigrants from Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

For example, the rate of illiteracy among Oriental Jews is about 45% as compared to the 4% rate among European immigrants.

A key problem, therefore, as your Council understood in setting your own priority in education, is how to integrate into the Israeli educational system and Israeli society generally, those of Oriental background and bring them to educational levels approximating those of the Europeans.

The integration of hundreds of thousands of students from some 90 different countries into one educational system is an immense task.

From our subcommittee's observations, however, it is one which—although there are still significant difficulties—is being accomplished in Israel with remarkable success.

COMMITMENT TO EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

And this brings me to another lesson from the Israeli educational experience—the deep national commitment to preschool, or early childhood, development.

Although all children are required to be in school at the age of five, and although such schooling is free, children of Oriental background are eligible for preschool programs beginning at age three.

And because Oriental children are often at a "disadvantage," this means an extraordinary commitment to move toward preschool programs for nearly all disadvantaged children.

Further evidence of the importance the Israelis assign to early childhood development is that many middle income families set aside a part of their budgets for early learning for their children because for middle income Israelis, it is not free.

Because my subcommittee is the one in Congress that handles child day care and child development legislation, you can imagine how valuable we found our exposure to what the Israelis were doing in this field.

Clearly, we in the United States can take a leaf from Israel's book here, for we have yet a long way to go to match Israel's commitment to very young children.

STRESS ON EDUCATION OF DISADVANTAGED

So, too, to move to a different level, were we impressed by the powerful stress in elementary schools on training the Oriental, or disadvantaged, child.

Schools are often located by neighborhoods so that some 90% of the children within a school can be considered disadvantaged and furnished with effective compensatory programs.

We were struck by the low teacher/pupil ratio in some of the special remedial courses conducted in such schools as, for example, Beersheva, where one teacher generally worked with only four or five pupils.

We were also surprised to see that all elementary children were expected to spend at least six hours a day, six days a week, in school.

But we noted as well the remarkable variety of activities in that schedule, including a manual arts component and modern agricultural instruction.

Is there not something for us in the United States to learn here?

Do we confine our own young children too exclusively to academic skills?

HIGH QUALITY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Israeli emphasis on the dignity and importance of all trades and crafts was also obvious to us when we visited high schools, both rural and suburban. We observed, in several different geographical and cultural settings, young people aged 14 or 15, at work on expensive metal lathes or doing relatively difficult tool and die exercises.

And we felt it significant that this high quality vocational training was not carried on in isolation from other kinds of education. In no instance did we visit a school described as a "vocational school" in which vocational training was any more than a part of a comprehensive secondary education. In most of these schools, students attended eight hours a day of classes, six days a week, and the vocational training was only a part of a regimen that included courses in literature, mathematics, biology, botany, Hebrew, English and other subjects.

Perhaps we can learn from Israel both how to keep what we call vocational or occupational education from being too narrow and limiting.

Another important factor in education in Israel is the network of youth villages, such as the Nitzanim and Kfar Batya villages we saw. These communal settings, which combine family-style living, education and work, are of great importance in helping children and youth from foreign countries or from overcrowded, disadvantaged households.

My subcommittee felt that the Israeli experience with the youth village concept might well be useful here in America. Residential-type programs, particularly for the disadvantaged, combining education and social rehabilitation, seem especially suggestive for further exploration.

We were also struck by the unique military-based program known as Gadna. As you know, Israeli youngsters in secondary school receive brief paramilitary training at Gadna bases each year, and further instruction at their own schools. The curriculum includes the topography and geography of the Middle East, history of Israel, physical development and military drill, and current events.

In Gadna, both boys and girls receive an introduction to the nation-building efforts of the Israeli armed forces, and also have sometimes their first opportunity to meet children of many different communities and ethnic and social backgrounds. We found Gadna to be an apparently effective instrument for bridging cultural gaps and developing a sense of patriotism and national purpose. I am honestly not sure that this program is relevant to the American scene, but educators and scholars here might give it some attention.

And, of course, no one who visits Israel can fail to be impressed by the high caliber of the institutions of higher education, several of which we visited, including the Technion in Haifa, the Weizmann Institute, Tel Aviv University, and, of course, the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

NCJW CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN EDUCATION OF THE DISADVANTAGED

This, naturally, brings me to the work of your own Center for Research in Education of the Disadvantaged at the John Dewey School of Education at the Hebrew University.

As you know, the Center is not the first association of NCJW with the Hebrew University and its School of Education, for as far back as 1947, the Council's members granted it a sum to help train better school teachers, and the Council subsequently made annual contributions to the School.

You all know of the Council's support of classes of disadvantaged youngsters in the

Council-built Hebrew University High School and, even before the Research Center was established, the funding of research projects at the University of disadvantaged learning problems.

And the NCJW has also created hundreds of fellowships over the years for training professionals.

But the most recent commitment, following an NCJW study after the Six-Day War of 1967 is, I believe, particularly exciting and of special significance to us in the United States.

For the Council decision to provide funds for a Research Center at the School of Education shows how far-sighted you of NCJW were in appreciating the crucial importance of first class research in teaching and learning, with emphasis on education of the disadvantaged.

For, I must explain to you, we in the United States are only lately, and even now, fitfully and unevenly, beginning to realize that we do not know nearly enough about that most crucial enterprise, teaching and learning.

As a member, in my sixteenth year now, of that committee of the House of Representatives with chief responsibility for writing legislation for education, from preschool through graduate school, I speak from experience when I say that educational systems everywhere need the best that the research and development community can give, if we are to provide education worthy of free people in the modern world.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

It was because of this conviction that three and a half years ago I responded with enthusiasm to President Nixon's proposal, in his message to Congress on educational reform, for the creation of a National Institute of Education as a vehicle for supporting research and development in education.

As one who has found it easy—and it's growing easier every day!—to restrain his enthusiasm for the works of Richard Nixon, I nonetheless applauded the President's call for an institution that would, in his words, "begin the serious, systematic search for new knowledge needed to make educational opportunity truly equal."

And so, on March, 1970, as leader of a bipartisan group of twenty Members of the House of Representatives, I introduced the bill authorizing the National Institute of Education.

My Select Education Subcommittee conducted extensive hearings on the bill, visited centers of educational research in this country and abroad, and commissioned essays by leading authorities on the kinds of problems such an institute might consider.

Our subcommittee went through this intensive process—a kind of protracted graduate seminar—not only to inform ourselves about the role of research in education but also to signify to our colleagues in Congress, to the Administration, to educators and others that we regarded the National Institute of Education as a new development of the highest importance to the future of American education.

And, without my here reviewing the legislative history, we wrote the National Institute of Education into law. Suggested by a Republican President not known for his support of education, approved by bipartisan majorities in a Democratic-controlled Congress, the new venture was on its way.

Unfortunately, in its second year, the Institute has had some troubles in its search for funds, and was granted this year only \$75 million dollars, instead of the \$163 million that we who support the Institute had sought.

This financial stringency has made it difficult for the Institute to begin many new programs of research, as most funds are tied up in projects transferred to the new agency from the U.S. Office of Education.

I am encouraged, however, to see that the President continues to support the NIE. In his education message last week, he said:

"Education research is not a luxury but a necessity if Americans are to get the education they want for their children at sensible cost. Accordingly, I would like to emphasize most strongly the need for adequate funding of the Institute."

WORK OF NCJW CENTER RELEVANT TO U.S. EDUCATION

And as I reflect on what we in the United States are beginning to do in educational research and on the work of the NCJW Research Center in Jerusalem, I am struck by how much the NCJW Center is doing that may prove relevant to some of our problems in the United States.

Look at the names of some of the research projects in Israel to get an idea of what I mean:

"A Study of the Influence of Teachers' Expectations on Classroom Behavior."

"Home Environment and the Intellectual Performance of the Child."

"A Home Intervention Program for the School Youngsters."

"An Investigation of Cultural Versus Primary Intellectual Retardation."

Even this week—this morning—as we on the House Committee on Education and Labor considered extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, we have been wrestling with the effort to write Title I, which provides funds for improving the education of disadvantaged youngsters.

Our task has not been easy, for how do you define educational disadvantage?

The present law is premised on the presupposition of a very high correlation between economic deprivation and educational underachievement.

That premise is now under attack in the committee, and none of us has seen scientific evidence that is completely compelling on any side of this argument.

So I applaud the work of the NCJW Center for Research in Education of the Disadvantaged to develop answers to some of the same kinds of problems that plague us in the United States.

And I applaud the support of the National Council of Jewish Women that makes such work possible.

Let me say as well that I am especially impressed by the concern of educational policy makers in Israel that the results of research get translated into the schools and other educational institutions, where the payoff is.

I believe that this commitment to effective dissemination, demonstration, and utilization of research results must also characterize our educational research effort in the United States, or we shall see a withering away of support which is already too modest.

I want also to applaud the vision of the Center to include education beyond the formal school setting. I have made the same point in addressing American researchers, encouraging them to look at Israel, where educational activity occurs in a wide range of situations, from kibbutz, to children's village, to the army. Here in America we segregate young people mostly in schools, where they interact exclusively with professional educators.

The National Institute of Education has adopted as a priority the encouragement of diversity and pluralism in our educational system, and I believe that research on the success of Israel's diversity could be provocative here.

What can the Center tell us of the relative impacts of such different formal and informal educations as those offered by Gadna, the youth villages, the kibbutzim, the religious schools, the pre-academic semester at the Hebrew University, or the home interventions that make mothers into teachers?

There is diversity indeed, within an over-

all context of commitment to seeking any solution that will work!

UNITED STATES-ISRAELI COOPERATION IN
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

You can see why, from what I have already said, I have real sympathy for a proposal offered by my friend and distinguished colleague, Senator Mondale, to establish a United States-Israel Foundation for the Education of Disadvantaged Children and Youth with the purpose of encouraging and supporting cooperation between our two countries in the areas I have today been discussing with you.

Indeed, we need not wait for the establishment of such a foundation in order for the National Institute of Education in the United States and the NCJW Research Center in Israel to begin to develop cooperative relationships with each other.

For, clearly, we can learn from each other.

At least, I hope, by virtue of what I have told you today, it is clear that it is the conviction of one Member of Congress that we in the United States have much to learn from the educational system of Israel.

The deep commitment to the support of education, generally, to pre-school education, to education of the disadvantaged, and to first class research—learning more about teaching and learning—all these are lessons that we in the United States must surely take to heart and mind and pocketbook.

And, finally, I believe that all of us in the United States can learn from the inspiring commitment of the National Council of Jewish Women to the support of the Center for Research in Education of the Disadvantaged at the Hebrew University.

In the words of the Director of the Center, Dr. Chaim Adler:

"We all seem to be motivated by some age-old Jewish commitment to a decent and proper social order: you in America may hope that Israel will become a social laboratory for the rest of the world: we in Israel know that unless our experiment is successful, the progress of our development will be hampered, and our cultural vitality and physical strength vitiated. The joining of our two forces in an effort to limit human misery and to increase and strengthen social justice seems an endeavor of the utmost urgency."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall No. 9 the vote on the adoption of the rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 11793 Federal Energy Administration due to my participation in hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Integrated Oil Operations. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" and ask unanimous consent that the RECORD so indicate.

THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES
M. TEAGUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ECKHARDT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GUBSER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today, the life, character, and public service of the late Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there

objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, some time during the night when the year 1973 gave way to 1974 our dear friend and colleague, the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE, passed away. I have reserved this time so that along with my colleagues in the House, we can express our respect for one who deserved the ultimate in respect.

No greater tribute can be paid to any man than to say "he was a man we will remember."

His classmates at Stanford University and its law school from 1927 until 1934 will remember him as an excellent first baseman, a good student, and a worthy son of a distinguished California family.

His friends and neighbors of Ventura County and the city of Ojai knew him as an excellent attorney, a willing participant in beneficial community activities, and one who left his native area only to serve his country in the Army Air Corps during World War II and later to serve that country in the Congress of the United States.

I like to remember CHUCK TEAGUE as one of my closest friends. I remember how he and his wife Marjorie were so considerate of other people's feelings. During our numerous "meetings" which we held in my office on days of long sessions, I can vividly recall mentally catching and recatching that prize winning trout which CHUCK landed in the Sierras after a 40-minute fight. During a particular period when personal problems beset him, I enjoyed his confidence and developed an intense admiration for the kindness, patience, gentleness, and the dignity with which CHUCK TEAGUE met unpleasantness and adversity.

His constituents will remember his remarkable feat of securing authorization of a major reclamation project in his district during his very first term of office. They will recall the unfortunate error which caused CHUCK's name to be left off the primary ballot in 1958, and the overwhelming respect which his constituents displayed for him by actually writing in his name and giving him a substantial vote of confidence.

Nationally he will be remembered for his constructive leadership in agricultural matters and in legislation concerning veterans. CHUCK TEAGUE had a way of effectively opposing a principle he did not believe in, but while voicing his opposition in a nonabrasive manner never offended his opposition.

We all remember his leadership in killing the rule on the National Timber Supply Act, considered by some as the high water mark of legislative effectiveness for environmentalists. Nationally he was also credited for an outstanding piece of work in conducting the delicate investigation of questionable conduct by one of our former colleagues. He was among the first to suggest the establishment of an Ethics Committee which has since come to pass.

The habitués at the Round Table at the Capitol Hill Club will remember his quiet good humor and his genuine friendship. His empty chair will never be filled.

His gentle sense of humor will be remembered by everyone who knew him. On one occasion he disowned one of his own bills on the floor of the House, a bill to eliminate tariffs on the importation of wild animals which had been referred to as the Teague bill. But by the time it got through the Senate, it had come out as a bill to limit beef imports from Australia and New Zealand. The changes brought this speech from Representative TEAGUE:

I was proud to have been the father of such a clean, beautiful little fellow. . . . He was prepared to do great things for boa constrictors and gorillas and their owners.

But in the course of events my little baby was sent to the Senate pediatric hospital. . . . All that remained of him was the identification number on his poor little wrist.

Mr. Speaker, I must disclaim fatherhood of H.R. 1839 as he is before us today. I am willing to contribute to his support, but he is not mine—my blood no longer flows in his veins.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, "This child ain't mine".

These are the things for which CHARLES TEAGUE will always be remembered. His quiet efficiency, his kindness, his patience, his gentleness, his sense of humor, and his great dignity.

We all express our sympathy to his surviving family—his daughters, Mrs. Judith Kenyon and Mrs. Norma Potter, his son Alan Teague, and his eight wonderful grandchildren.

CHUCK TEAGUE died as he had lived. He left us in quiet dignity—as a gentle, patient, and kindly man whom we shall never forget.

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

Mr. GUBSER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TALCOTT).

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was grieved and shocked to learn of the death of our colleague CHARLES M. TEAGUE. He was much too young to die, but he had lived a full and productive life of service to people.

Mrs. Talcott and I extend our heartfelt condolences to his family, friends, and constituents.

I greatly admired the manner in which CHUCK TEAGUE performed his duties as a Congressman. He was quiet, unassuming. He did not shout for the headlines or act for the cameras, but he did his job.

He was popular among Members of the Congress, but he was also highly respected by them.

He believed in representing his district to the Congress rather than the Federal Government to his district.

He was always willing and quick to help his constituents, no matter what their problem.

CHUCK TEAGUE was a Congressman before I was elected to the Congress. I did not know him personally then; but we knew him by his deeds which were impressive.

He appointed our son Ron to the Air Force Academy although by that time he no longer represented our county of Monterey. I was impressed that a Member would permit the appointment of someone he no longer represented. For

that reason I decided to use Mr. TEAGUE'S method of appointment. He provided a good example in this and many other ways.

He was my kind of Congressman. He worked conscientiously and assiduously but with special sensitivity for the individual citizen.

Mr. TEAGUE was not spectacular. He devoted his time to the work of his office and committees. Mr. TEAGUE was decent, honest, and conscientious—characteristics that are in high demand. We politicians are grateful to our colleagues who possess these virtues in such great abundance.

Time does not permit me to reflect on many aspects of his life.

Many may not have known his interest in sports. He was more than an avid fan although I remember with relish the Teague family bus rides from San Francisco to the big game—at Berkeley or Palo Alto—where a bus load of friends would enjoy the ride and the game regardless of the score or the weather.

He played first base for the Stanford freshmen. He was always a staunch supporter of our alma mater, Stanford University, through "thick and thin."

He actually played with his staff's softball team—the "Teague Condors"—for a number of seasons including the summer of 1973.

I am pleased to have had the opportunity to know and work with CHUCK TEAGUE. I considered him a worthy mentor. He may be remembered by many for his contributions to agriculture and veterans legislation, but he will be remembered by me as a decent human being who represented the people of his district and Nation well, and as a true friend.

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

Mr. GUBSER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, first I wish to thank the gentleman from California for reserving this time. I had a conversation with the gentleman from California (Mr. HOSMER), and that gentleman informed me that the gentleman from California (Mr. GUBSER) was going to ask for this time. Of course, if the gentleman had not asked for this time I certainly would have.

Mr. Speaker, I served with CHUCK TEAGUE for almost 20 years. During that time I had occasion to observe him and his work on the floor of the House of Representatives, and of course I know of his very hard work in the committees on which he served. I know that he was a real champion for the agricultural interests of the great State of California, which State ranks very high in the agricultural column among all of our States. I know that he gave great dedication to his job. His voice on the floor was always a strong voice for the principles in which he believed.

Personally, CHUCK TEAGUE was a delightful man. In all of the years that I knew him I never had one word of personal disagreement with him in any way. His loss will be, in my opinion, a great loss to the State of California, to his constituents, and to American agriculture. The

importance of his contributions for the State of California will long be remembered. I regret very much his tragic passing. I extend to his family my sincere sympathies.

I was able to go to the memorial services for him, and the people who came there were certainly a vivid demonstration of their love and regard for him.

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

Mr. GUBSER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT).

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from northern California (Mr. GUBSER) for yielding to me. I am especially grateful to the gentleman for having set aside this time in order that we might comment on our association with our late good colleague, CHARLIE TEAGUE. It is appropriate that we all review what our association meant to each of us as individuals, to the whole House of Representatives, and, as a matter of fact, to the entire country.

I think, as my colleague Mr. GUBSER has pointed out, CHARLIE TEAGUE as first and always a very gentle man who approached every single problem before the Congress with a sense of calm and careful consideration that we do not always find present in this kind of work. He treated everybody exactly the same in that gentle and fair approach that he expressed every day.

As has already been indicated, CHARLIE TEAGUE was a totally decent man. He never tried to cut a corner. He never tried to obtain the advantage of another Member of Congress or a Member of the Senate or for that matter anybody. Mr. TEAGUE always tried to approach everything from a position of maximum consideration of the other people involved, including his own constituents.

And yet through all of this sense of fairness he was an extremely effective legislator. That does not mean that he won all of the battles he entered, but his legislative efforts were felt. He was extremely well informed in the field of agriculture—and I do not say this just because he supported the point of view that I share; that is, the belief in a strong free market system as opposed to a highly governmental controlled system. CHARLIE was always willing to work for that position in a way that others understood, and everyone always respected his positive approach.

Many times we would follow his leadership just because of the very decent and fair way in which he presented it. I remember just recently he joined many of us to include a \$1.5 million appropriation for airborne firefighting equipment. Those of us from California and the West who were very much interested in this new firefighting equipment that was to go in the C-130's to be used during the very critical time of fire in the West, know full well how very active he was in his normal, quiet way of making sure that the funding was included in the supplemental appropriation.

Whenever we needed his help to call people in the administration and to gather together people on the committee to be helpful in support of a given posi-

tion, he was not only willing to do it, but he took extra time to make sure that all people involved fully understood the position. One just never heard an unkind word that he would utter about anyone. Even when he was upset—which was seldom—or felt that something had been done improperly. He just never had an unkind word for anyone.

I know on the basis of my own experience with him as a coworker here in Congress, when we had jointed to face a problem together, that he was extremely careful and thoughtful in the way that he worked for his constituents. He never turned anyone away, and even though he totally disagreed with a given point of view, he would make sure that it was fully explored and that the individual, or constituent, be fully represented. This included political adversaries.

I guess we could really sum it up by saying that CHARLIE TEAGUE was everything that we expect a Congressman to be, only he proved it by deeds and not by just words. CHARLIE TEAGUE meets my highest ideal of a fine public servant.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. KETCHUM).

Mr. KETCHUM. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the late Congressman CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

On the facade of California's Supreme Court Building in Sacramento are inscribed these words:

Bring me men to match my mountains.

My friend and colleague CHARLES TEAGUE was such a man. As calm as our Sierra's snow-capped peaks, as tough as the rock beneath them, as gentle as the rolling foothills of the Pacific Slope, as cheerful as a sunny Santa Barbara day, as friendly as the flower fields of Lompoc, as productive as the soils of our great State. He was indeed a man to match our mountains. He was my friend and guide. He is gone and I shall miss him. So also will his district, his beloved California, and our Nation.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BROYHILL).

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the gentleman for taking this time to pay our respects to our late departed friend and colleague, Mr. CHARLES TEAGUE.

I remember, of course, meeting CHUCK TEAGUE after coming here some 11 years ago. We became very close friends. He was always most helpful to me in my early years. I am not a member of the Committee on Agriculture, but, of course, my State, North Carolina, has a great interest in agricultural matters, and I was continually checking with him on legislation which had been before his committee and working with him on this legislation as it was reported to the House. I always found him to be a most knowledgeable and helpful person when we formulated legislation in agricultural affairs. I did not always agree with him, but I always found him to be one who could disagree in a gentlemanly way.

We will miss him here in the House.

We will miss his wisdom and we will miss his leadership.

Mrs. Broyhill joins with me in extending to his family our most sincere sympathy and condolences.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT).

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

Certainly I believe I presented the gentleman with a statement which I would hope would be incorporated in the RECORD respecting the passing of our beloved colleague, the gentleman from California, CHUCK TEAGUE.

It was my pleasure when I first came to the Congress 11 years ago to be assigned to the committee as Congressman TEAGUE, to wit the Agriculture Committee. On that committee we developed not a Democratic or a Republican position. We, and that includes CHUCK and Harlan Hagan and I, developed a California position. I believe that these men and the gentleman from Hawaii SPARK MATSUNAGA and some of the rest of us developed almost a western position. We worked together on very many knotty problems for a great number of years as to what to do with the Mexican workers in this country, which was commonly called the bracero program, which put us in very close contact on a daily basis for a number of years. We worked out those problems together. Actually we worked away the bracero program, and we mechanized agriculture and changed the face of agriculture in California. Eventually I moved off the Agriculture Committee but CHUCK stayed there and did his duty for California.

I think both sides respected the opinions of CHUCK when he spelled out his best judgment on what should or should not occur with respect to agricultural issues and their effect on the State of California. I know my colleague, the gentleman from California, BERNIE SISK, on the committee had the highest respect for the opinions of CHUCK.

I really can hardly remember an issue when we disagreed when it came to the very important subject matter of agriculture. We of course had our differences on other subject matters.

CHUCK was a very close friend and represented Santa Barbara, the home of my wife's parents. CHUCK TEAGUE worked to protect the environment from unnecessary oil drilling adjacent to his district off the Santa Barbara coast. He always did a very scholarly job in representing his district and was an excellent competitor on the paddle ball courts throughout the years, an excellent athlete, and a real catalyst in promoting the camaraderie we have among the at one time 38 and now 43 members of the California delegation.

It is with real sorrow that we in northern California will miss CHUCK TEAGUE in the Congress. On behalf of the Democrats of California I certainly want to express my dismay at his passing. He is going to be very difficult to replace in the central coast area of the State of California.

Certainly his family has my deepest respect and condolences.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PEPPER).

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman in the well for permitting me to join him and our other colleagues in tribute to one of the finest men who ever sat in this or any other legislative body, a cherished friend and a distinguished American, CHUCK TEAGUE.

I first came to be closely associated with CHUCK TEAGUE a great many years ago when he and I were among others on the Adam Clayton Powell committee. I saw then what since has come to be one on the predominant qualifications of his life, the sense that he was a man who wanted to do only what was right. At a time when those in public office are so often under question in the public mind, nobody who ever knew CHUCK TEAGUE would associate him with anything but the highest standards of ethics and honorable conduct. He was dedicated to the public interest. He was diligent in the performance of his duties. He had a warm compassion and generous heart. He was a man who thought of other people and their happiness, and their well-being was always a subject of primary concern and consideration to him.

I have read that President Kennedy rather chose as the criteria of his life the kind of man he would like to be—three qualifications: debonair, brilliant, and brave. CHUCK TEAGUE embodied every one of those desirable and those enviable qualities. He was always fastidious in his dress, always most gracious and gentlemanly in his manner. He was always a man of both pleasant and temperate disposition, a delightfully agreeable companion, a friend that one knew he could count on either for agreeable companionship or in case of need for proper assistance.

He had the courage of a man that knows that his primary concern is to be worthy of the trust his friends hold in him. He was also brilliant in his grasp of public issues, of problems that presented themselves to him in his capacity as a Representative of his great district and of his great State and country.

All who knew CHUCK TEAGUE well looked upon him as a laudable symbol of what a citizen, of what a public servant, of what a distinguished leader should be.

I shall not forget that only a little while ago he was a guest with dear friends of ours at a dinner that my wife and I gave, and what a happy association that and many other occasions when we were privileged to be with him, were to my wife and to me.

We were brought closely together because we had shared dear friends in common. We knew him well enough to know that he did not anticipate the end when he was still in the fullness of his life. We know that he had great hopes and happy dreams—great ambitions—for the years ahead. He looked forward to continued service in this great body. He looked forward to many years of health and happiness in his own life here.

What a tragedy that a country so sorely in need of men of such quality

should have lost him when he was on the threshold of yet greater deeds of accomplishments and service for his country and his fellow citizens.

So, Mr. Speaker, for my wife and myself, I wish to join in heartfelt tribute and the expression of deep sympathy upon the passing of this good and great gentleman, this noble friend, CHUCK TEAGUE.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOLDWATER).

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and consider it a very deep privilege to join him and the other friends of CHUCK TEAGUE in expressing the feelings we have concerning a man for whom I had a great deal of respect. Personally, I find mere words too inadequate to express the very deep and sincere feelings that I had about CHUCK, but I intend to try.

Although I was not privileged to serve 20 years with this fine man, in the 5 years that I have been in the Congress I had grown to appreciate his abilities as a legislator and respected him as a friend.

I can recall when I first came to Congress how helpful he was in keeping my feet on solid ground. More than once there was an occasion when CHUCK would come up to me, as a colleague, with very sound advice on how to proceed with a problem or how to go forward with a project.

Not only did CHUCK represent a congressional district which adjoins mine in California, but I was also very proud his office was located only a few doors from mine. Although we feel a deep sense of loss, I am sure that his family and those who worked most closely with him, his staff, feel a loss in a way to which we cannot relate. For his congressional office was one comprised of real teamwork and one which I looked upon with envy and tried to emulate in my office. His staff excellence very clearly echoed this.

Since we did represent adjoining districts, there were many occasions when we worked together, and there are a great deal of memories in my heart. I feel fortunate we were able to work together in such an excellent way; a way which was in the best interests of those that we, in many instances, almost mutually represented.

Whether it was a scheduling request for visiting officials, or the flood control of the Santa Clarita River, or an unemployment problem, or a problem involving an individual having troubles with the Federal Government, there was a unique relationship there between my office and his. For that, I must give credit to CHUCK TEAGUE, because of his sincere and unselfish desire to serve his constituency the best that he could.

Mr. Speaker, I only hope that as I proceed in many of the areas that were part of his district and his life, I can bring the same kind of service that CHUCK demonstrated, and that those people he represented became so accustomed to receiving.

His passing was a great loss to the people that he represented, but it was also a

great loss to me. We certainly cannot replace CHUCK TEAGUE. We can only cherish his memory and carry forward as only he would have us do.

He was truly a great man, and to his beloved ones left behind, I extend my deepest sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, and, at this time, would like to include the following two eulogies as part of my remarks:

[From the Press-Courier, Jan. 3, 1974]

TEAGUE MIRROR

(By Mike Bird)

Joe said, "He was a rare kind of a guy." Rep. Charles Teague's untimely death hit my friend a jolt and it shook loose a story. "Red tape," Joe related, "is the bane of people. An immigrant like me knows. But I soon found Teague, too, disliked bureaucrats and endless tape.

"If you had an individual problem, he would cut across channels. My passport had expired and my emergency trip back home was doomed—until the congressman went to bat. In a matter of hours I was on my way."

The recollection of it caused Joe's heart to beat faster.

"Listen to this," he continued. "Our service station operator recently was being squeezed in the middle. Between the big oil company and the pump. My wife sympathized. She wrote letters trying to catch the ear of senators and congressmen. Teague, unfortunately, no longer represented Oxnard. But, as I'd come to expect, he fired back a reply anyway—days ahead of all the rest—and said, 'I'll take it right up.'"

Joe added, "What's more, Mr. Teague put the gas station man's peeve right on the desk of the President of the United States."

It was that kind of concern, I quickly observed on my return to Oxnard newspapering more than a dozen years ago, that endeared the late lawmaker to people.

In a word, he was folksy.

Teague was born in the shadow of Santa Paula citrus groves. He became a lawyer. But he never tried to shake the soil from his shoes. He joshed about himself and won elections.

The congressman served quietly. He liked to be on the job. His staff was a marvel of efficiency—and the White House could take lessons.

Every other year the boss allotted himself about two big weeks for personal campaigning. I can still see him climbing into a funny old Chevy sedan.

"My campaign car," he called it. "Sits in the garage the rest of the year."

Teague, as folks across the political fences found out, was not a man to be underestimated.

Back in 1958 aides overlooked filing the proper number of nominating signatures. Even so, he won the Republican endorsement for his third term. Pencil pushers gave him an astounding 31,000 write-in votes.

In the recent era of political whim and skulduggery, he kept his sense of integrity. Early in the Watergate scuffling, he was among the first to call for full disclosure.

He stuck by his guns on an oil-drilling sanctuary for the Santa Barbara Channel, for local option in the conversion of deactivated Oxnard Air Force Base, for abolition of farm subsidies, and for a square deal for veterans.

Election foes generally viewed him as an arm of the status quo. They would concede only:

"He opens doors to people."

Indeed he did. And with powerful grass-roots results.

In today's touchy area of young people, Teague, at 64, had perhaps the best record

of any person in Congress for selecting outstanding appointees to the nation's service academies.

He was painstaking about it and proud of his "boys."

Nor did the congressman take a backward step from a fight. A union delegation that once presumably sought to embarrass him in a confrontation at his Washington headquarters was summarily invited to leave. And it did.

The gesture was the sort of thing an ordinary political figure would avoid. But Teague wasn't ordinary.

Once I played a little trick of my own on him.

Out at Point Mugu a fuss had erupted over a safety regulation requiring personnel in restricted areas to keep their hard hats on—even in the lavatories.

Well, the hands sent an appeal to Teague headquarters in Washington, and he promptly responded.

So I decided to have some fun with the story. I obtained a photo of a hard hat and fitted it neatly onto a column-sized photo of Teague.

The composite picture ran in the newspaper.

Teague confided later, "I scratched my head a long time trying to remember when that shot of me in a hard hat was ever snapped."

Though his departure was untimely, the congressman left us a public office in good order and a shelf full of warm memories.

[From the Star-Free Press, Jan. 3, 1974]

CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE

As a Congressman, Charles M. Teague was hard-working, accessible and conscientious. His 19-year career as Ventura County's man in the House of Representatives is a welcome reminder that—despite all the scandals and constitutional corruption—there are honorable politicians in the halls of Washington, D.C.

In the 19 years that Mr. Teague represented Ventura County in the nation's Capitol, he represented the county well. We say that without any pretense that we always agreed with him. In fact, we disagreed at times to the extent of endorsing his opponents when we felt they were of outstanding caliber.

Mr. Teague treated those opponents pretty much the same, whatever endorsements they may or may not have had. He simply swamped them at the polls. He did so because he accurately reflected the views of a majority of his constituents.

That was true even for Vietnam, a misadventure that Mr. Teague supported consistently under two presidents, while we were opposing the war long before it became fashionable to do so. But when public sentiment shifted, Mr. Teague continued to reflect the views of his constituents, and—in the most significant vote in his last term of office—voted for the War Powers Act, that is designed to prevent any similar misadventures in the future, by returning war-making powers to Congress.

There were periodic attempts to paint Mr. Teague as a wealthy farmer, enriching himself by his position as the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, but those attempts always fell flat. Most Teague family land holdings were acquired before Mr. Teague's tenure in Congress, and the crops—primarily citrus—are not among those enjoying the largesse of farm subsidies.

Mr. Teague consistently opposed subsidies for all farm crops, and took a stern view of government spending in general. Unlike many congressmen, he didn't content himself with preaching political austerity—he practiced it as well.

He maintained his office in the old Longworth Building, long after new, plushier quarters were available for congressmen in the

expensive structure built as a memorial to Sam Rayburn. And Mr. Teague's name was never found on the list of congressmen who were junketeering to faraway places—taking a nice paid vacation at taxpayers' expense, in the guise of "fact finding." He even voted against the most recent proposal to raise his own pay as a congressman, but that was typical of Mr. Teague.

Where his name was found, annually, was right up near the top of the list in attendance. When the roll was called, Mr. Teague was there and voting, and you don't have to agree with every vote to find that commendable.

Mr. Teague represented his constituents even more effectively in the thousands of congressional chores that don't involve legislating and voting. He was readily accessible to all, and devoted much of his time to untangling the inevitable problems—lost checks, delayed papers, unanswered mail—that can make the federal government seem so unresponsive to the people it is designed to serve. Mr. Teague always responded and often managed to make bureaucracy serve, and he did it without the huge entourage of hangers-on that follow other politicians around.

When it came election time, his constituents didn't forget that their congressman hadn't forgotten them, when they needed help. And let's emphasize that this reputation Mr. Teague earned for responsiveness to his constituents was not earned by doing favors for the well-to-do political contributors, but by doing chores—not favors, really—for the unemployed veteran in Oxnard or the little old lady in Ojai, and by pushing public works projects of benefit to the whole county—such as Casitas Dam.

It's worth noting that trying to represent this district hasn't always been easy. Mr. Teague was caught in the middle at least twice—on offshore oil and Oxnard Air Force Base. His offshore oil position more accurately reflected his constituents in Santa Barbara County than in Ventura County, we would guess, and he couldn't even find agreement in this county on the air base.

Mr. Teague was planning to move to Ventura, to stay within his reapportioned district, and with him gone, speculation on possible successors is natural. But before we get on with a special election to select a successor, let's take time to honor a man who served Ventura County with diligence and with dignity.

Mr. Teague was elected the first time to succeed a congressman convicted of payroll fraud, and 19 years later was still in office, serving during the troubled times of Watergate. Ventura County can be grateful for honest, conscientious representation during that 19 years, thanks to Charles M. Teague.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FLYNT).

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of profound personal sadness that I join with the distinguished gentleman from California and other colleagues in paying tribute today to the life and memory and service of the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE, late a Representative from the State of California.

In the passing of CHUCK TEAGUE, I have lost a warm personal friend. The friendship which existed between us began immediately upon his election to the House of Representatives, which followed by less than 2 months my own election in a special election the same year.

We were immediately attracted to each other when we became colleagues in this body.

Mr. Speaker, I watched CHUCK TEAGUE master the arts of parliamentary skill.

I watched him become an expert on matters affecting his district, his great State of California and, for that matter, the entire Nation.

He was a hardworking Member of Congress. I would describe him, in terms which we in this body consider an accolade, as a "Congressman's Congressman."

He was never too busy to discuss a problem upon which I and other of our colleagues considered him to possess a great amount of expertise and knowledge. It was his nature to be generous of his time and to share that knowledge which he possessed in abundance.

His district and his State are better off today because of the near 20 years during which he represented his district and his State and, indeed, represented the body politic of the United States of America.

Those of us who have been privileged to serve with him are ourselves the richer for the experience which we have had. Among many, I am proud to have been included in his circle of friends.

Mr. Speaker, he will be missed at home, he will be missed here. Mrs. Flynt joins me in extending to his family and loved ones, indeed to the people of his district and his State, our condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the unexpected passing of our colleague and friend CHUCK TEAGUE. The Congress has lost a gifted legislator.

Having served on the House Agriculture Committee with CHUCK during my first 6 years in the Congress, I found him to be one of the most dedicated men in service to our Nation.

During his many years in the House of Representatives, CHUCK TEAGUE was an example of hard work and persistence. I can recall the many times during Agriculture Committee sessions when he virtually dissected a particular piece of legislation, looking for ways in which to improve its language and assuring its applicability to the public in general, and the American farmer in particular.

Coupled with his strong interest in agriculture and the growth of rural areas, he was an equally strong supporter of conservation and environmental measures. His views were deeply respected, by officials at all levels of government, and especially by those wanting to better acquaint themselves with the legislative process. I know that I and my fellow members of the House Agriculture Committee who were his junior in seniority received an education from CHUCK TEAGUE which has assisted us throughout our terms of service in the Congress.

The Congress and the Nation, along with those in the 13th Congressional District of California and the entire agricultural community, have lost a true friend. My wife Helen and I extend our deepest sympathy to the family of CHARLES TEAGUE.

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

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

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a very heavy heart that I join in this special order paying tribute to the fine congressional work of our departed colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GUBSER) for extending this opportunity to me.

CHARLES TEAGUE was a part of the very fiber of his district. His home was known to all, and he related to the needs of his people, having lived all of his life in Santa Paula.

His name was legendary in agriculture in California. As the working member of our Committee on Agriculture he has done great good in advancing the farm interests of the golden State. And agriculture is our most important industry.

CHARLIE TEAGUE was a kind, understanding, human being. He befriended me when I was a new Member here, and I am sure he helped dozens of others.

All of California is saddened by our loss.

We will long remember the outstanding service of CHARLES TEAGUE.

Mr. GUBSER. I thank the gentleman. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to express my deep sympathy to CHUCK TEAGUE's family. He was one of my very dear friends here in the House.

You know, when a new Member comes to the Congress certain faces and names stand out, I think, for as long as we are here. CHUCK TEAGUE was such a person. When I came here he was one of those who went out of his way to see that as a new Member I was brought onto the floor and I knew what was going on and that I knew there was always somebody who could answer questions. As a new Member I certainly had them. That was 10 years ago. And that friendship blossomed and flourished.

I frequently went to CHUCK for advice and talked about legislation. I considered him to be one of the real experts in the field of agriculture. He was articulate and persuasive in his efforts to bring about free as opposed to subsidized farming. In a recent statement he said, "We have the land, the farmers, the technology, the climate and the distribution system—if only we turn our farmers loose from Government subsidies and controls and let them farm."

I think it is fair to say that he wore no man's collar when it came to agriculture. He had his own views; they were deep-seated and well founded. If that meant that he was in opposition to the administration, so be it; if that meant he was in opposition to the farm bloc, so be it. He did what he thought was best for agriculture, and I think we can ask no more of any man than to stand up for his own beliefs in the way he did.

He was also an effective advocate of environmental causes, and he contributed greatly to improved housing rights for veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I very strongly feel we will miss CHUCK and his wise counsel. Mrs. Edwards joins me in extending the very deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DEVINE).

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

I, too, would like to join with my colleagues in memorializing a great American whose passing is a loss to the Nation and a loss to the State of California and more so a loss to his colleagues here in the House of Representatives, with whom he so well served over the years.

Mr. Speaker, CHARLEY TEAGUE was a man that many of us turned to for straight answers, particularly on agricultural matters.

All of us know that we have our own committee assignments and that we cannot begin to know the affairs in the others without dependence on someone on whom we have reliance on their integrity. CHARLEY TEAGUE was one to whom we could all turn. He would give us his position and the administration position, if it were different, and the majority and the minority positions on the committee. Normally we would ask him how he would vote, and usually that would turn out to be the right vote.

CHARLEY TEAGUE and I had a great personal relationship, particularly because I come from the hometown in Ohio of Ohio State University, one of the Big Ten, and CHARLEY was a great advocate of a little old country college in Palo Alto, Calif., the University of Stanford. We had a great deal of friendly colloquy about the relative merits of the schools' football teams.

He was also interested in the theory that a man, in order to be mentally awake, should be physically fit. We both availed ourselves of the facilities that the Congress has to work out and stay in shape.

Mr. Speaker, we miss CHARLEY jogging and doing calisthenics and keeping himself fit to serve the Nation better.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GUBSER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MYERS).

Mr. MYERS. I thank my colleague from California.

Mr. Speaker, each of us received the news of our dear friend, CHUCK TEAGUE's passing during the recess with deepest felt sorrow. Each of us at one time has been a freshman Member of the House and has received help from one of the experienced Members. Eight years ago I joined the Committee on Agriculture and had the honor of serving with CHARLES 4 years on that committee. I learned to admire him for his intellect, for his capability and his deep concern not only for agricultural interests but for the relationship that agriculture has to the rest of the Nation.

We found that he did have a very well established and good understanding of the situations as they related to the problems of the consumers, and always had his eyes upon the farmers and the consumers, and he did an excellent job of helping both. I believe that all of us rec-

ognize that. But, more importantly, we shall remember CHUCK for his integrity and his courage. He was a man who believed that right was worth working for, regardless of how it might have affected him politically. Many times, as many of us asked him for his advice and counsel, he has told us that politically maybe it would be better to take one particular line or course of action, but he would say, "As for me, I am going to do this because it is the right way." And that is rather unusual today in politics, but it is certainly proof that CHUCK TEAGUE had certainly the courage of his convictions to do what was right for agriculture, and for America.

So, Mr. Speaker, I join my other colleagues here in saying that we surely shall miss CHUCK, and wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to his family. America has lost a true patriot.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay my personal respects to our late colleague from the State of California, CHARLES TEAGUE.

It was not my privilege to know Mr. TEAGUE personally. However, his reputation as a legislator was well established in this body—and his reputation was well-deserved.

His dedicated service on the House Agriculture Committee, where he was the ranking Republican member, and his faithful efforts as senior Republican on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee earned him the respect of all his colleagues.

I extend my condolences to his family and to the constituents he served in the 13th District of California.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss that I wish to pay a final tribute to our late colleague, the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California.

"CHUCK's" untimely death over the Christmas recess is indeed a great loss to the U.S. Congress, the people of California and all citizens who have long known and appreciated his efforts on behalf of the "little guy."

For 19 years he served on the Committee on Agriculture and was a true friend to the small farmer. He is well known for his efforts to maintain "free" agriculture in this country. As ranking minority member on that committee, he fought to preserve the small farmer's independence.

He also served with equal distinction as second ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs where he played an important role in drafting legislation.

CHUCK was a capable and responsible legislator. He was an asset to the Republican Party, respected for his legislative ability, his honesty and integrity. He indeed will be sorely missed. It is with sorrow that I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the untimely death of my great personal friend and genial colleague, CHARLES "CHUCK" TEAGUE from California, who diligently served with me on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee beginning in the 84th

Congress. "CHUCK" TEAGUE was a stalwart leader in the Congress and he was one of the best informed Members I know of in the field of veterans affairs. He served for many years on the Hospital Subcommittee and the Compensation and Pension Subcommittee. His leadership in the field of GI education and training helped bring about many new innovative ideas which have benefited thousands of ex-servicemen in furthering their education after leaving the military service. He championed numerous proposals to benefit veterans with service-connected disabilities and their families.

He was an active sponsor of legislation to improve the GI home loan program. He stood foursquare behind legislation which has given education and training entitlement to approximately one quarter of a million war orphans of America's ex-fighting men.

Mr. Speaker, "CHUCK" TEAGUE was a World War II veteran, and he served as the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee during the last term I served as chairman of the full committee. During this period of time, and in fact throughout his entire service on this committee, he played a major leadership role to insure that partisan political considerations were never placed above the needs and welfare of those who served their country in the Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, CHARLES TEAGUE leaves an inspiring record of service to his country. He was a conscientious and hard working legislator and will long be remembered by his colleagues for pursuing what he believed was best for his country. I will miss his fellowship, his wisdom, and his kind and considerate understanding in dealing with many important legislative matters which will come before the Congress in the future. We have all lost a good friend.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the sudden death during the holidays of my dear friend and colleague, Representative CHARLES M. TEAGUE, has saddened me deeply.

I feel, as do the other Members of the House, that this country has lost, not only a devoted public servant and able legislator, but also a fine human being capable of great compassion and warmth.

During his 20 years in Congress, Representative TEAGUE became identified as the chief advocate of American agriculture. As the ranking Republican member on the House Agriculture Committee, he worked to maintain free rather than subsidized agriculture and took a strong position in favor of many conservation and environmental programs.

I had the opportunity to become well acquainted with the wit and abilities of Representative TEAGUE during our work together on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. During his tenure on this committee, he exhibited the same sincere interest in the plight of the Vietnam-era veteran that he had demonstrated toward the economic problems of the American farmer. He worked diligently to promote better housing for veterans

and to improve overall living standards for those returning from the war.

I am certain that his dedicated service will be missed by his colleagues in the House and his constituents in California. My deepest sympathies to his family in whom he was so very proud.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sorrow that I learned during the holiday recess of the death of our colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California. CHUCK TEAGUE was an able and conscientious representative, and a man of whom I was very fond.

Despite the many miles which separated this Capitol from his California constituency, CHUCK TEAGUE always kept abreast of the thinking of his people. He devoted a great deal of time to answering his mail, and keeping in touch with those he represented. CHUCK was the type of guy who thoroughly enjoyed being a Member of this body and devoted most all of his energies toward his job. I shall always remember CHUCK for his gentlemanly disposition. He was the type of man who by his very presence added dignity to any group.

Yes, CHUCK TEAGUE has passed on, but the example which he set for service in the House of Representatives will be remembered.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, we shall all miss the late Congressman from California's 13th Congressional District. Elected to this Chamber nearly 20 years ago, as a legislator, CHARLES TEAGUE will probably best be remembered for his influence in shaping important farm legislation and for his persistent efforts in furthering the welfare of this country's veterans. That record is very impressive.

A modest and unassuming individual, a key quality was his extraordinary ability to use charm and wit in making a point during the House debates. Not long ago I recall this body considered a bill to indemnify ranchers suffering losses incurred by predatory animals. CHARLES TEAGUE rose to his feet, objecting that:

The bill is not just confined to coyotes killing lambs . . . but dogs or cats killing chickens . . . skunks killing chickens . . . coyotes or wolves or foxes killing calves—any sort of a predatory animal that kills a domesticated animal.

He continued that—

Any owner could claim that this animal was killed by a predator, and Uncle Sam has to pay me.

In his genial fashion, our colleague concluded:

Well, all I have to say is that anyone with a sick sheep ought to go out and hire a coyote.

His was a quiet kind of charm that rarely went unnoticed.

While all of us deeply mourn the sudden loss of a friend and colleague, those of us who knew CHARLES TEAGUE can find consolation in the many fond memories we now share.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the sudden unexpected passing of my good friend and colleague of many years, CHARLES TEAGUE, shocked and saddened me deeply. As chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, I came to rely

heavily on CHUCK. As the ranking minority member, he often disagreed with my viewpoint, but he was always most fair and cooperative. I considered him a good personal friend.

There were many occasions when he and I disagreed on issues. There were times when he opposed legislation which I strongly supported on the floor of the House. But he was always open and above board. Far beyond everything else, CHUCK TEAGUE was a gentleman in the highest sense of the word.

I can recall a number of occasions our committee was working on legislation when CHUCK was most valuable in assisting in working out compromises between those who held radically different points of view. There were occasions when CHUCK spent many hours in bringing about a consensus on bills that at the time appeared to have no chance of passage. There were times when, after lending his sincere efforts to obtain a workable compromise, CHUCK would even vote against final passage of the bill because he simply opposed it on a philosophical basis. Indeed, this was one of his rare qualities, and this is also why he was such an effective Member of Congress.

I never recall seeing him lose his composure. I never remember him becoming personally angry with anyone. I do remember that I was always greatly relieved to have his support on the floor, and I was always happy to have his suggestions off the floor. They were always well considered.

As many others have already said and will say, our colleague, CHUCK TEAGUE, will be missed here in this House. I consider myself most fortunate to have worked closely with him for so many years. I consider myself most fortunate to have had him as a good friend. Mrs. Poage and I extend our deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express to the House my great sense of loss over the passing of our colleague CHARLES M. TEAGUE. During his 20 years of service in the Congress he earned the respect and friendship of a great many Members, from both sides of the aisle.

I know that he will be missed. As ranking member of the House Committee on Agriculture he was a positive influence on farm legislation, a steady voice for the American farmer and a believer in our great free enterprise system which has produced the highest standard of living in the world.

It has been my privilege to work closely over the years with CHUCK TEAGUE on a variety of regional and national problems. The Nation has lost a dedicated public servant, and I have lost a good and true friend in Congress. The 13th district has lost the valued service of a fine statesman and a warm and friendly person. Mrs. Rhodes joins me in extending sincere sympathy to his family.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the passing of my friend and colleague, CHARLES M. "CHUCK" TEAGUE, of the 13th

District of California. There is no question that California has lost an outstanding legislator and citizen, and the Nation has lost a truly dedicated public servant.

Having come to the House some 20 years ago, CHUCK served this country during some of its most difficult times. He remained throughout his years here a conscientious and hardworking individual—dedicated to his work and to the people of California whom he loved so much and represented so well.

The Nation and we here in the House will sorely miss the wisdom, leadership, and legislative abilities of CHARLES M. TEAGUE. I join my colleagues in paying tribute to him and offering heartfelt sympathy to his family and loved ones.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, when a friend and colleague leaves the Washington scene it creates an irreplaceable void. This is especially true when the friend leaves because of death.

Every Member of the House of Representatives who personally knew our friend, CHARLES M. TEAGUE, could call him their friend because CHARLIE, as he was affectionately known, had a very special facility for developing friendships of a deep and lasting quality.

When death comes, it is better for all of us if we are in happy surroundings with family and friends. This was true of our colleague, CHARLIE, who passed away at the home of his son, Alan, the mayor of Santa Paula, Calif. The very fact that he was spending his recess time at home with his family reveals the close ties and family orientation that occupied the life, mind, and heart of our beloved colleague.

CHUCK was a constant and sincere confidant of mine. Having befriended me, he was always available for advice and counsel on matters of congressional business, political subjects, or even personal problems.

His congressional record is well known to all of us. He distinguished himself in the fields of American agriculture and was a strong advocate of the conservation of our resources and preservation and improvement for the quality of our environment.

Each of us in his own way must consider the passing of Congressman TEAGUE as the loss of a close personal friend and it will not be possible to "fill his shoes."

His memory will remain with us throughout a lifetime as we recall our associations. His keen sense of honor will come to mind together with his love for the good things of life, all of which will make our memories of him happy and pleasant.

Our love, sympathy, and condolences are extended to his son, his two daughters, and eight grandchildren who survive CHARLIE.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to CHARLES TEAGUE, a member of this body for many years.

"CHUCK" TEAGUE, as he was known by most people, was a dignified, mild-mannered man who was dedicated to his congressional district, State, and Nation.

All of us in California are going to miss "CHUCK" TEAGUE very deeply as a good

friend, an outstanding colleague and a fine example of all that is best in a Representative in Congress. California, with its great dependence on agribusiness looked to "CHUCK" TEAGUE as a leader in this field because of his outstanding service on the Committee on Agriculture. His contributions on this committee are going to benefit not only the farmers of the Nation but the consumers for years to come. I should also note that he demonstrated similar leadership in veterans' affairs in his service on that committee. Here again his dedicated service to the veterans of this Nation has resulted in more important benefits for our veterans, better medical assistance, hospitals, and may other benefits which can be contributed directly to "CHUCK" TEAGUE's efforts.

My wife and I were deeply saddened to learn of his death on New Years Day and extend sympathy to his family.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in paying tribute to our departed colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE. Others have given the details of his long and most distinguished public career. I heartily endorse their praise of his personal and professional accomplishments. I can well attest to CHUCK's effectiveness as a Congressman: In particular, CHUCK's strong efforts in the House Agriculture and Veterans' Affairs Committees will be long remembered and well appreciated by his colleagues and the country at large. Having been a colleague of CHUCK's for nearly 20 years, I feel a deep sense of loss. My wife and I offer our sincere condolences to the family of our departed colleague.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, the death of our colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE, during the adjournment period is a great loss to the House of Representatives and will become more acute as time passes.

I respected my friend, CHARLES M. TEAGUE, for his outstanding abilities as a lawmaker and admired him for his dedication as the chosen Representative of his people. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, his contributions were many and his devotion to duty and his adherence to the principles of sound Government were ever evident.

Mr. Speaker, a great Member is gone from our ranks. The influence of this servant of the people will be felt for many generations to come. He was a busy man—a humble man—a good man.

My heartfelt sympathy is with the Teague family and it is my prayer that they will be comforted in the knowledge that CHARLES M. TEAGUE was an outstanding Member of the House of Representatives and a just and honorable man.

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, in these times when politics and elected officials have very poor images and some citizens are urging the young people of this country to stay away from working on the public's business, it is especially important that we honor the memory of our colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

Not a person to grab press headlines, Mr. TEAGUE went about the day to day business of his California constituents and the people of this Nation in a quiet manner. He was known throughout the

13th District as a hard working, honest politician, someone upon whom you could depend, someone who would go that last mile to help you, regardless of your station in life. It is no wonder the electorate continued to return him to Washington as their representative since he first ran for Congress in 1954. Once they even mounted a successful write-in campaign, when, through an oversight, his name was not listed on the primary ballot.

Mr. Speaker, for those people who would give up on the American political system, I urge an examination of the record of CHARLES M. TEAGUE. His kind of representation of the people's interest is what the business of this House and our representative government is all about.

He was my friend and I will miss him. Congress, California and the Nation—we are all made poorer by his passing.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, when CHARLES TEAGUE died, I lost a good friend. The people of his 13th District of California, however, lost not only a good friend, but a forceful and effective champion. For CHUCK was just that—a friend to everyone who knew him and a dedicated and effective champion of the rights of everyone he represented. Those of us who knew him in the House knew him for the key role he played in shaping important farm legislation—an area in which he was keenly interested.

But legislation, whatever its impact on the individual, still is somewhat impersonal, and CHUCK TEAGUE was known and will be remembered by his constituents as a man whose concern and interest went far beyond impersonal legislation. His concern for the welfare of his constituents and his efforts on their behalf earned him the respect, admiration and gratitude of those who sent him to Congress and who returned him to Congress each election year by overwhelming margins. A man who wins not only wide respect, but widespread friendship of the people at home is a man who cannot help but win the friendship of his colleagues. I was proud to count myself not only a colleague of CHUCK TEAGUE, but a friend, and it is as such that I mourn his passing.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, for almost two decades it was my honor to serve in the House of Representatives with the able Congressman from California, CHARLES MCKEVETT TEAGUE.

CHUCK TEAGUE was a kind and gracious man dedicated to the Congress and to the people he represented.

He will be missed, not only by his family, but by the people of California, and all his friends here in Congress.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of personal loss that I join the members of the California Delegation in taking special note of the passing of our friend and former colleague, the late CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

CHUCK TEAGUE was a dedicated and hardworking legislator who served with distinction for nearly two decades as a Member of the House of Representatives. As ranking Republican member of the Agriculture Committee, he was the leading advocate of American agriculture in the House and will long be remembered

as one of our outstanding Congressmen. His unexpected death represents a significant loss to the Congress, the State of California, and the Nation that he loved and served so long and so well.

To his family and friends I extend my sincere sympathy and condolences.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, this tribute to the memory of our colleague, the late CHARLES TEAGUE, is most appropriate. I want to join in expressing my high regard for him, and in doing so, I reiterate something which I shared with him while he was alive. He knew how much I appreciated his friendship, his guidance, and his counsel. He was aware that I considered it an honor to be one of his colleagues.

"CHUCK" TEAGUE and I served together on the Committee on Agriculture. As ranking member of the minority, he provided the direction and leadership which were essential to me and others in realizing our own effectiveness on the committee. He was an expert in agricultural matters and he combined this knowledge with an understanding of the legislative process so that those of us without this same background and experience, had someone upon whom we could lean. He gave freely of his time and he shared his expertise. His contributions to the work of the committee and the legislation it produced, therefore, serve as a memorial to him.

He was a Christian gentleman, a man of his word, and above all, a friend to whom the bonds of friendship were stronger than the superficial amenities which pass as currency in a day-to-day relationship.

These qualities were not lost on his constituency. He served his people well and they responded by keeping him on the job. I know he was looking forward to running again this year. There would be no doubt about his return as the Representative of the 13th District of California.

The work of the Congress goes forward even when such stalwarts as "CHUCK" TEAGUE are no longer here to participate in the active direction of that work. We know that Government works a little better, however, because men of his stature have served here and have left their mark upon the process.

Mrs. Baker joins me in sending our condolences to the members of the Charles Teague family. We share this loss of a good man.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked when I was advised of the passing of my good friend and colleague, the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

I had the privilege of working closely with CHUCK TEAGUE, for we both held ranking minority positions on the House Committee on Agriculture.

The list of causes he championed during his service in the House of Representatives is indeed a long and impressive one. Some of the issues he chose to tackle, particularly with respect to the House Committee on Agriculture, were of the controversial nature, still he never failed to take a firm stand if necessary on issues in which he believed. I know, because on many occasions I found myself in his company, out there on the

lonely plains of disagreement with one legislative feature or another.

While CHUCK TEAGUE was deeply concerned with agricultural matters, his interests were not limited to such affairs exclusively. He had the reputation for having broad interests in the affairs of Congress, just as he was known to be dedicated to doing a good job in his congressional assignments. All of his colleagues would quickly agree that CHUCK TEAGUE gave his congressional district first class representation in the House of Representatives.

Just as CHUCK TEAGUE kept himself mentally alert, so did he strive to keep himself in top notch physical condition. He was a frequent visitor to the House gymnasium, and I frequently joined with him in lively games of paddle ball. I can reflect on some very enjoyable sessions Chuck and I spent on the paddle ball court.

In summary, CHUCK TEAGUE was a man committed fully to public life, a real patriot and a fine legislator, along with a splendid personality. He will be deeply missed in this House of Representatives. The vacuum of his absence will, however, be filled, in some part, by the realization of the good things he accomplished while he served in this House Chamber.

I extend my condolence and sympathy to the survivors of the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, during our recent recess I was deeply grieved by the passing of CHARLIE TEAGUE, Congressman for over 20 years from my own State of California.

Throughout his distinguished service in the House, Congressman TEAGUE represented the best interests of both his constituents and all Americans. As ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee CHARLIE TEAGUE played an important role in shaping our agriculture policies for many years to come. He worked in a quiet, diligent manner to achieve his objectives.

At the same time CHARLIE TEAGUE was able to see some humor in life's all too serious situations. During floor debate of the agriculture authorization bill last summer, a group called Women United demonstrated against farm price supports in the House Gallery. They became too boisterous and the Speaker was forced to remove them.

CHARLIE TEAGUE, who also opposed the price supports said to the Speaker that he agreed on the importance of House decorum but, "I am afraid you just threw out my rooting section."

Rooting section or not one of Mr. TEAGUE's goals was achieved—farm subsidies were reduced and restricted substantially for the first time.

In preserving our environment Congressman TEAGUE was equally effective. In 1971 he led the successful fight to end platform oil drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel. The drilling had earlier destroyed several parts of the beautiful California coastline.

In other conservation issues Congressman TEAGUE also played a significant role. In 1969 he helped defeat the Timber Supply Act—a bill seeking to greatly increase cutting on U.S. Forest Service

land. CHARLIE TEAGUE worked closely with conservation groups like the Sierra Club to restore and maintain our finite and precious forest lands.

As a colleague and friend to many in the House of Representatives CHARLIE TEAGUE was highly respected. His dry humor made the House a better place to serve the people of this country. I shall sorely miss him.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I join with many of my colleagues in expressing my deep personal regret over the death of Mr. CHARLES TEAGUE.

I knew CHARLIE less well than most, but will miss his presence as much as others who served with him over the years. As a junior Member of this body I only knew him for 1 year, but in that time recognized the qualities that made him the respected, highly qualified, and appreciated leader he was.

My district was struck by a natural disaster many months ago, and the Agriculture Committee considered and reported legislation to authorize emergency aid for the area. CHARLIE TEAGUE did not live near the disaster area but recognized the severity of the blight and acted to aid and protect those affected by it. He was a man who recognized a problem and acted on it promptly, always keeping in mind the interests of those in difficulty, even if he had no prior relations with them. He was in this sense a great leader and a fair Representative to anyone who asked his assistance.

In many ways CHARLIE represented all that was meant to be by the seniority system in this body. He accumulated invaluable experience and patience, and then shared it and encouraged his young colleagues to pursue the same course. That tradition of continuity is vital to the effectiveness of the Members of this body, and we must thank CHARLIE for all his efforts to sustain and enhance it. His death is a great loss to his colleagues individually, and to their work.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in this eulogy of our late colleague and friend, the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California. CHUCK TEAGUE served this body for nearly 20 years with the kind of dedication and determination we all admired and respected.

As the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee and a high ranking member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Congressman TEAGUE made a lasting mark on the legislation enacted over the past two decades in these two important areas.

I extend my personal sympathies to his family and know that the distinguished career of CHARLES TEAGUE will be a cherished memory for them and an example to future Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MATHIAS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to my friend and colleague, CHARLES "CHUCK" TEAGUE. I knew Congressman TEAGUE to be a dedicated and conscientious Congressman who labored tirelessly to serve the people in his district and the Nation as a whole. He was an admired

and respected legislator who was a true friend of the farmer.

As the ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee, CHARLES TEAGUE performed a crucial role in the drafting of legislation and he leaves an inspiring record of service on behalf of America's farmers. The committee relied upon his vast knowledge and insights into agriculture during all of our deliberations. His counsel and leadership will be missed.

CHARLES TEAGUE will be remembered not only for his accomplishments in matters concerning agriculture, but also for his compassionate concern for the welfare and security of all Americans.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is with a particularly strong sense of personal loss that I take this opportunity to join my colleagues in expressing sorrow at the death of CHARLIE TEAGUE.

The House of Representatives will miss CHARLIE TEAGUE. We will miss the wisdom which he brought to the business of this great body. We will miss the leadership which he exercised so well as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture. We will miss, most of all, the genuine friendliness and good humor which CHARLIE TEAGUE brought to this Chamber and to every Member of the House.

As an attorney, community leader, and Member of the House CHARLIE TEAGUE dedicated his life to the service of his fellow man. It was a particular mark of his character that he always had a kind word, a smile, a gesture of friendship.

I would be remiss if I did not, in passing, remark on the particular dedication and wisdom which CHARLIE brought to the task of being the ranking minority member of the Agriculture Committee. CHARLIE devoted extraordinary time and effort to preserving and improving the role of agriculture in our society, and to bettering the lives of farmers across America. Agriculture has lost a great friend, and the Congress great wisdom with his passing.

Finally, a personal note. It was my very great pleasure to have been a personal friend of CHARLIE's over the nearly 20 years he served in this body. I can say that I will surely miss this friendship and I know that there are countless others who feel a similar void. But, and this may be the finest legacy a man can leave, we are all the better for having had the privilege to know CHARLIE TEAGUE.

Mrs. Cederberg and I extend our sincerest sympathy to CHARLIE's children and their families.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, CHUCK TEAGUE was certainly one of the finest gentlemen in the House and his quiet but very effective manner was most impressive. He had the respect of the Members of the House because of his expertise and deep knowledge of so many subjects of national concern, particularly in the field of our agriculture policy, but he did not try to overwhelm his colleagues by freely expressing any superior knowledge on these matters.

It was quite evident from his manner that he came from an excellent background, both from his family training and his fine education, and he was one

of the persons with whom I conferred frequently, because of his depth of knowledge and sincerity.

His desire to become a member of the House Agriculture Committee was a natural one, since his family was among the founders of the Sunkist cooperative in California and his father was a pioneer in that State's farm credit program. He was the ranking Republican member of this committee and served our country well in this capacity.

Congressman TEAGUE was also a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and he worked long and hard to improve housing rights for veterans.

He was a diligent, dedicated, hard-working legislator whose first concern always was in supporting what he felt was best for the Nation.

After more than 20 years of loyal service, the Congress and the country shall miss this truly outstanding American. CHUCK TEAGUE was a charming and dependable gentleman; I shall miss him very much in the House.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness and shock that I read a wire service report in my hometown newspaper during the Christmas holidays that our former colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE, had passed away as the result of a massive heart attack. I realized immediately that there would be a void in the House of Representatives when we reconvened January 21 because we had lost one of our most able and conscientious Members.

Like many of my colleagues, I probably took CHUCK TEAGUE for granted. With his passing, I have lost another stalwart adviser and confidant. Fortunately his wise counsel and wisdom will serve me well in his absence just as it did when he was walking in our presence.

Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to serve for 4 years with CHUCK TEAGUE on the Agriculture Committee and for the last 5 years on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. During all of our committee deliberations, his dedication to duty was always evident. He has left his indelible mark for the better on legislation affecting the future welfare of our farmers and former members of the American military.

On a more personal level, I will always remember CHUCK TEAGUE as a warm and close personal friend. A man of great wit who helped to make each day a little brighter.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest sympathy to CHUCK's three children who were a very important part of his private life.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in this special order today memorializing our late colleague, the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE. His unexpected death in his native Santa Paula, Calif., during the recess came as an immense shock to all of us here and to the 13th Congressional District of California where he served as a diligent and popular representative since 1955. Indeed his tremendous popularity in this district brings to mind the legendary moment in 1958 when he overwhelmingly won his party's nomination as a write-in candidate when aides failed to file enough

signatures on his nomination papers. But more than this distinguished service to his own congressional district, **CHUCK TEAGUE's** passing will be keenly and personally felt in a special way by millions of America's farmers and veterans. The dedicated work of this one man on the House Agriculture Committee and the House Veterans' Affairs Committee meant a great deal to these two groups of Americans, and his devoted and sensitive service on these committees will be sorely missed. Mr. Speaker, I deeply share the hollow sadness felt by this body at the passing of **CHUCK TEAGUE**. His quiet wit, his outstanding legislative talents, and his deep and abiding love for his country represent a great personal loss to this House.

Mr. **McCLORY**. Mr. Speaker, it was a particular shock to learn of the passing of our beloved colleague, Representative **CHARLES TEAGUE** of California's 13th District.

It may not be appropriate to say of most of the male Members of this Chamber, that he was a "sweet" man. However, with respect to **CHARLIE TEAGUE**, it can truly be said that he was both sweet and considerate of those with whom he served during the 20 years of his tenure in this House of Representatives.

There were many legislative issues with which **CHARLIE TEAGUE** and I found ourselves in close agreement. Typical of his unbiased respect for persons on the basis of their inherent merit, he cooperated closely with me in helping secure passage of the Equal Rights amendment when that great constitutional issue was debated on the floor of this House.

A popular and much beloved Member of this great body, the Nation as well as all of us who had the privilege of serving with him, have been greatly enriched.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to expressing praise and tribute for Congressman **CHARLES TEAGUE**, I wish also to extend deep sympathy to his surviving daughters, and other members of his family.

Mr. **MORGAN**. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in honoring the memory of Congressman **CHARLES TEAGUE** of California. All of us in Congress regarded him highly, and our judgment was vigorously supported by his constituents in the 13th District of California who returned him to the House of Representatives by substantial victory margins.

The ranking Republican on the House Committee on Agriculture and the third ranking Republican on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, **CHUCK's** intellectual abilities and complete dedication enabled him to play a significant role in the formulation of key legislation far beyond the influence available to a man of even his seniority. Perhaps the phrase "balanced judgment" most accurately describes his essential legislative and personal qualities.

Two bills which he cosponsored just before his death, H.R. 1207, which would protect certain lands from the ravages of fire, and H.R. 11864, which would provide for the early development and commercial demonstration of solar heating and cooling technology, in addition to his

well-articulated remarks on such issues as trade reform and the energy crisis, illustrate the breadth of his many interests.

Mr. Speaker, both his constituents and the House of Representatives have suffered a substantial detriment. I extend to his widow, children, and eight grandchildren my heart-felt sympathy over their personal loss.

Mr. **NIX**. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my respects as a Member of Congress to the late **CHARLES TEAGUE**, Member of Congress from California. He served his Government and the people of the United States from his election to Congress in 1954. He was an outstanding lawyer and he brought a lawyer's skills to the Congress and the record of the last 19 years bears witness to his skills and dedication.

He was an outstanding Representative because he was close to his constituency and brought their concerns to the attention of official Washington.

There are those who say that a Congressman should visualize in his own mind what the national interest is and then vote that national interest regardless of his constituents' views. They are wrong as most purists are, because each Member of Congress can only visualize the national interest by grappling with the interests of his constituents. In this way he is always in touch with reality, and only reality serves as a basis for thought.

Congressman **TEAGUE** kept the national trust and served the interests of his constituents both. He was a reasonable man who never deviated in all the years of his service from commonsense.

When such a man dies, there is a gap left in the ranks of the Congress similar to the fall of a great tree. It will take many years before others will fill his place.

I will miss **CHARLES TEAGUE** as a friend. I will miss him as a colleague. I will miss his professionalism as a Congressman.

I express my sympathy and regrets to his family who have suffered a great loss; yet I know that they find some solace in the pride they must feel in a father who finished the course with his honor and record of service immaculate.

Mr. **FINDLEY**. Mr. Speaker, **CHUCK TEAGUE's** death will be sorely grieved by the Congress and by the House Agriculture Committee in particular. It was there that his background in agribusiness and his desire to see a highly competitive, efficient agriculture rather than a subsidized one made him a strong spokesman for the American farmer. As ranking Republican of that committee, he proved himself a worthy and able proponent of forward-looking legislation.

But **CHUCK's** strength was felt beyond agricultural matters. As a member of the Veteran's Affairs Committee, he was instrumental in improving housing rights for veterans. Part of my deep personal feeling for **CHUCK** grew out of this unwavering support for the Atlantic Union which I have supported for many years.

CHUCK was always decent, fair, and totally dedicated in the 19 years he represented

his native State in Congress. His death is a loss not only to California, the Congress, and the Agriculture Committee, but to me personally.

Mr. **QUIE**. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress nearly 16 years ago, I met **CHARLES TEAGUE** through our work with the House Committee on Agriculture. We became good friends and working partners as we sat next to each other in committee meetings. During my years of service there, my respect for him grew and extended as I watched him in the House as well.

Not only will the Agriculture Committee miss his fine leadership, but the Veterans' Affairs Committee will as well. It is with sadness that I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to one of California's finest Members, The House of Representatives will long remember his outstanding years of service.

Mr. **PRICE** of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the memory of Congressman **CHARLES M. TEAGUE**. His passing is truly a great loss to all Americans.

Congressman **TEAGUE** and I served on the Agriculture Committee together for 7 years and I will never forget all the guidance and advice he gave me during my freshman days as a Congressman. As the ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, **CHUCK** was a leading advocate of a free agriculture program as opposed to a subsidized one. Although our views on agriculture programs were not always in accord, I respected his judgment and views.

Another thing I will always admire **CHUCK** for, was his never ending support of a free American enterprise system. He not only worked for this goal in agricultural matters, but in the overwhelming majority of the legislation which he considered and voted on.

I am deeply saddened by Congressman **TEAGUE's** death and will miss him greatly not only in the Agriculture Committee, but also in the Congress. His district, State, and our Nation have lost an outstanding man and legislator.

Mr. **HANLEY**. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues today in paying homage and tribute to our late colleague and friend, **CHUCK TEAGUE**.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to have served with **CHUCK** during his 19 years of distinguished service here in the House will always remember him as a quiet but skillful and respected legislator. Indeed, none of us will ever forget **CHUCK's** fine sense of humor, his work on behalf of our Nation's veterans, or his devotion to American agriculture.

We will all miss **CHUCK**. America has lost a Congressman who was tireless in his devotion to his constituents. The death of **CHUCK TEAGUE** is a great loss for us all.

Mr. Speaker, Rita and I wish to express our heartfelt condolences to **CHUCK's** family. Our prayers are with them.

Mr. **JONES** of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in the U.S. House of Representatives is the friends that one makes through the

years. It becomes even more pleasant when friendships are made with Members from distant parts of this Nation.

Some are endowed with the virtues of kindness, honesty, and compassion perhaps more than others. When we attempt to list those who have the admiration and respect of their fellow Members, then the name of the late **CHUCK TEAGUE** will always appear among the top.

His almost 20 years as a Member of the House will cause him to be missed by many. His service as the ranking minority member was outstanding. Although he and I were members of different political parties, I always found him to be fair, impartial, and a very effective leader.

It is with sadness that I join with other Members of the U.S. House of Representatives in paying tribute to the service and the memory of the late **CHUCK TEAGUE**.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I was very much saddened recently to learn of the sudden death of Representative **CHARLES M. TEAGUE** on New Year's Day, while visiting his son Alan, the mayor of Santa Paula, Calif. I join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to this fine leader.

The President said his passing is a "significant loss to the U.S. Congress." The Vice President lauded him "for his dedication to the best interests of the American farmer," and **BOB MICHEL** said "he typified the best in American politics today." To lose a man of this caliber at this time in our history is tragic.

CHUCK was ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee and senior Republican on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and legislation coming from these committees has borne his stamp for a long time. His interest in conservation and the environment is well known, as he served for years on the Conservation and Credit Subcommittee.

CHUCK was a friend and colleague for 19 years, and his gentle humor and quick wit will be sorely missed. We all mourn his passing. My deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the sudden and untimely death of Congressman **CHARLES TEAGUE** of California.

It was my privilege and pleasure to serve with him on two committees, Agriculture and Veterans' Affairs.

In addition to the dedication and expertise he displayed as a member of these committees, he was a sound conservationist and a strong supporter of environmental efforts.

Congressman **TEAGUE's** passing is a significant loss to all of America, a loss we can ill afford.

Mrs. Zwach joins me in extending our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved members of his family.

Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, during the recent adjournment I was shocked and greatly saddened by the news of the sudden death on January 1 of my very dear friend and distinguished colleague, the Honorable **CHARLES M. TEAGUE** of California.

Just a few weeks before, **CHUCK TEAGUE**

and I had joked about being the only two members of the Republican 84th Club, elected to Congress in 1954 and serving consecutive terms thereafter, who remained in the House. Other colleagues had retired, been defeated, gone to the Senate or to high public office. Finally, only **CHUCK** and I remained of the band of GOP freshmen first sworn in in January 1955. It became a standing joke between the two of us that we would alternate as president of the diminished 84th Club, that we would hold our meetings in a phone booth, and so forth.

Now he is gone. It is very difficult to accept the fact that one so relatively young, so full of energy, talent and wit, a man with a true joy of living, has left us. Congressman **TEAGUE's** passing has deprived this House of a legislator of uncommon ability, his constituents of conscientious service, our Nation's farmers and veterans of a strong voice on both the Agriculture and Veterans' Affairs Committees, and Americans everywhere of a valuable statesman and patriot.

Mrs. Minshall and I extend our deepest personal sympathy to his bereaved family.

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, **CHARLES M. "CHUCK" TEAGUE** served in the House of Representatives with conscientiousness, wisdom, and integrity over the past 19 years. His sudden death earlier this month was certainly a great loss to the Members of Congress, to his constituents whom he served so well, and indeed to our whole Nation. His honest, hardworking form of representation will be an inspiration for years to come for all of us who have had the privilege of working with him.

It was my good fortune to have served with Congressman **TEAGUE** on the House Agriculture Committee over the past 7 years. I am particularly grateful for his many kindnesses to me as a freshman member of the committee when I first came to the Congress in 1967. I marveled at the patience and helpfulness he unflinchingly showed to me and other junior members. As the then second ranking minority member of the committee he offered us steady and much needed counsel and guidance. He continued to display these fine qualities through the ensuing years, and they became even more evident when he assumed the post of ranking minority Member in the 93d Congress. His capabilities as a legislator and his interest in American agriculture will be sorely missed by all the committee's members. It has been a great privilege to serve on the committee under his leadership during the past year.

Some of my fondest memories of **CHUCK's** friendship are from an Agriculture Committee trip we made with other members of the committee to Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan in November 1972. His kind, considerate, gentlemanly ways made him an ideal traveling companion, always considerate of others in the official party and deeply concerned about the problems of threatening mass starvation in the countries we visited. Truly **CHUCK TEAGUE** proved on that trip that he was a great humanitarian as well as a distinguished statesman. I extend my deepest sympathy to his family and

to the people of the 13th District of California in their loss and bereavement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues and the Nation in paying tribute to an outstanding Congressman. The Honorable **CHARLES M. TEAGUE** of California was a truly dedicated public servant and our land is saddened by his sudden passing.

Congressman **TEAGUE** was first elected to the 84th Congress of the United States in 1954, after serving as an officer in the Army Air Corps and a successful lawyer in California. As a Representative he served his people well, and they reelected him to each succeeding Congress. **CHARLES TEAGUE** worked hard during his nearly 20 years in the House, and earned the well deserved respect of his fellow Members on both sides of the aisle.

CHARLES was an exceptional lawmaker. His skill was always evident as he shepherded agricultural and veterans affairs legislation through the House. Veterans and farmers in the 13th District of California, and across this Nation, owe a debt of gratitude to his unflinching efforts on their behalf.

Congressman **TEAGUE** served his district and his Nation with dedication and enthusiasm. He is missed by his constituents, his staff, and all of us in Congress. I will long remember my association with him.

CHARLES was a devoted family man, and I extend my sincerest sympathies to his family. I trust that many fine memories of this upright man will sustain them, and us, in this sad hour.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked and saddened to learn of the untimely death early on New Year's Day of my good friend and colleague, **CHARLES M. TEAGUE** of California.

From the time I was elected to the 90th Congress, it was my privilege to have served with **CHUCK TEAGUE** on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. During 4 of those years, from 1969 through 1972, he was the ranking Republican member of the committee. The knowledge of veterans' affairs and the experience he had acquired during 19 years of service on this committee will be sorely missed. I, for one, have been enriched by my association with this distinguished gentleman.

A lawyer by profession, **TEAGUE** was a quiet man. With a minimum of verbiage, he always made his position clear. A true gentleman, possessing a sense of humor and a dry wit, he was well liked and respected by his associates.

Though he ultimately chose to be the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture, **TEAGUE's** interest in veterans affairs did not wane. He participated in all deliberations of the committee until the sine die adjournment of the 1st session of the 93d Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the people of California's 13th District have lost an effective, and dedicated Representative and I have lost a dear friend. To his family, I extend my heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I share with my colleagues the sadness occasioned by the death of **CHARLES TEAGUE**. He was recognized as one of the most

able and influential Members of this body. Above all, he was a patriotic, dedicated American who put the welfare of the country above everything else. This Nation desperately needs more men in Congress of the caliber of CHARLES TEAGUE.

To the survivors I extend my profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. TOWELL of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to become acquainted with the late CHARLES TEAGUE during the first session of the 93d Congress. Being a freshman Congressman, I valued greatly CHUCK TEAGUE's insight and leadership qualities, which he was always willing to share with me. I found him to be a complete gentleman—never losing his perspective during the times of emotional debate on the House floor. He will be greatly missed by the entire freshman class and, indeed, by the entire Congress.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, it was a shock for all of us to learn of the sudden death of Representative CHARLES M. TEAGUE during the holiday recess.

CHUCK and I were first elected to Congress on November 2, 1954, and it was my privilege to serve with him over the past 19 years. During that period he rose to become ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture and senior minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. His dedicated work on these committees, particularly in the areas of conservation and veterans' housing, earned him the respect of all his colleagues. He was a man of his convictions and was looked to as a prime exponent of free agriculture in America.

California and the Nation have suffered a great loss in the death of CHUCK TEAGUE. I extend my sincere sympathy to his family.

Mr. SARASIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I join my colleagues in paying respect to the memory of the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE and in extending my sympathies to his family.

For 19 years, Congressman TEAGUE served in this Chamber, dedicated to the needs of the residents of the 13th district of California and to the interests of an honest government and a strong nation. He believed in the principles upon which our heritage is based—truly representative government effected by the balance which is necessary for stability.

CHARLES TEAGUE was a hard-working legislator, typifying the best in American politics. His quiet manner often belied his determination, but his strength and effectiveness were apparent to all of us who knew and worked with him.

Best known for his contributions to American agriculture, CHARLES TEAGUE focused his efforts on maintaining free rather than subsidized agriculture. Having served on the House Agriculture Committee during most of his tenure in office, eventually attaining the position of ranking Republican, he provided devoted and conscientious service to the farmers of our country and did much to shape American farm legislation.

Conservationists and environmentalists will also deeply miss the presence of Mr. TEAGUE. Through his work on the

Conservation and Credit Subcommittee, he aided many programs and was also responsible for the implementation of the Interior Department ban on new oil drilling platforms in the Santa Barbara Channel, precipitated by the damaging oil spill of 1968.

CHARLES TEAGUE was concerned over all matters that affected his constituents, whether on the Federal, State, or local level. He was active in community affairs, serving as president of the Ventura County Community Chest, the Ventura Rotary Club, and the Ojal Valley School Board of Trustees. Prior to his election to Congress he also served as president of the Ventura County Republican Assembly.

Congressman TEAGUE contributed his dedication, hard work, and intelligence to the formulation of national legislation for almost two decades. Highlighting this was his sense of humor which was quietly interjected, often at surprising moments, throughout his career.

CHARLES M. TEAGUE will be missed in this body, by those of us who had the opportunity to work with him and know of his devotion, and by those who he so ably served over the years.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and join with my colleagues in memory of our late friend and colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

In my brief tenure in the 93d Congress, I came to know CHUCK TEAGUE fairly well. He was a great legislator who always worked diligently for what he thought was in the best interests not only for his district but also for the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, CHUCK TEAGUE will be sorely missed in this great body. I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, we have all been saddened by the loss of our friend and colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE. A Member of Congress for 19 years, CHUCK TEAGUE will be greatly missed here on Capitol Hill.

I first got to know CHUCK as a fellow representative from Southern California when I arrived in Washington as a freshman Congressman. I will always be grateful for the advice and assistance he gave me at that time. I also had the pleasure of working with CHUCK TEAGUE on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, where his experience and expertise made a great contribution to meeting the responsibilities of the committee. He was very helpful to me in the work of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

But CHUCK TEAGUE was much more to me than a helpful senior Member. He was a good friend whose presence here I will sorely miss.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of CHARLES M. TEAGUE the farmers of America have lost a powerful friend and I have lost a personal friend.

Since I came to this House in 1965, I served with CHARLES TEAGUE on the Agriculture Committee, of which he was ranking minority member at the time of his death. In 1965 he already had been a Member of the House for 10 years. His experience and knowledge were most helpful to me as a freshman and during the years since then.

Never flamboyant, Congressman TEAGUE was dedicated to the interests of farm producers. He worked hard and effectively to advance those interests. He was an outstanding legislator. He will be missed in his district and State and in the Nation. He will be missed by all of us who were privileged to serve with him here.

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, in the recent death of CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California the House has lost a valued, able Member and I have lost a close, personal friend. I would classify CHARLES TEAGUE as a Member's Member. One who is held in the highest esteem by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle; an effective Representative of his district, but one who gave first consideration to the welfare of his country.

As a ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee and a senior member on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, CHARLES TEAGUE contributed, over the years, a great deal to the benefit of agriculture and to the well being of our millions of veterans.

CHARLIE and Marge were college sweethearts, and throughout their many years of marriage, until Marge's unfortunate death, they were extremely devoted and close to one another. Mrs. Martin and I were with them many times on social occasions and we both always were enlightened by their companionship.

I extend my condolences to their three children: Alan, Norma Teague Potter, and Judith Teague Kenyon.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the sudden death of our distinguished colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE, has left me with a great sense of loss and sadness.

I admired him for his honesty, integrity, and conviction, and counted him as a personal friend. He dedicated his public life to his country and his constituents, and his distinguished legislative record is testimony to this dedication. The House will miss his leadership greatly.

"CHUCK" TEAGUE represented the best in American politics. His work in the agriculture field as the ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee earned him a well-deserved reputation as the leading advocate of American agriculture in Congress. American agriculture owes a great deal to this man who throughout his years in Congress dedicated himself to the best interests of the American farmer.

In addition, he aided in many conservation and environmental programs. His courageous fight for controls on offshore oil drilling was instrumental in saving many of the Nation's beaches from the threat of pollution.

Mr. Speaker, CHUCK TEAGUE's death is a great loss to his home State of California, to the Congress, and to the country he so honorably and ably served. I join my fellow Members in offering my condolences to his family during their time of grief.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to pay tribute to our departed colleague and my good friend "CHUCK" TEAGUE, who was an outstanding Member of Congress, a

devoted public servant, and a loving father.

I first came to know CHUCK when he was a State official in the American Legion and I was active in State political affairs as a member of the assembly. At that time, I recognized him as a man with unusual abilities—leadership, integrity, and intelligence—and with great love for his fellow man and country.

While CHUCK was successful in every endeavor, he had the quality of being able to poke fun at himself and not take his triumphs too seriously. His dry wit and keen sense of humor were attributes that served him well in his dealings with people.

In the Congress, CHUCK was a respected and influential Member, due largely to his hard work and intense study, but also, due to his ability to instantly detect salient points and to relate his findings in precise language, well understood by all. As an expert in farming and agricultural matters, he was looked upon as a spokesman for commonsense in farm programs. We worked together to show the waste of the subsidy system that paid agribusiness not to produce crops, and we worked to eliminate this program that drained the Federal Treasury of billions of dollars each year.

In working for programs for our Nation, I often sought CHUCK's advice, counsel, and support, and I appreciate the help he always offered. While we sometimes differed on approaches, we rarely differed on objectives.

CHUCK TEAGUE was a warm, decent individual who served the people of California and the Nation in a manner which could only bring respect to himself and to the Congress. We who knew him will miss his guidance and his friendship, and the Nation will miss his wise counsel.

My wife Lee joins me in extending our sincere sympathy to his son Alan of Santa Paula, his daughters, Mrs. Norma Potter of Washington, and Mrs. Judith Kenyon of Santa Rosa, and his eight grandchildren.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of our distinguished colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE, we suffer the loss of a valued friend and compatriot. His qualities and talents as an effective legislator manifested themselves by his handling the demanding responsibilities of his congressional committee assignments with intelligence and insight. He will always be remembered for his conscientious efforts in behalf of his country and fellowman.

In this time of great loss, Mrs. Rogers joins me in extending our heartfelt sympathy to his family.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to join today in paying special tribute to our good friend and colleague, the late Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California, who died on January 1, 1974.

Since 1945, CHARLES TEAGUE represented the 13th Congressional District of California in the Congress. He was the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee and a senior Republican member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. He will long be remembered

for his capable and effective interest in American agriculture and for his many years of devoted service on the House Agriculture Committee, as well as for his service to veterans and his efforts in their behalf on the House Veterans Affairs Committee. He was well known for his efforts to maintain free as opposed to subsidized agriculture and these efforts were considered very effective. He also took a strong stand toward aiding conservation and environmental programs.

He was one of those responsible for bringing about an Interior Department ban on new oil drilling platforms in the Santa Barbara Channel in 1971. There had been heavily damaging oil gushing from a drilling platform there.

TEAGUE was a natural choice to serve on the Agriculture Committee. His family was among the founders of the Sun-kist cooperative in California, and his father was a pioneer in that State's farm credit program.

The death of CHARLES TEAGUE represents a significant loss to the U.S. Congress, to his home State of California, and to the Nation he served so long and so well. I join my colleagues in extending deepest sympathy to Congressman TEAGUE's family and assure them he will long remain in our thoughts and prayers.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, one of the noblest men ever to sit in the House of Representatives has left our ranks with the death of our colleague CHUCK TEAGUE.

For 19 years he served his constituents and our country with a strong dedication to duty and with a unique understanding of the problems of the American farmer and the American veteran. His amiable presence and soft-spoken intellect endeared him to those of us who worked with him through the years. Yet, behind that gentle air was a true leader and an energetic legislator who always sought ways to resolve a problem. Several years ago, when brush and forest fires blackened thousands of acres of southern California back country, a few of us from that region gathered to find ways to improve fire prevention and firefighting technique employed by the U.S. Forest Service. We needed a leader for this cause and it was CHUCK TEAGUE to whom we turned. Today more is being done than ever before to strengthen the Forest Service's fire prevention and fighting capability. This could not have been accomplished without the persistence of our dear friend CHUCK TEAGUE. This is only a single small example of the service he gave to our country.

I will miss him as a friend, and his absence from this body will be felt for a long time.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of our colleague CHARLES TEAGUE during the recess. I shall always value the recollection of the assistance and encouragement he extended to me when I first came to this body and the friendship that developed over the years.

CHARLIE was unfailingly helpful to me in matters involving veterans' affairs and agriculture. In the latter area, his views on the strength of the free-market

concept have stood the test of time. He was interested as well in matters involving our national forests, and last summer I was delighted to find him sitting in at a hearing of the Forests Subcommittee on a piece of legislation I had introduced.

As ranking or senior member of two major committees—Agriculture and Veterans' Affairs—he made a contribution of quiet effectiveness of a sort which often gains little notice outside this body.

But he had the respect of his colleagues and, obviously, that of his constituents who elected him to 10 terms in the House. This doubtless was satisfaction enough to a man of his character and should serve as a source of consolation to his bereaved family, to whom I extend my condolences.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend my colleague CHARLIE GUBSER for reserving this time so that the House might pay tribute to the memory of our beloved friend and able colleague, the late CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

CHUCK and I came to Congress together for the first time on January 3, 1955, and from that moment we became close friends working together for the betterment of California and the Nation.

Five years ago, I joined CHUCK as a member of the House Agriculture Committee, from which vantage point we could work together for the benefit of California's largest industry, approaching it as a State problem jointly rather than on a partisan basis.

His distinguished service will be sorely missed by me personally, California, the country as a whole, and sadly of course, his grieving family.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues in expressing the deep sorrow we feel in losing our colleague from Santa Paula, CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

Over the last 3 years I had the pleasure of getting to know Mr. TEAGUE, and I found him to be a fair and sensitive man.

Despite our obvious political differences, I came to know CHARLES TEAGUE as an extremely professional person, and a man dedicated to helping persons all over the country. My district and I will particularly remember the strong support he provided last year when we attempted to secure legislative relief from a natural disaster in the Oakland-Berkeley hills.

I mourn his loss to us, to his constituents, and to the country.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, a lot will be said today, and rightly so, about CHARLIE TEAGUE, a man of the people, a man who sought to help others. He richly deserves that reputation because he did in fact devote long hours of hard work to understand the needs of his constituents and achieve close, personal contact with them.

CHARLIE TEAGUE was an effective Congressman. He came to the Congress in the early 1950's. I have watched him grow in stature through the years. He was well regarded by all of us. A lot of people probably do not know how very effective CHARLIE was as a legislator because he went about his business quietly and

unobtrusively. However, when he felt strongly about an issue, or wanted to have his constituency's views represented, he knew how to buttonhole all of us and get the job done. Yet, he never abused that relationship and friendship he had with the Members. He never overdid it.

I will miss his sense of humor, too. He had a knack for easing tensions with private little jokes between the Members. His technique was to make a nickname fit a particular situation or trait to lampoon his friends, so that if he happened to shellac a particularly good player in paddle tennis, he called him "Clumsy" from then on.

Perhaps we will remember him best in Congress as the ranking Republican member of the House Agricultural Committee. During his service on that committee he played a key role in shaping important farm legislation.

In the overall, CHARLIE TEAGUE was a statesman and a gentleman. I will miss his good counsel. A man has to be judged by the legacy he leaves posterity. On that point, I was particularly impressed by an article which appeared in the Cararillo, Calif. Daily News on January 4, 1974. It reflects what the people back home thought of CHARLIE TEAGUE. I am pleased to include it among my own reminiscences.

The article follows:

WE'LL MISS CHUCK TEAGUE

The fact that Congressman Charles M. Teague was elected time and time again—often by overwhelming margins—and yet was not one of the most nationally known members of Congress probably says a lot for the kind of congressman Teague was.

Teague was not in Congress to further a national political career, to grab as many national headlines as possible or to make a name for himself.

He was in Congress to serve the people of the 13th Congressional District.

That he did extremely well.

We commented in this space a few months ago about the fact that constituents could always depend on requests they made of the congressman being acted upon.

Chuck Teague had a special knack for seeing that his constituents were served by their congressman and his office.

The Teague staff was well indoctrinated with the congressman's theory that he was in Washington to serve the people of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

Few people ever had a bad word for Teague. Even his opponents over the years found it difficult to find a great many things to argue with the Congressman about other than the party line situation.

The fact that Teague ran so strong against Democratic opponents even in so-called Democratic years also illustrated the popularity of the Congressman.

A lot of members of Congress are better known nationally than Charles Teague. But we doubt seriously that any member could boast of knowing and being really "known" by a greater percentage of his constituents.

Congressmen who contend that Congress shouldn't have been home during the three week period they're spending there currently, while work waits in Washington, don't win too many votes with the do-gooders in the nation's capital, but residents of Teague's district knew that if the congressman said that he meant it. He wasn't seeking headlines. He simply felt that Congress should be working instead of vacationing.

The Santa Paula auditorium where funeral services are to be held today for the

congressman following his unexpected death at the home of his son New Year's day can't possibly hold the thousands of friends Charles Teague had in his Congressional district.

There are literally legions of residents of the district who will mourn the death of Congressman Teague. There's not a building or even a stadium in the area that would hold them.

Teague's successor may be an extremely effective congressman, he may make more headlines and accomplish all kinds of other things, but he'll have to fill some very, very big shoes before he's regarded any more highly by his constituents than the late Charles Teague.

Being so highly thought of by the people who know you best is an accomplishment for any man.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with real sorrow that I join my colleagues today in commenting on the sudden passing of our colleague, CHUCK TEAGUE of California. He was a friend of many of us, and we shall miss him.

Although CHUCK TEAGUE seldom made headlines during his years of service in the House, he was an able and conscientious legislator. He was consistently patient, courteous and concerned with the many problems which came his way. His many friends here on the Hill, Democrats and Republicans alike, have lost a man who brought distinction to the Congress in which he served.

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join in tribute to a man whose passing was a great loss to the Congress he loved so much, to the farmer he worked for so long, and to the country he served so well.

The man, of course, is our late beloved colleague CHARLES TEAGUE of California.

It was my honor and privilege to serve with CHUCK TEAGUE for 5 years on the Committee on Agriculture, which he helped lead in such an effective way, especially in this 93d Congress when he assumed the position of ranking Republican member of the committee.

Even the circumstance of his ascension to that post gives powerful evidence of CHUCK TEAGUE's concern for the American farmer.

At the beginning of the Congress in January of last year, CHUCK TEAGUE was faced with an enviable but difficult decision: He had risen to the position of ranking member of two committees, but under our rules, could not accept both responsibilities.

And so he gave up his ranking member status on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, where he had served with such great distinction, to take the same position on the Agriculture Committee—certainly not because he cared less for our veterans, but because he was a farmer himself, knew at first hand the problems and potentials of the American farmer, and thought his own background and experience better suited him to the leadership of the Agriculture Committee.

None of us, especially those of us who served with him on the Agriculture Committee, can ever forget his incessant urgings for the elimination of the farm subsidy program in favor of returning the farmer to the marketplace for his price on commodities.

This was a cause he championed with increasing success in recent years, but it is only one of the memories we will hold of this man who meant so much to all of us.

He has left a lasting impression on American agriculture, and his contribution to this field has benefitted—and will continue to benefit—the American people in so many ways.

We shall miss him, of course, and we mourn his passing, but we rejoice in the fact that his was a long and full and productive life devoted to the service of his fellowman. His family has our deepest sympathy, and his country owes him its profound thanks and admiration.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, it was with profound sadness and a deep sense of personal loss that I learned of the news of the passing of our colleague CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California. He was one of the most talented law-makers and dedicated public servants to serve in the body.

CHARLIE TEAGUE brought to the office he filled with such great distinction a unique combination of abilities and personal traits. He had a quiet and pleasant manner and a ready smile. He held strong convictions, but listened with tolerance and respect to those who held different views. His private life, as well as his public service, reflected the highest standards.

The passing of CHARLIE TEAGUE is a loss not only to the people of his district that he served so faithfully, but to the entire Nation that benefitted so greatly from his leadership. His exceptional service has reflected much credit on his home State of California and on the Congress of the United States.

He will be greatly missed, by those of us who came to know and love him and by the Nation that has been enriched by his life and service.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, we have lost a true friend and gentleman. Our colleague CHUCK TEAGUE was not only a man of great ability, he was also a man of dedication and integrity.

CHUCK TEAGUE would accept nothing but the best effort, both from himself and from those he worked with. He worked hard, he persevered, to get the truth, to get the best possible legislation. And in all this, I especially remember his great sense of humor and his zeal for his job and for living.

As a member of the Agriculture Committee, CHUCK TEAGUE was particularly helpful to me on many occasions—advising me and assisting me with agricultural legislation so important to the State of Florida.

We will certainly miss the gentleman from California who for almost 20 years served his district, his State, and his Nation so well.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the death of CHARLES TEAGUE and Mrs. Walsh and I join in extending our sympathies to his family.

His passing causes me to feel a personal loss because of his kindness when I first came to Washington. As a senior member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, he took the time and made the ef-

fort to make freshmen members feel at home. He was not only kind, but helpful. Congressman TEAGUE was always ready to answer a freshman's questions or explain the why's and wherefore's of committee action.

The American farmer should also feel a great loss because CHARLES TEAGUE was the champion of the farmer. As ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, he constantly argued against strong Government intervention in agriculture and in favor of relying on free market mechanisms.

TEAGUE's contributions to farming are perhaps best illustrated by the tributes of those who knew him.

President Nixon—

He will be remembered most especially for his interest in American agriculture and for his many years of devoted service to the House Agriculture Committee.

Vice President Ford—

American agriculture owes a great deal to him for his dedication to the best interests of the American farmer.

CHARLES TEAGUE was a quiet man, who attracted little national attention, but played an important role in the House. He had a gentle sense of humor.

Most of all, he typified the best in American politics. He was a hardworking and dedicated lawmaker and what was best for the country was his prime concern. He will be missed.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Congress lost a dedicated leader with the passing of CHARLES M. TEAGUE. We all looked to CHUCK for his leadership in agriculture. But we also counted on him when it came to sound fiscal policy. In this day when the country has accelerated its inflation spending and Congress has led the way downhill through deficit financing, it was great to always count on CHUCK TEAGUE and his keen concern for sound economy.

He has served the 13th District well for 10 strong and faithful terms. In this moment of sadness for his family, we all join in extending to them the deepest sympathy for the loss of our good friend, CHUCK TEAGUE. We know that they will share, as we do, the pride in his tremendous record of service to his country since the first days he responded with his election to the U.S. Congress on November 2, 1954.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I speak today as one who is sorely grieved by the depletion of our ranks by the death of our colleague CHARLES M. TEAGUE early this month.

Although we represented districts a continent apart, we had areas of common interest. In his almost two decades as a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, CHARLES TEAGUE amply demonstrated his concern for and commitment to our Nation's former military men and women, a concern and commitment that I share.

In this area, and from his position as ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, he made his mark here in Washington. But his ability as a Representative of his 13th California District matched his legislative achievements.

A quiet man, not one to court headlines, CHARLES TEAGUE was a tireless worker on behalf of his constituents. He was meticulous in his attention to their problems.

I join my colleagues today on both sides of the aisle in mourning the passing of a distinguished public servant, CHARLES TEAGUE.

I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt sympathy to his son, Mayor Alan Teague of Santa Paula, Calif., his daughters, Norma Potter, and Judith Denyon, and his grandchildren.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, the passing of our colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE, removes from our midst one of our finest.

CHUCK was one of the first men I met when I came to the Congress and I came to know him as a warm friend.

As the ranking minority member of the House Agriculture Committee, he made significant contributions to this Nation and our agricultural economy. Since agriculture is such an important part of my district, I came to count on him for advice and counsel on a number of matters most important to me and my people.

At his passing, he was in his 20th year of service as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a good Congressman—one who was concerned about his people and their welfare.

He leaves three children and a host of friends. I am one of the latter.

I shall miss those visits with him and having the benefit of his counsel. Congress has lost one of its finest and I have lost a very dear friend.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I, like so many of my colleagues, was deeply shocked and saddened to learn of the death of our colleague from California, the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE, who died on New Year's Day at the age of 64. His death truly deprives the House of Representatives of one of its finest and most respected Members.

Word of his death brought forth expressions of sympathy from the highest levels of government. Both President Nixon and Vice President Ford paid glowing tributes to this fine man who so ably represented the 13th District of California.

In his 20 years of service, CHARLES TEAGUE built a most distinguished record of service and achievement. He was particularly noted for his work as the ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee. In addition, he was an active worker on behalf of veterans, and as the senior member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I sought out his advice on several occasions, and found his expertise and knowledge of veterans affairs unparalleled.

In addition, CHARLES TEAGUE was a leading spokesman in the fight to preserve and protect our environment. For years he was the ranking member of the Agriculture Committee's Conservation and Credit Subcommittee. One of his more notable accomplishments was the obtaining of a ban against oil drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel in 1971.

It was a privilege and honor for me to have known and served with CHARLES TEAGUE. His dedication and integrity

made him an exemplary public servant and Congressman. His sense of humor was also well known to many of us who served with him, and all of his fine characteristics will be conspicuously absent on the House floor.

It has been my distinct honor to take part in this special order for CHARLES M. TEAGUE. I extend my deepest sympathies to the members of his family, and assure them that their loss is shared by many Americans.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the second session of the 93d Congress, we do so without a good friend and colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE.

CHARLES TEAGUE served the people of California with distinction, and his passing has created a void in Congress that will be difficult to fill.

CHARLES TEAGUE was more than just a fellow member of the California delegation to me.

He was among the most helpful Members to me when I first came to Congress in 1961.

He helped me immensely with many invaluable suggestions in those critical early months.

CHUCK TEAGUE was a man of very great character.

He had much sadness in his life, but you could never tell it by the way he conducted himself on the floor of the House.

I shall always remember him as an extremely courageous, kind, warm, and sympathetic man. He will be sorely missed.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sorrow that I join my colleagues today in mourning the loss of Representative CHARLES M. TEAGUE. We are all saddened by his sudden passing.

In the years that CHUCK TEAGUE and I served together in the House I found him to be a dedicated and hard-working Member. His was perhaps one of the best attendance records both in committee and House proceedings that I have seen in Congress. Our philosophies of government were different. In fact, we often opposed each other over issues on the House floor.

Despite our differences on political issues, I had respect for CHUCK TEAGUE's opinion—particularly in the area of Veterans' Affairs, on which committee he served so energetically. He always contributed full and forthright comments with complete candor. I admire that in a man.

I found, however, that this trait was not CHUCK TEAGUE's greatest virtue. He was also a generous and good man. His humanity was his overriding characteristic. While we in the House will miss his articulate, probing comment on the problems that now face us, all those who knew him are now the poorer for the passing of a warm, totally committed man. The people of 13th Congressional District have lost a vigorous and outstanding Representative in these Halls since his passing.

Both Mrs. Boland and I wish to extend our deepest sympathies to his family on this sad occasion.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the start of the second session of the 93d Congress does not seem the same without one of

our most respected Republican colleagues, CHARLES TEAGUE, who recently passed away.

CHUCK TEAGUE, was a man of quiet confidence and rare ability who represented California's 13th Congressional district with competence and dedication. He was perhaps best known for his work on behalf of the American farmer where he consistently gained high recognition from the National Farmer's Union.

He held the No. 2 Republican position on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee where he was active in increasing veterans benefits and was largely responsible for improved veterans' housing rights.

Congressman TEAGUE was first elected to the 84th Congress and was elected to each succeeding Congress by an overwhelming majority.

I deeply regret the passing of our esteemed colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE, but I know that the people of his district can be proud of the service he has rendered not only to them but to the people of our entire Nation as well.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to join my fellow Members of Congress in expressing my profound sense of loss at the passing of CHARLES M. TEAGUE, late a Representative to Congress from the 13th District of California.

Congressman TEAGUE, ranking member of the House Committee on Agriculture, expressed his prime interest of what was best for this country through his dedication and integrity in his work. He was a man widely respected for his honesty and capabilities to legislate.

CHARLES TEAGUE leaves a record of conscientious pursuit of those principles of good government he believed in so strongly. His valuable contribution to the field of agriculture is especially felt in the district I represent, where farming is a major contributor to the economy.

Mr. Speaker, I feel it was a privilege to have the opportunity to serve with him in Congress these past 13 years. I want to extend my deepest sympathy to his family, and to the citizens of the 13th district. He was a good friend to us all, and his passing is a sad event.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying a justly deserved tribute to our late friend and associate, Congressman CHARLES M. TEAGUE. The people of the 13th District of California will be hard put to find a Representative as hardworking and as diligent in representing their interests.

I first knew of CHARLES TEAGUE as a result of his family's tradition of public service. His father was the President of the California Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Federal Farm Board under President Hoover. His son, Alan, is the mayor of Santa Paula, Calif., and his daughter, Norma, married a Los Angeles city councilman.

Congressman TEAGUE was not one to seek attention or publicity. His activity as a Member of this body was characterized by working quietly but effectively with other Members of the House on the floor and in committee. An illustration

of the effectiveness of this approach was his success in getting the Casistas Dam project authorized, appropriated, and built all within 2 years.

Over the years, I knew CHARLIE as a formidable paddle ball opponent, as a fellow member of the Agriculture Committee—on which he served 19 years—and as a fellow member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, where we served together for 8 years. His dedication to the welfare of the men who served in our country's armed services was well known to all. Among his successes in the field of agricultural policy was passage of the Small Watershed Act in the 83d Congress. In subcommittee he took responsibility for conscientiously reviewing the details of hundreds of small and not especially glamorous watershed projects.

Special note should be taken of his efforts on behalf of the environment. Among these were his fight against oil pollution in the Santa Barbara Channel in 1970 and his success in persuading the House to kill the 1969 timber supply bill which threatened to permit excessive cutting in our national forests.

I sincerely regret his passing. He will be sorely missed.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to a good friend and colleague, Hon. CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California, who for 19 years served his congressional district and the country as an outstanding Member of Congress.

The start of the New Year was saddened by the news that CHUCK TEAGUE had passed away in California on January 1. He had worked hard and long during the preceding session, and with the recess had returned home to California for the holidays.

His death was quite unexpected, and he will be sorely missed by all of us who so admired him.

I well remember him from my days as a freshman Congressman from New York. I had been elected in a special election in February 1962, after the start of the 2d session of the 87th Congress, and was assigned to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Chuck was also a member of that committee, and although we were of different political persuasions, he was most helpful to me in my adjustment to congressional committee routines.

At the end of that Congress and with the onset of the 88th Congress, I was assigned to the House Agriculture Committee. Happily for me, CHUCK was also a member of that committee, and again gave unstintingly of his advice and counsel. To this day, I am indebted to him for his kindness and thoughtfulness.

My deepest sympathies go out to his children and grandchildren. I hope they can find solace in the fact that he will be affectionately remembered by all his colleagues, and very much missed.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, all of us were saddened by the death of a dear and highly respected colleague of ours, Representative CHARLES M. TEAGUE, of California who died on January 1 of this year.

CHARLES TEAGUE had represented his district, his people, and our entire Nation both ably and well, since 1955. He was

graduated from Stanford University in 1931 and from the Stanford University Law School in 1934. He practiced law for 20 years, specializing in business law before winning election to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the honor of serving alongside CHARLES TEAGUE on the House Agriculture Committee from the time I arrived in the House. I had ample opportunity to observe, and to appreciate, his grasp of a complex subject. He was a forceful and articulate champion in favor of relying on the tried and tested mechanisms of a free market—and he never ceased to believe that the American farmer, when given full freedom to engage in agriculture, could fully meet the challenges of production for a growing and hungry nation and world.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my good friend and colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE, is gone. His record of a lifetime of service continues—and that record stands as an impressive and lasting tribute that will serve as a beacon for those of us new to the Congress who seek guidance in a troubled time. He earned the respect of all of us, and I know that I am joined by my colleagues in extending heartfelt sympathy to his family at this time of tragic loss.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the long and distinguished service of our late colleague CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

Each of us who had the good fortune to work closely, with him knows that he was a man of honor and a man who always worked for a strong Nation. The citizens of the 13th District of California have lost a valued and highly respected voice in the House of Representatives, and our Nation has lost a very able leader.

CHARLES TEAGUE was a close personal friend of mine, and I extend my heartfelt sympathy to his fine family. He will be deeply missed by the Members of this House.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, CHARLES TEAGUE was more than my colleague. He was, to me, a good friend. His warmth, his gentleness, his sense of humor, his ability to recall and to remember so many of the special memories and experiences we all cherish, shall be dearly missed in this Chamber.

The men and women of his district whom he served so ably and well, I am sure, well know of his commitment and his assistance over these many years. From individual questions, to advice on organizational proposals, to meetings on city and community needs, CHARLES TEAGUE was always responsive to the best interests of his constituents. And, the impact of his contributions on the citizens of this entire Nation, shall long endure.

There are no words, no matter how eloquent, which could possibly provide Mr. TEAGUE's friends and family with the comfort and inner peace they seek at this time.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not take this opportunity to pay a special tribute to a fine and distinguished Member of this Chamber, the late CHARLES TEAGUE.

I will always remember our colleague,

CHUCK TEAGUE, as a warm, jovial, friendly individual who represented the 13th District of California for nearly 20 years.

Quickly achieving a reputation as a man who could get things done, CHUCK TEAGUE built a career on service to his constituents, all his constituents. When someone in his district needed aid or advice, CHUCK never asked if the person was a Republican or if he voted for CHARLES TEAGUE in the last election. Congressman TEAGUE was the greatest vote-getter in the history of Ventura County because he served his constituency with great dedication and purpose.

Although CHUCK did not seek the national spotlight while in office, he was the ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee and an important member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. CHUCK TEAGUE was a man of high principles and personal conviction. When the opportunity came for him to move into the new and lavish Rayburn Building he stayed in the older Longworth to show his opposition to what he considered ostentatious spending. He opposed congressional pay raises and was sharply critical of lengthy congressional vacations.

Perhaps one of the most difficult legislative positions for him to take was an anti-oil stand when the Santa Barbara oil spill occurred in 1969. His district was very much divided over the issue: The most vocal leaders in Santa Barbara were adamantly against more oil development, while many in Ventura pressed hard for the development. On November 17, 1969, TEAGUE testified before a congressional hearing in Santa Barbara against reopening the channel to drilling.

Those of us who have had the good fortune to serve with CHARLES TEAGUE for the past 20 years will sadly miss his fine sense of humor, his amiability, his resourcefulness, and his good memory for details about individuals.

Mrs. O'Neill joins me in extending our deepest condolences to CHARLES TEAGUE's family at this time.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, "knowledge of the human nature is the beginning and end of political education."

This must be true, because CHARLES TEAGUE had developed a unique wisdom during his political education. And it was a wisdom that understood human nature, simply understood people. CHUCK TEAGUE treated everyone the same, with politeness and a deference for their privacy, and always with his good humor as his tool.

In dealing with his colleagues, he used his homespun political education and practiced a method of dealing with his adversaries that is increasingly rare. He understood that a stance taken a step or two to one side of a clamoring confrontation was likely to lead to a better understanding than would a belly-bumping squabble. And in taking that stance, he was not caught up in having to prove he knew all the answers. He could poke fun at his adversary's argument, and at his own, and never lose sight of the purpose of his method. He simply tried to help himself and the rest of us figure things out.

CHUCK TEAGUE was quite a gentleman—an "old school gentleman" was probably the best description—and his assets will be missed. But, importantly, they can be emulated, and that is one of the highest tributes we can pay. We would do well to learn and practice the value of good humor as we approach difficult problems. Humor, along with the politeness and decency he practiced, are really the lubricants of civil relationships. Any man would do well to leave that message as his impact.

CHUCK TEAGUE was a popular Congressman, both here and in his district, but not in a rah-rah way, not in the "new politics" way, but respectfully regarded. And he knew it. But unlike so many of us, his colleagues, he never flaunted his confidence or self-regard. CHUCK was ready or reelection, and in today's atmosphere, his decent attributes were a good example for Republicans to point at and share. CHUCK TEAGUE's contribution to the House was significant. Because CHUCK TEAGUE understood people, he will be missed, but not forgotten.

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in honoring the late CHARLES M. TEAGUE, who passed away from us so quickly.

CHUCK TEAGUE was a man of dedication and integrity. He had the courage of his convictions and was a leader. His work in the areas of Veterans' Affairs and Agriculture will be long remembered, and his loyalty to his job as a public servant will be sorely missed by all the residents of the 13th Congressional District in California.

Although we will all miss CHUCK TEAGUE, I was grateful to have had the privilege of serving with him in the House of Representatives.

My heartfelt sympathies go out to his family at this sad time.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sorrow and a deep sense of loss that I learned of the death of my friend and colleague, Representative CHARLES M. TEAGUE, during the recent Christmas recess. I had a close relationship with CHUCK TEAGUE since his office was a few doors down the hall from mine, and I feel this loss very personally.

As a Representative from an agricultural area, I also had many occasions over the years to observe CHUCK's effective work on the House Agriculture Committee. At the start of the 93d Congress, CHUCK became senior minority member on the Agriculture Committee and, during his short year as ranking Republican, he was instrumental in formulating the landmark farm bill of 1972.

More than just an able and responsible legislator, however, CHUCK TEAGUE was a real gentleman, a kind and sensitive man. He will be missed by his family and friends, of course. But the House of Representatives and the Nation as a whole must also mourn the loss of CHARLES M. TEAGUE, a statesman who served his district, his State, and his country faithfully and well.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pay final tribute to a friend and colleague, the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE, who has so well rep-

resented the people of the 13th District of California.

I am glad to have had the opportunity to know and work with CHUCK TEAGUE. He was a Member's Member. He performed his duties as a Congressman in a quiet, unassuming way. He did not shout or act for the TV cameras or grab for headlines. He was dedicated to his job and proved himself with deeds, not words.

At the time of his death, CHUCK TEAGUE was ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee and senior Republican on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. His was not a partisan service, however. He was respected by Members on both sides of the aisle because he always treated everyone with the same fair and gentle manner. I cannot remember when he ever had an unkind word for anyone.

Although he did not win all the battles, CHUCK TEAGUE was an extremely effective legislator, especially in the field of agriculture and veterans' affairs. He was a genuine friend of the farmer, especially the small farmer, and of the veterans of our country. He was also a great sportsman and friend of the environment.

I really came to know CHUCK TEAGUE when we were investigating the conduct of Adam Clayton Powell. I saw then that CHUCK TEAGUE only wanted to "do what was right."

Working with CHUCK TEAGUE, I also came to know his gentle and sometimes quiet sense of humor, which was a delight to all his friends and colleagues.

With the passing of CHUCK TEAGUE, this country and the Congress lost a great leader. His constituents lost an effective voice in Washington. His wife Marjorie lost a devoted husband. His three children lost a father. I lost a friend.

I regret much his tragic passing and extend my sympathies to all those who knew him.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the death of CHUCK TEAGUE came as a terrible shock. During his service here in the Congress, I came to have a deep respect and admiration for CHUCK TEAGUE's integrity and ability, and I am deeply saddened by his untimely passing.

His leadership as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, his guidance in the House on veterans' affairs, and his continuing battle regarding the Santa Barbara Channel on behalf of his constituents—all shall remain as a tribute to his years of service to his country and district.

Mrs. Steiger joins me in expressing our condolences to his family.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the life and memory of CHARLES M. TEAGUE, the late Congressman from the State of California. The Members of the House have lost a great colleague, the constituents in his district have lost a great representative, farmers and veterans across the Nation have lost a great supporter, the country has lost a great American, and I have lost a good friend.

CHARLES TEAGUE served in the House for 19 years. As the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee and a senior Republican member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, he will long

be remembered for his many contributions to agriculture and veterans legislation.

He was an honest and honorable man who was highly respected and admired by his many friends. He was a man of firm convictions and of deep devotion for the welfare of our Nation, which always came first with him. His quiet and friendly manner leaves a void which will be impossible to fill.

CHARLES TEAGUE acquired a well-deserved reputation as a capable and responsible legislator. He was dedicated to his job and diligent in the performance of his duties. His wisdom and leadership will be sorely missed in this Chamber.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is with a special sadness that I add a few comments as we pause today to remember our departed colleague and my dear friend, CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

I met him when I served with him on the Veterans' Affairs Committee when I first came to Congress and I was able to observe in his work there the quiet dedication to a job well done that was his trademark.

We can all admire the lasting legislative contributions he made in his 20 years in Congress, especially in the field of agriculture in which he worked effectively to maintain a free rather than a subsidized system. He managed to keep abreast of all the innovations in agriculture in recent years and I know his expertise will be sorely missed by the American farmer.

CHUCK TEAGUE's concern for his country was demonstrated by his support for legislation to protect the environment from human destruction and especially by his belief that the American people have the strength and creativity to successfully meet any challenge in the future.

We were all saddened by his passing and want his family to know that his dedication to the service of his country was greatly admired by those of us who were privileged to work with him.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, it was with sorrow that we began this session of Congress without our colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE. In the two decades he served, he was a familiar and highly respected Member of this body.

I had the pleasure of serving with him on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and on the Hospitals Subcommittee. His work was marked by a genuine interest in veterans' matters and sincere concern for their welfare. He was courteous and capable, always willing to listen to other viewpoints and to consider alternative approaches to finding solutions to problems.

CHARLES TEAGUE was a good man and an effective legislator. He served his constituents and his Nation well, and he will be greatly missed. Our deepest sympathy goes to his family.

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is always a difficult thing to lose a colleague, but each of us is especially moved—and saddened—when that loss involves one who has been a particular friend.

"CHUCK" TEAGUE, of California, was such a friend, to me. Though he and I were not "social" friends—in the accepted sense of that word—we were, I think in retrospect, much alike in personality and philosophy, out of which stemmed the ease with which we related, one to the other. Though I was from the far "East" and he from the "West," I tend to think our congressional districts and, hence, our concerns, were somewhat alike—even though our committee assignments took us in opposite directions.

Regardless of all that, Mr. Speaker, CHARLES M. TEAGUE was a working Member of this body, as we all know; one who gave his full measure of devotion, and then a bit more, to his responsibilities, both to his constituency and then to his country. He served both well—and faithfully—and his death represents a significant loss to us, all. On top of all his other, admirable qualities, he also had the saving grace, as it has been put, of a sense of humor without which—these days, at least—all of us would be lost; and for that, too, he will be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, I was saddened at the death of this good and honorable man, and Mrs. Robison joins me in extending our sympathy and regrets to his daughters and grandchildren.

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sadness that I face this occasion, that of bidding farewell to a trusted friend and colleague. CHARLES TEAGUE was a friend whose accomplishments and life history have been eloquently outlined by other distinguished Members of the House who also hold him in esteemed friendship.

Allow me then to speak very briefly of CHARLES TEAGUE, the man. I always found him to be an outstanding advocate of the ideals and positions in which he believed, and he believed very deeply in this Nation and her people. I found him to be, at all times, Mr. Speaker, a true gentleman. Whenever you agreed or disagreed with CHARLES TEAGUE, you always knew that his actions and his tactics would be of the highest order. This is truly the mark of a man—and CHARLES TEAGUE was that kind of man.

Mrs. Mathis joins me in extending sympathy to the family.

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my distinguished colleagues in this tribute to CHARLES TEAGUE. He was an outstanding legislator, and more than that, he was a fine individual.

For 19 years he represented his southern California constituency with distinction. During that tenure, he came to be respected by his fellow Congressmen on both sides of the aisle.

CHARLES' most widely publicized accomplishments pertained to his service on the Agriculture Committee, where he was the ranking Republican. In that capacity he played a significant role in shaping the Nation's farm policies. In addition to his yeoman-like work in finding solutions to the problems of rural America and rural Americans, Congressman TEAGUE played an important role on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. He was particularly committed to giving our returning Vietnam era veterans a fair

chance to succeed in the land they had served.

Mrs. Brotzman joins me in expressing our sympathy to CHARLES' family for their loss which is a loss to us all.

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, the unexpected and untimely passing of Representative CHARLES TEAGUE was not only a great personal loss to me, but it was an especially severe loss to the country and most particularly, to the farmers of this country.

As ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, CHUCK TEAGUE was one of the most effective and most conscientious spokesmen the agricultural community, and especially the family farmer, has ever had.

And still, while he spoke for all farmers and labored tirelessly for the institution of agriculture, his dedication to his district and to his constituents in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties was always his first concern.

During his 19 years in this House, CHUCK TEAGUE established himself as one of this body's most respected and hardest working Members. Those of us who were fortunate enough to serve with and work closely with CHUCK TEAGUE know well that his commitment to his job as a Congressman and to the principles of our democracy was a total commitment. He was an inspiration to me as I know he was to all who came to know him.

He was never too busy to take time for someone else's problems and to take a personal interest in resolving them. He envisioned his job as one of helping people.

CHUCK TEAGUE was truly the kind of man our forefathers had in mind when they framed the Constitution and created our representative form of Government. His death was a great loss to all of us.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep personal sadness that I join the California delegation in the House of Representatives and many other friends of CHUCK TEAGUE in expressing our admiration and respect for his great service to his constituency and the country. His very untimely passing leaves a void in this House at a period in which we need more such conscientious and accessible Members.

CHUCK was a popular Member of Congress. Each of us was aware of his dedicated service on the House Agriculture Committee, where he fought to free our farmers and agribusiness community from the unproductive Federal controls and subsidies. He deeply believed that a free market system for agriculture would in the end provide its own natural controls, a view which I share.

He also served with distinction as the second ranking Republican on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, where his concern for others was clearly evident in the drafting of veterans legislation.

But most of all, we will remember CHUCK TEAGUE in a personal way—his quiet sense of humor, his decency, his friendliness. The low-calorie "Teague Special" served at the Capitol Hill Club has been instrumental and will continue

to be helpful to many Members and staff in combatting the "battle of the bulge."

We will miss him. Mrs. Shriver joins me in offering our heartfelt condolences to his family and his constituents, who were served so well by him for many years.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, when word came to me at my home in Florida that our distinguished California colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE, had passed away, I was shocked and deeply grieved. Although we came from the opposite corners of our Nation and from different political faiths, we were close friends who worked together in harmony to solve problems which were mutual to us and our constituencies. We both represented citrus producing districts. Sometimes we shared common problems. On other occasions we assisted each other in seeking a solution to a problem which was unique to the industry in one of our respective States.

CHUCK and I chose to accept dual committee assignments. In addition to his fine service on the Committee on Agriculture, he accepted assignment on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, so that the veterans of his great State would be represented there. I had also accepted assignment to this important committee because of the large veteran population of Florida. We worked together for 19 years to resolve the problems of our veterans, their dependents, and their survivors. The veterans of our Nation had dedicated service from the gentleman from California. They, too, have lost a great friend.

CHARLES TEAGUE was one of the finest men I have been privileged to know. I shall miss him very much. He was a very effective legislator. The House of Representatives has lost one of its ablest Members. The State of California has lost a noble son and a distinguished public servant. Mrs. Haley joins me in extending to his family our deepest sympathy.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my own sorrow at the passing of our good friend, the late Congressman CHARLES TEAGUE, of California. CHUCK TEAGUE was one of the quiet Members of this House whose memory will remain green with those who appreciated his quiet, good sense and his spirit of constructive criticism. I know how he loved the southern California countryside where he was born and maintained his residence until his untimely passing, and how much he would have enjoyed going back to the lemon groves of the Golden State. Almighty God had other plans for his servant and he has called him home to the finer land beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest sympathy to CHUCK's three children, Norma, Alan, and Judith. When the shock and sorrow wears off they will be sustained by the fact that their father left them and their children a great heritage.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the gentleman from California (Mr. GUBSER) and others in expressing the heart-felt loss every one of us feels at the recent death of CHUCK TEAGUE.

As a man and as a legislator, CHUCK TEAGUE was among the very best. His accomplishments in the House will stand as standards by which the rest of us will be judged.

CHUCK has had a profound impact on this body. Others have pointed specifically to his impact on agricultural legislation, but in truth his influence went well beyond even so basic a subject and touched nearly every issue that came before the House during his tenure.

In many ways, Congressman TEAGUE was unparalleled in his contributions to the American people. He was an accomplished and compassionate man. Every Member of the House from California looked to CHUCK for leadership on the issues that affected our State.

On a personal note, it is difficult for me to express the grief I felt during the holiday season learning of CHUCK's unexpected passing which was a tragedy in the truest sense.

CHARLES TEAGUE was faithful to his responsibilities and diligent in pursuing his goals. I consider it a great privilege to have known him and I shall miss him.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the sudden passing on the first day of this new year of Congressman CHARLES M. TEAGUE of California came as a great shock and loss to all of us here in this House who knew him, respected him and counted him among our friends. His public service, experience, courage, his gentle wit and character will be greatly missed by his district, his State and his country.

It was my great honor and pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to have served in this Chamber with CHUCK TEAGUE for almost two decades. During that time I found him to be a man completely dedicated to working diligently for legislation he considered proper while keeping as his prime interest what was best for his country.

His dedication to the improvement of American agriculture was near legend here in the House. He worked long and diligently as the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee for the improvement of the living standard of the American farmer.

CHARLIE's service to this Nation was on many levels, Mr. Speaker. During the Second World War he served as a major in the Army Air Corps. After the war he resumed practice of the law in his hometown of Santa Paula and became involved in community affairs, serving as president of the Ventura Rotary Club, the Ventura County Community Chest and the Ojal Valley School Board of Trustees. He was also president of the Ventura County Republican Assembly when he was elected to the Congress in 1954. He was reelected to the nine succeeding Congresses and had planned to run for reelection again this year.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the memory of CHARLIE TEAGUE will be cherished by all those who knew him and that my sense of personal loss is shared by many both in this Chamber and out.

To his son and daughters and his grandchildren I extend the Rooneys' deepest sympathy and prayers in their great loss.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened and shocked to learn of the death of my good friend, and colleague, CHUCK TEAGUE.

During his 20 years in Congress, CHUCK was a hardworking and dedicated Member, especially interested in agriculture matters which made him a strong spokesman for the American farmer. As the senior Republican Member on the House Agriculture Committee, CHUCK was instrumental in introducing legislation that not only benefited the farmer but also the consumer. He was also a strong supporter in efforts to improve the rights of veterans.

He was wholeheartedly responsive to the needs of our Nation and of his district. He had all the qualities and talents that are essential to the makeup of an effective legislator, and he handled the demanding responsibilities of his congressional assignments with intelligence and insight. He has the unique talent of being able to put his finger on the core of a problem and marshaling the forces essential to getting the job done when the going was tough.

Mr. Speaker, we have lost the services of a respected and dedicated colleague, one who had acquired many, many friends through his long years in Congress. We will remember CHUCK as an extremely warm and understanding friend. The country has lost a man of great stature, we have lost a good friend and a good human being.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the recent passing of our distinguished friend and colleague CHUCK TEAGUE of California came as a great shock to all of us.

It was my distinct pleasure and privilege to serve with Congressman TEAGUE during the last 7 years. As ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, CHUCK TEAGUE served this Congress, his people, and the entire American farming community well.

He was an able and effective legislator and a good man. He will be missed by all of us, particularly those of us who had the privilege of working closely with him in committee.

Mrs. Rarick joins with me and the people of the Sixth District of Louisiana in extending our sympathy to his many friends and family.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, like so many of my colleagues, I was saddened recently to learn of the sudden death of our recently departed colleague from California.

CHARLES M. TEAGUE had already been a Member of this great body for 2 years when I began my service 17 years ago. In a short time I became well acquainted with him as did most Members, because he was friendly by nature. As our friendship continued, I learned to respect him, for he was a man who possessed many great qualities. In the years that followed, I developed a great admiration for him, because he used his excellent training and broad experience for the betterment of his fellow men and the advancement of his community, State, and Nation.

We are all the poorer for his passing, but let us derive consolation from the fact that we were privileged to know him

and to work closely with him while we were colleagues in the House. Let us also be comforted by the knowledge that his congressional career will be an example worthy of imitation by those who will come after him.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in honoring our former colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE. For 20 years, Congressman TEAGUE served his country and his colleagues in Washington. He was a man who served his constituents in the 13th District in California in the best manner he saw fit.

As the ranking minority member of the Agriculture Committee, and the Veterans' Affairs Committee, he committed himself to bettering the living standards of those he served.

Our sorrow is compounded because our country needs more outstanding men like CHUCK TEAGUE during these difficult times. I join with his friends in extending personal sympathies to the family of our late colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE.

Mr. VIGORITO. Mr. Speaker, I consider myself fortunate to have been a member of the House Agriculture Committee for the past 9 years with Congressman CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

During those years, Congressman TEAGUE helped put together many significant pieces of legislation in the area of agriculture and rural life in general as a Republican member of the committee and in recent years as the ranking minority member.

I will most remember Congressman TEAGUE as a fair and knowledgeable man who respected the opinions and views of his colleagues.

He and I shared a common belief in sparing our environment from further abuses and in stopping the indiscriminate waste of our natural resources.

His 19 years in the House of Representatives were spent in working hard for his constituents back home in California and also in promoting a better way of life throughout our country especially for the farmer and rural worker.

I will miss Congressman TEAGUE as I sit in future Agriculture Committee meetings and I am sure other Members of the House feel the same way.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly saddened by the passing of Congressman CHARLES M. TEAGUE for I have lost not only a respected and admired colleague, but also a longtime personal friend.

I had known CHUCK since the mid-1930's. He was a classmate of my late brother, Thomas E. Edwards, at Stanford University and we shared many interests. During our student days, we spent many an hour in friendly competition on the university golf course and played together in the California State golf championship.

Our youthful association was renewed when we became colleagues in this House, once again sharing friendly, competitive recreational interests. Our friendship was also continued as we worked together as members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. CHUCK, second ranking minority member of the committee, was deeply concerned about and interested in veterans' problems. He de-

voted a great deal of time to the careful study and analysis of all veterans' legislation, making sure that these bills served the needs and problems of ex-GI's.

Although I am much less familiar with the details, I know that CHUCK's service as a member of the Agriculture Committee was characterized by the same dedication and hard work. He is widely known and respected for his efforts to protect and represent the interests not only of California but of all American farmers, while promoting a free enterprise, competitive farm system that did not need to rely on artificial Government support.

His legislative expertise and knowledge will be greatly missed by veterans, farmers, and his colleagues, and I will miss a most genial and personable friend. I extend my deepest sympathy to his children.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the death of our colleague, Representative CHARLES TEAGUE of California, leaves the Members of this House with a great sense of loss and the Nation no longer able to call upon the dedicated service he provided for so many years.

Representative TEAGUE was best known for his efforts on behalf of the American farmer, and his legislative rating from the National Farmers' Union grew to a high mark over the years. He also held the No. 3 Republican position on the Veteran's Affairs Committee which, in the 93d Congress, first session, lost its No. 2 Republican, Representative John B. Saylor of Pennsylvania.

Representative TEAGUE was a man of the highest integrity, a fact which enabled him to weather the years of political change in California. Originally, he was elected from a traditionally Democratic area of Ventura County, which had large numbers of Mexican-Americans. In the 1960's, a population shift gave him a comfortable margin of victory and over the years he had little trouble winning reelection. His most serious opposition came in 1970 when a young man who was active in the Presidential campaign of Eugene McCarthy challenged him. This campaign challenge only served to reduce Mr. TEAGUE's winning percentage from 66 to 59 percent and he still won by 40,000 votes. In 1972, Mr. TEAGUE captured 73 percent of the vote.

Respected by his colleagues for his conservative convictions and his personal sense of honor and duty, the House leadership chose Representative TEAGUE to be a member of the special House Judiciary Subcommittee that investigated the actions of Representative Adam Clayton Powell in 1966. His work on that case led Representative TEAGUE to call for a permanent House Ethics Committee, which was later established.

It is a sign of the vitality of our democratic system that men such as CHARLES TEAGUE offer themselves for public office and are selected by the voters to serve in that capacity. In an age when Americans are becoming increasingly suspect of the ethics and moral standards of their Representatives, and of other public officials, the life and career of CHARLES TEAGUE

provides testimony to the fact that honorable men still seek public office and are able to succeed in their tasks.

Mrs. Crane joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to members of the family in their loss. It was an honor to serve in this body with CHARLES TEAGUE, and I know that we will all miss him and feel the loss of his counsel and friendship.

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I join the Members of the House of Representatives in mourning the passing of my friend and colleague, Mr. CHARLES TEAGUE of California.

CHUCK TEAGUE was known in the House of Representatives as a stalwart, hard-working, soft-spoken man who served his Nation and his State. During his 20 years in Congress, CHUCK TEAGUE earned important positions on both the Agriculture and the Veterans' Affairs Committees. He served them ably. It was a great privilege to have had the opportunity to serve with him on the Agriculture Committee and work under his guidance as ranking minority member. As a dedicated worker for the American farmer and the free enterprise system, CHUCK TEAGUE's influence and ideas will be an inspiration to all of us. His death leaves a void in the House of Representatives, but his record of accomplishment will serve as his memorial. His life truly exemplified public service.

I join with his other friends and Members of the House of Representatives in extending my deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend and colleague, CHARLES TEAGUE, who has taken from us on January 1, 1974.

As we all know, "CHUCK" TEAGUE gave his constituents 19 years of distinguished and dedicated service. A gentleman—and a gentle man—CHUCK had the courage of his convictions. His distinguished service on the House Agriculture Committee was productive for all our citizens and we in California, who are so heavily dependent on our agricultural base, are particularly indebted to CHUCK for his leadership in this area.

Our Nation's veterans also owe him a debt of gratitude. For nearly two decades he worked untiringly for increased benefits for these men and women who gave so much to their Nation. He fought particularly hard for increased housing benefits under the GI bill.

And CHUCK helped to see to it that he left our earth with a more wholesome environment. He helped us improve Interior Department regulations on off shore drilling so that our California beaches would retain their exquisite beauty.

But the human side to CHUCK perhaps outweighs all other considerations and underscores his success in the House of Representatives. A member of my staff recently related an anecdote to me about CHUCK's patience and good naturedness. CHUCK had come over to the Rayburn Building for some occasion or another. As he alighted from the elevator, he was confronted by two different groups trying to find two different locations. Willing to help, and with his pipe clinched

between his teeth, he went to the maps we find necessary in the Rayburn and found the proper place they were supposed to be and directed them to it.

CHUCK was also my friend and partner on the paddle-ball court where he was a regular participant. In this nonpolitical, nonpartisan setting where we had the opportunity to know each other as friends and not competing politicians, his character and personality were always a delight and an inspiration to all of us. We will miss him.

Without doubt, his children and grandchildren—and his constituents—will also miss this unselfish and attentive human being. I extend my deepest sympathy to his son and daughters and his eight grandchildren.

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, even those of us who were denied the privilege of serving with him in the Congress over a period of years, greatly feel the loss and mourn the death of our colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE. His sudden passing leaves a void which will be very difficult to fill.

It was my privilege to serve with him and benefit from his counsel on the Veterans' Affairs Committee during the past year. Prior to that, I had gained a great respect for his wisdom and leadership when, as a farmer, I had the opportunity to note his tireless work in behalf of the American farmer on the House Agriculture Committee where he was the ranking minority member.

A quiet, dedicated worker in behalf of the free enterprise system and the high principles he espoused, his diligence and integrity will long be an inspiration and a high example to those with whom he labored as well as to those with whom he came in contact, however briefly.

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the untimely death of the Honorable CHARLES M. TEAGUE has taken from this body a warm, witty, and respected public servant.

I had the privilege of serving with CHUCK on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, on which he was a senior Republican member. For the 3 years we served together, I came to know and appreciate his devotion to the well-being of the American veteran. "TEAGUE of California" was undoubtedly one of the best informed Members in the field of veterans affairs. As a veteran of World War II, he had firsthand knowledge of the hardships and personal sacrifices which our veterans have faced, and diligently worked for the best possible benefits for the veterans of all wars. CHUCK made sure that partisan political considerations had no role in determining the welfare of our veterans. Over the years, he became recognized as a leader in the fields of GI education and training, housing rights for veterans, and benefits for veterans with service-connected disabilities. His steadfast work on behalf of those who had given of themselves in the defense of our country and its principles earned him the respect and admiration of America's veterans.

The fact that the citizens of California's 13th Congressional District sent

him to Washington 10 times, to serve for a total of 19 years, attests to his continued dedication to his constituents.

I wish to convey my deep sympathy to the family of CHARLES TEAGUE and to his constituents. We will all miss this fine individual and dedicated Congressman.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues here in the House of Representatives in expressing my deep sorrow at the death of our friend, CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

I first met CHUCK TEAGUE when I arrived in Washington 11 years ago. I found him to be an able and dedicated representative of the people of Ventura County, Calif. CHUCK and I worked together over many issues of importance to our home State of California. As a member of both the Agriculture and Veterans' committees, CHUCK demonstrated again and again his concern over the well-being of all Americans. His integrity and dedication were beyond question.

The loss of CHARLES TEAGUE leaves a void in this chamber which will not easily be filled. I will miss him not only as a respected colleague, but also as a personal friend.

Mrs. Hanna joins me in extending our sympathy to the Teague family.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing sincere tribute to the late CHARLES M. TEAGUE, my distinguished colleague from California.

It is with personal sadness that I make these remarks. "CHUCK" TEAGUE exemplified the virtues of honesty, integrity, and devotion to principle that are the distinctive hallmarks of true public service.

He was a credit to the U.S. Congress, and was much liked and respected by every Member of this body. As a member of the House Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Agriculture, he was an industrious and capable lawmaker. He contributed heavily to the deliberations and handiwork of the legislative branch. His contributions are found through numerous statutes enacted over his 10 terms of service.

"CHUCK" TEAGUE, as a personable and welcome friend, will long be remembered by those of us who were privileged to know him. I express my deep sympathy to his family, and know that Congressman TEAGUE leaves a great store of trust and affection among his colleagues.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, for almost 20 years it was my privilege to serve in the Congress with one of the most conscientious and dedicated legislators I have ever known—our late colleague from California, CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

In addition to a warm friendship, CHUCK and I shared many mutual interests. We were both deeply concerned about the welfare of American agriculture. In his assignment as ranking minority member on the House Committee on Agriculture, I sought his wise counsel frequently on matters relating to our farm population and farm programs which would assure Americans a plentiful supply of food and fiber at reasonable costs.

We also shared a mutual interest in

veterans legislation. CHUCK was likewise a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and really took the welfare of our Nation's veterans and their dependents to heart.

The people of California's 13th District—indeed, the people of the country—were well served by CHARLES M. TEAGUE in Washington. His only interest was the public interest. He was candid and forthright in all that he did, and he set high standards not only for himself but for his country as well.

We shall miss CHUCK TEAGUE in these halls, but we can look back with pride at his outstanding legislative record and fine accomplishments of the past two decades.

He was a public servant in the truest sense of the word.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of knowing Congressman CHARLES TEAGUE during the time I have been in the Congress. He was one of the most fair-minded men I have ever known.

CHARLIE TEAGUE will especially live on in our hearts as a man genuinely interested in doing what he considered best for the country. Mr. Speaker, we will miss him here in the Congress, but his contribution to our country will last on and on.

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Republican on the Committee on Agriculture, Representative CHARLES M. TEAGUE was my mentor, teacher, and counselor. He was very interested in helping junior members. He was considerate and courteous to me.

Few individuals are as knowledgeable concerning agriculture as was CHARLES TEAGUE. His intellect and his studiousness helped make the Committee on Agriculture stronger and improved the quality of legislation it produced.

Above all, CHARLES TEAGUE was dedicated to the system of free enterprise. He was a strong force in shaping recent farm policy and legislation which has caused American farmers to prosper from free sales in the marketplace rather than being dependent for a dole from the Federal Government.

The loss of CHARLES TEAGUE is a blow especially to those who worked with him in Congress but it is also a deprivation for agriculture and for the Nation.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the memory of Representative CHARLES M. TEAGUE, of the 13th District of California.

CHARLIE was ranking minority member of the House Agriculture Committee, of which I am also a member, and served that body well. Although I did not always agree with him, I respected his judgments on different issues. Congressman TEAGUE was elected to Congress for the first time in 1954 and had represented the people of California's 13th District in that body for almost 20 years, and served them well.

I respected and admired CHARLES TEAGUE, as did everyone who knew him, and I join with my colleagues today in expressing sympathy to his children in this time of grief.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would

like to join in paying tribute to our late friend, Congressman TEAGUE of California. I was deeply saddened by his death last month, as I know we all were. CHUCK TEAGUE was a good friend of mine and a respected colleague. A warm, humble man, he was extremely dedicated to serving his district and our Nation. In those matters on which I had the pleasure of working with him he proved to be an able legislator and man of sound judgment. For almost 20 years he carried his responsibility as a public servant with dignity and distinction.

My wife, Audrey, and I would like to extend our condolences to CHUCK's three children.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I was very saddened over the death of our good friend, CHARLES M. TEAGUE.

I have known CHUCK TEAGUE and his family for many years. His ranch in Ojai brought back the romance of old California traditions. His life as a diligent lawyer and a faithful representative in government for 19 years has set an example well worth following.

He was always a considerate friend to me here in Congress, and I looked to him for advice, especially on the agricultural bills which so often seem incomprehensible to those of us from the cities.

My deepest sympathy to Congressman TEAGUE's family.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, literally dozens of my colleagues have expressed their desire to participate in this tribute to CHUCK TEAGUE, but for a variety of reasons they were unable to be present. They have furnished me with their statements which will become a part of this record and, in accordance with the usual custom of the House of Representatives, will be printed in a memorial book to the late CHARLES M. TEAGUE. That will probably be the last book published exclusively for CHUCK TEAGUE, but as the printing presses roll off that last copy it will not be the end of the things that he has left us, the principles that he has left us, and the heritage that has been left by CHUCK TEAGUE. This House is better because he lived; this Nation is better because he lived; and this world is better because CHUCK TEAGUE lived amongst us.

WATER-GENERATED ELECTRICITY FOR ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, Alaska, for all its wealth of oil and other natural resources beneath the ground, is very dependent on a 2,000-mile lifeline for its oil and other energy supplies. Oil that is now being produced in the State's Cook Inlet and Kenai Peninsula fields must be shipped down to the west coast for refining. Finished products are then returned to the State.

As this Nation realizes more and more every day just how precious our oil reserves are, we must begin seriously to consider practical alternatives to petroleum as much as possible to heat our homes, power our industry, and help us in our daily lives.

One of the methods the administration has already selected for greater utilization is water, one of nature's greatest gifts to Alaska.

Today, I am introducing legislation that would authorize the use of that water to generate electricity for Alaska's two biggest population and industrial centers, Anchorage and Fairbanks.

My bill asks the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior to begin work on a project in the headwaters of the Susitna River in south-central Alaska.

Located midway between Alaska's two largest cities, the selection of Devil's Canyon and the Denali Basin site make sense in both the economic and environmental senses.

Fortuitously, no salmon spawn in the upper Susitna, a tremendous environmental plus. And, if the two dams are used to supply a considerable portion of Alaska's electric power needs, this will mean that more of Alaska's oil reserves can be shipped south to the smaller States where the potential for hydroelectric power does not exist.

Construction of these paired dams will be important for Alaska and the Nation as well by making the United States that much more self-sufficient when it comes to meeting the growing demand for energy.

I include the bill to be printed in its entirety:

H.R. 12382

A bill to authorize construction of the Devil Canyon and Denali Units of the Upper Susitna River Basin Project and related transmission facilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Devil Canyon Authorization Act."

SECTION 1. In order to provide essential power and a backbone transmission grid for the Southcentral and Interior Alaska, and to develop and utilize available renewable energy resources to assist in meeting long range national objectives for conservation of petroleum and natural gas supplies, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to construct and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to operate and maintain the Devil Canyon and Denali Units of the Upper Susitna River Basin Project, substantially in accordance with the plans presented in the March 1961 project report of the Commissioner of Reclamation. Project works shall consist of the Devil Canyon Dam, Reservoir, and Powerplant, the Denali Dam and Reservoir, and related facilities, and transmission facilities which are determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary and feasible to distribute and market project power to the Anchorage and Fairbanks areas and other power market areas of Southcentral and Interior Alaska. Federal investment in these facilities is estimated at \$750 million on the basis of January 1973 price levels.

SEC. 2. Electric power and energy generated at the Upper Susitna River Basin project except that portion required for project operation, shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior in such a manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles. Rate schedules shall be drawn having regard to the recovery of the costs of producing and transmitting the power and energy, including the

amortization of the capital investment over a reasonable period of years, with interest at the average rate (which rate shall be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury) paid by the United States on its marketable long-term securities outstanding on the date of this Act and adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum. In the sale of such power and energy, preference shall be given to Federal agencies, public bodies, and cooperatives. It shall be a condition of every contract made under this Act for the sale of power and energy that the purchaser, if it be a purchaser for resale, will deliver power and energy to Federal agencies or facilities thereof within its transmission area at a reasonable charge for the use of its transmission facilities. All receipts from the transmission and sale of electric power and energy generated at said division shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 3. The appropriate Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts and enter into such agreements as may be appropriate for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect, including the acquisition of rights and property, and the Secretary of the Army, when an appropriation shall have been made for the commencement of construction or the Secretary of the Interior in the case of operation and maintenance of said division, may, in connection with the construction or operation and maintenance of such division, enter into contracts for miscellaneous services for materials and supplies, as well as for construction, which may cover such periods of time as the appropriate Secretary may consider necessary but in which the liability of the United States shall be contingent upon appropriations being made thereof.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Army is directed to proceed with preparation of project designs and an environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to proceed with a determination of necessary and feasible electric power transmission facilities and power marketing studies. The environmental impact statement and the determination of necessary electric power transmission facilities are to be completed within not more than two years of the date of this Act and transmitted to the Congress prior to appropriation of funds for construction of project works. The sum of \$1 million is authorized to be appropriated for the environmental and other studies required by this section.

VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS FOR VIETNAM PROGRAM

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

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1973, the Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam program came to a close. Since 1965, a total of 774 American physicians served 2-months tours of duty in that war-torn land and provided medical care for the civilian population. Civilians in any war—and no less so in this tragic conflict—are often the victims of instruments of suffering and death, despite their own uninvolvedness in the hostilities. Appalled by the suffering of so many innocent Vietnamese, the American Medical Association assumed the responsibility for operating the Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam program in July 1966, and the association's efforts stand as a monument to the humanitar-

ianism of the medical community in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress discussed the merits and ramifications of American involvement in Southeast Asia for many arduous years, and patriotic Americans of every political and ideological persuasion participated in the national debate. Commentators may defend or criticize the policy of our Government, but all can agree that the benevolence of these physicians in aiding the innocent victims of the Vietnam conflict is a shining example of humanitarian conduct. The activities of these 774 physicians provide incontrovertible proof of their noble characters, and their unselfish contributions to the people of Vietnam are also manifestations of the generous spirit of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, the following is a list of those courageous men and women who donated their services to the Vietnamese people. A more distinguished honor roll cannot be found:

LIST OF PHYSICIANS BY STATES WHO SERVED IN THE VPVN PROGRAM

(NOTE.—Asterisk preceding name denotes former volunteers who returned to Viet Nam in FY 1973.)

Alabama (3/4)

- *Folke Becker, Birmingham.
- Robert T. King, Mobile.
- Edwin T. Ricketts, Talladega.
- Joanne Smith-T. Opelika.¹

Alaska (2/2)

- Alan Homay, Anchorage.
- Gayle F. Sacry, Cordova.

Arizona (7/9)

- Clifton J. Alexander, Tucson.
- Cyril C. Call, Phoenix.
- Charles E. Eby, Tucson.
- Robert M. Grassi, Parker.
- Delbert J. Miller, Prescott.²
- Paul J. Slosser, Yuma.
- Joseph Y. Strickler, Bisbee.

Arkansas (2/2)

- John M. Grasse, Jr., Calico.
- James K. Patrick, Fayetteville.

California (109/137)

- Jack Adelman, Camarillo.
- Robert E. Adler, Fremont.
- Kenneth M. Amilin, Arnold.
- Paul N. Bergland, San Francisco.
- Faustino Bernadett, Chico.
- Joseph I. Bernstein, San Francisco.
- Sergio E. Betancourt, San Francisco.¹
- Irving B. Bloom, Livermore.
- *Quentin Bonser, Placerville.¹
- James V. L. Bradley, Pinedale.
- William H. Brownlee, Tulare.
- Craig A. Burns, Westwood.
- Eusobio E. Cabrera, Torrance.
- Merritt C. Canfield, San Diego.
- Jean E. Carlin, Orange.¹
- Paul A. Carlson, La Palma.
- Lawrence O. Carpenter, Point Arena.
- Bernard W. Casselman, Los Angeles.
- James G. Cavanagh, Sacramento.
- William G. Chastain, Empire.
- Max E. Childress, San Francisco.
- Philip H. Clinton, Vallejo.¹
- Grange S. Coffin, Colma.
- Lloyd H. Cotter, Santa Ana.
- Hugh Crawford, Santa Ana.
- Stephen M. Creer, Los Angeles.¹
- Howard F. Detwiler, Van Nuys.
- Alberto Doria, Oakland.
- *Wake Eckert, Mammoth Lakes.¹
- Lloyd W. Eспен, Redwood.
- Gerald A. Ezekiel, San Diego.
- Dorian R. Faber, Merced.

Footnotes at end of article.

- Henry G. Farish, North Hollywood.
- Elliston Farrell, Long Beach.
- Joseph P. Farrell, Yuba City.
- Neal R. Fisher, Covina.
- Robert E. Fisher, Woodland.¹
- Robert E. Fuller, Placerville.
- George W. Flynn, Petaluma.
- Stanley Garstka, Riverside.²
- Ralph G. Gaytan, El Monte.
- Vernon R. Gee, Redding.
- John A. Gius, Pomona.
- Merle F. Godfrey, St. Helena.
- John W. Godsey, San Francisco.
- David Grubman, Monterey.
- Jerry Manning Hallman, San Francisco.
- Jack D. Halpin, Los Angeles.
- Orll S. Harbaugh, San Diego.
- William A. Harris, Los Angeles.
- Allen Hassan, Talmage.
- William M. Helvey, Sunnyvale.
- Wayne A. Hemphill, Victorville.¹
- Merlin A. Hendrickson, Rialto.
- Thomas Humphrey, Los Angeles.
- Roland K. Iverson, Marysville.
- Russell B. James, Imola.
- James Jones, San Jose.
- Walter H. Kaiser, Los Angeles.
- Charles L. Keagy, Delano.
- Richard F. Keiger, San Diego.
- Jo Erie Kimbell, Los Angeles.
- Robert M. Kradjian, Long Beach.
- Leo H. LaDage, Long Beach.¹
- Gilbert Lee, Los Angeles.
- William P. Levonian, Santa Cruz.
- Marvin Lottman, Anaheim.
- Russell H. Lowell, Santee.
- David L. McAninch, Glendale.
- *John J. McDermott, Claremont.
- William H. Marshall, Jr., Palo Alto.
- William J. Martin, Ventura.
- Marshall M. Mercer, Los Angeles.
- Arthur Miller, Hollywood.
- Samuel L. Miller, San Francisco.
- Leslie J. Moglen, San Francisco.
- *William B. Neal, Jr., Los Angeles.²
- Richard W. Nixon, Long Beach.²
- Jay W. Overmyer, San Jose.
- *Charles A. Owen, San Francisco.¹
- *Richard P. Parkinson, Indio.
- Ralph E. Pawley, Palm Desert.
- James H. Phelps, Upland.
- R. Cree Pillsbury, Mountain View.
- Denis Lauren Quiring, Inglewood.
- Jesse C. Ralph, Sacramento.
- John M. Reed, Carmichael.
- Richard C. Reznick, Torrance.²
- Henry N. Ricci, Martinez.
- Thomas V. Reilly, San Diego.¹
- Francis D. Riley, Los Angeles.
- Robert L. Roth, San Jose.
- Robert B. Rowe, Madera.
- Karl D. Ruppert, Sacramento.
- Alvin L. Sanborn, Fontana.
- *William N. Scott, Long Beach.²
- William P. Skivolocki, San Diego.
- Joost Sluis, San Francisco.
- *Gabriel Smilkstein, Claremont.²
- Lawrence A. Smookler, San Francisco.²
- Eliot D. Sorsky, Fresno.
- Harold B. Swenson, Long Beach.
- Roger A. Thill, Harbor City.
- Betty Lou Tom, Los Angeles.
- Lloyd C. Tom, Palo Alto.
- Vance W. Tschanz, Anaheim.
- Harry E. Tucker, Chino.
- Jack W. Tupper, Oakland.
- Edward S. Vanderhoof, San Rafael.²
- Harold J. Wanebe, San Francisco.
- Ronald F. Waters, Pasadena.
- Donald S. Weaver, Sacramento.
- E. Robert Wells, Glendale.
- Leo Louis Wenke, Healdsburg.
- Hal T. Wilson, San Bernardino.²
- William E. Woodruff, Vallejo.
- Lan Sing Wu, Concord.²
- *Raif I. Young, Long Beach.²
- Anthony J. Yuskaitis, Sacramento.

Colorado (21/26)

- Donald P. Anderson, Denver.
- Robert S. Brittain, Denver.
- Thomas A. Carey, Denver.
- Ernest G. Ceriani, Kremming.
- Richard S. Fixott, Colorado Springs.
- Harriet E. Gillette, Denver.
- Warren Gillette, Boulder.
- Theodore K. Gleichman, Denver.
- James A. Henderson, Denver.
- James R. Leake, Littleton.
- James H. Lee, Denver.
- James B. Miller, Colorado Springs.
- Kenneth H. Nelson, Broomfield.
- Marvin F. Piburn, Boulder.²
- Alson F. Pierce, Colorado Springs.
- *Gerald E. Puls, Fort Collins.¹
- *Robert W. Rator, Colorado Springs.²
- Robert B. Richards, Fort Morgan.
- Meritt W. Stark, Denver.
- Robert J. Stewart, Denver.
- *Edward H. Vincent, Colorado Springs.¹
- John L. Weaver, Pueblo.¹

Connecticut (5/6)

- Charles P. Curtis, Fairfield.
- Marvin B. Day, Hartford.
- William B. Lyons, West Haven.
- Haakon Ragde, Waterbury.
- Chester Weed, West Hartford.

Delaware (1/1)

- William A. Wright, Wilmington.

Florida (15/16)

- John H. Beggs, Lake City.
- Paul L. Berezney, St. Cloud.
- Irving A. Beychok, Sarasota.
- Matthew H. Bradley, Miami Beach.
- William T. Cobb, Gainesville.
- James J. DeVito, St. Augustine.
- James H. Ferguson, Miami.
- Gerald M. Holingsworth, Ft. Walton Beach.
- Robert H. Meaders, Pensacola.
- Richard Perry, St. Petersburg.
- Paul L. Schmitz, North Miami.
- Myron I. Segal, Hollywood.
- Elbert J. Soskis, Tampa.¹
- Max Suter, Jacksonville.
- Carl M. Voyles, St. Petersburg.²
- Frederick M. Zervay, Jacksonville Beach.²
- Jose L. Zubero, Ft. Walton Beach.

Georgia (12/12)

- Charles Berry, Ellijay.
- Edwin Brackney, Augusta.
- Bruce Caldwell, Augusta.
- Dan Callahan, Warner Robins.
- G. Elizabeth Camm, Atlanta.
- Alexander S. Fitzhugh, Griffin.²
- John W. Gamwell, Atlanta.
- David N. Harvey, III, Augusta.
- Claude T. Moorman, II, Atlanta.
- Joseph F. Rice, Savannah.
- Irving Victor, Savannah.
- Charles C. Wike, Augusta.
- Charles H. Wray, Augusta.

Hawaii (7/13)

- *Truett V. Bennett, Honolulu.²
- George E. Kenessey, Ewa Beach.
- Harold Lewis, Hilo.
- Bal Raj Mehta, Honolulu.
- Douglas M. Murray, Kailua.
- Jarvis D. Ryals, Honolulu.
- Rudolph P. Wipperman, Hilo.³

Idaho (5/6)

- Mark Baum, Idaho Falls.
- Lauren Mark Neher, Jerome.¹
- Warren Beltran Ross, Nampa.
- George B. Saviers, Sun Valley.
- James H. Stewart, Cascade.

Illinois (29/46)

- Howard T. Barratt, Minonk.
- Roger L. Benson, Woodstock.
- Robert Bort, Fairbury.
- Thomas Clark, Carbondale.
- Eugene F. Dolehide, Chicago.
- *Charles J. Eggerstedt, Berwyn.²
- Arthur L. Ennis, Decatur.
- John J. Erben, Naperville.²
- Don A. Fischer, Chicago.

Footnotes at end of article.

Martin A. Funk, Park Ridge.⁴
 John M. Garnello, Chicago.⁴
 Dennis J. Gates, Chicago.
 Robert F. Gilbert, Effingham.
 James Graham, Springfield.
 Patrick D. Guinan, Chicago.²
 *Hugh A. Johnson, Rockford.
 Haydee J. Kimmich, Springfield.
 Kurtz W. Llepins, Crestwood.
 Theodore F. Mauger, Chatsworth.
 William E. Morthland, Galva.
 Franklin A. Munsey, Rockford.
 Lawrence G. Oder, Vandalla.
 Pietro Pedone, Chicago Heights.
 Donald R. Risley, Mt. Carmel.
 Robert Ryan, Lake Forest.
 Stanley C. Stanmar, Forest Park.
 Diane L. Tremblay, Chicago.²
 *Joseph Vidzunas, Lexington.
 Lorin D. Whittaker, Peoria.

Indiana (22/31)

Marion E. Ayers, Indianapolis.
 Andrew J. Bacevich, Hammond.
 Thomas E. Bailey, Indianapolis.
 John M. Bender, Goshen.
 John Bennett, Warren.
 George R. Bloom, Elkhart.
 Juan C. Bolivar, Indianapolis.
 C. Richard Bowers, Anderson.⁵
 Dale Carlberg, Jeffersonville.
 Harry L. Craig, Huntingberg.
 Arthur H. Girod, Decatur.
 Leonard J. Green, Valparaiso.
 John J. Hartman, Angola.
 Donald J. Kerner, Indianapolis.¹
 Kenneth M. Lehman, Topeka.
 Daniel E. McLaren, Indianapolis.
 Galen R. Miller, Elkhart.
 Patricia K. Moseley, Indianapolis.¹
 Arthur C. Rettig, Muncie.
 Jack D. Shonkwiler, Greencastle.²
 Paul W. Waitt, Noblesville.
 Gilbert H. White, Hammond.
 Frances G. Zeler, Evansville.

Iowa (7/9)

Elward W. Green, Iowa City.
 James W. Hendricks, Clear Lake.
 Leonard K. Lackore, St. Ansgar.
 *William E. Owen, St. Ansgar.¹
 Robert Porter, Des Moines.
 Elmer M. Smith, Des Moines.*
 James E. Whitmire, Sumner.¹

Kansas (10/10)

William Aldis, Ft. Scott.
 Robert O. Brown, Atchison.
 Moheb A. S. Hallaba, Winfield.
 Ilse Heilbrum, Wadsworth.
 Cline D. Hensley, Wichita.
 Earl Hutchins, Mission.
 Rose L. Jewell, Coffeyville.
 Charles E. Livingston, Salina.
 Wayne G. Parker, Oberlin.*
 Nels M. Stadjord, Kansas City.

Kentucky (8/10)

James W. Bard, Lexington.
 Susan J. Brenner, McDowell.
 George F. Brockman, Greenville.¹
 Joseph A. Burke, Lexington.
 John Ritter, Harlan.
 James E. Ryan, Louisville.
 Samuel S. Shouse, Lexington.
 Paul M. Walstad, Harlan.

Louisiana (11/14)

Philip R. Beckjord, New Orleans, La.
 Rufus Holt Craig, Alexandria, La.
 Mayo E. Emory, New Orleans, La.
 Paul Reims Meyer, Jr., New Orleans, La.
 Richard A. Morvant, Thibodaux, La.
 Edward C. Norman, New Orleans, La.
 John B. O'Keefe, New Orleans, La.
 Steve F. Price, Lake Charles, La.
 Charles L. Saint, Pineville, La.
 Gerald Vandervlugt, Metairie, La.²
 Richard Wallace Young, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine (2/4)

George W. Hallett, Jr., Portland.

Mahlon P. Palmer, Springvale.²
 Paul H. Pfeiffer, Togus.

Maryland (12/24)

Thomas C. Butler, Baltimore.
 Robert Ellwood Eby, Olney.
 Andre V. Fesus, Baltimore.
 Michael B. Flynn, Baltimore.
 Wayne K. Foster, Cecilton.⁷
 *David F. Goldstone, Baltimore.¹
 Stephen M. Nagy, Jr., Baltimore.
 Louis Padovano, Woodstock.¹
 Thomas Hooker Powell, Baltimore.¹
 *Glendon E. Rayson, Baltimore.¹
 *Patrick A. Reardon, Seabrook.
 Ernesto A. Tolentino, Glen Burnie.
 Donald K. Wallace, Baltimore.
 Celeste L. Woodward, Baltimore.¹

Massachusetts (26/32)

John B. Ballou, Salem.
 Carl F. Brandfass, Jr., Amherst.
 Edward L. Burwell, Falmouth.
 Ned H. Cassem, Boston.
 *George P. Christian, Boston.²
 Laurence P. Cloud, Boston.
 Carol E. Craig, South Hadley.
 Jerry J. Dowling, Stockbridge.
 Joseph W. Gauthier, Foxboro.²
 Sue Grufferman, Boston.
 J. B. Leith Hartman, Marblehead.
 Murray H. Helfant, Framingham.
 Bernard J. Hodgkinson, Boston.¹
 *William F. Ketchum, Needham.
 Claire C. Manwell, Northampton.
 Edward J. Manwell, Northampton.
 *John Greer McBratney, New Bedford.
 George A. McCormack, Medford.
 Justin V. McGuirk, Randolph.
 Lawrence B. Muttly, Melrose.
 John H. Olson, Colrain.
 Carl A. Olsson, Boston.
 Robert D. Reinecke, Boston.
 Robert P. Riker, Fairview.
 C. Reid Roberts, Boston.
 Arthur B. Serino, Cambridge.
 *Rudolph Toch, Milton.¹
 Edwin T. Wyman, Jr., Boston.

Michigan (22/22)

Robrt F. Baugh, Detroit.
 Edward S. Bear, Detroit.
 Robert F. Bort, Ann Arbor.
 Hugh T. Caumartin, Saginaw.
 Daniel D. Chapman, Ann Arbor.
 *J. Colin Elliott, Buchanan.
 *James F. Gerrits, St. Clair.
 Joseph A. Grady, Detroit.
 Seymour Krevsky, Detroit.
 Armand M. La Sorsa, Manistique.
 Donald Lipsey, Durand.
 Lambertus Mulder, Muskegon.
 Adrian J. Neerken, Kalamazoo.
 *Leonard M. Pickering, South Gate.
 John C. Rawling, Flint.
 Henry Scharnweber, Midland.
 Roger A. Scholten, Kalamazoo.
 *Hugh L. Sulfridge, Saginaw.
 Alfred Swanson, Grand Rapids.
 Carlos A. Vence, Birmingham.
 Virgilio Villarreal, Flint.
 Franklin V. Wade, Flint.
 Daniel B. White, Rochester.

Minnesota (29/29)

Charles I. Benjamin, Glenwood.
 Thomas P. Comer, Rochester.
 Franklin H. Ellis, Jr., Rochester.
 John A. Elstrom, Rochester.
 Albert B. Hagedorn, Rochester.
 Kristofer N. Hagen, Edina.
 Inman A. Hesla, Austin.
 Norman W. Hoover, Rochester.*
 David H. Hume, Rochester.
 Douglas L. Johnson, Little Falls.
 Thomas P. Kenefick, Rochester.
 Joseph M. Kiely, Rochester.
 John N. King, Rochester.
 Robert L. McRoberts, Rochester.
 Jurgen J. Moller, St. Paul.
 Robert Monahan, St. Paul.
 Robert Harry Nelson, Benson.
 Joe Nettles, Rochester.

Bror F. Pearson, Shakopee.
 Charles J. Prespare, Waconia.
 Murray D. Rosenberg, St. Paul.
 Jose S. Sanchez, St. Paul.
 Gregory A. Schissel, Minneapolis.
 Marjorie E. Seybold, Rochester.
 Herbert S. Strait, Minneapolis.
 Matthew J. Weir, Virginia.
 Arthur H. Wells, Duluth.
 William A. Wilcox, Minneapolis.
 Lewis I. Younger, Winona.

Mississippi (3/3)

Curtis W. Caine, Jackson.
 John Herron Mitchell, Vicksburg.
 *Charles W. Turner, Jackson.

Missouri (10/11)

Carl H. Almond, Columbia.
 Anne E. Bannon, St. Louis.¹
 Michael J. Clarke, Springfield.
 James W. Crain, Branson.
 Albert J. Grant, Hannibal.
 Donald C. Sauer, St. Louis.
 William J. Shaw, Columbia.
 John P. Tierney, St. Louis.
 Emmett D. Wall, St. Louis.
 William W. Woodward, Independence.

Montana (8/10)

*Raymond Benson, Billings.¹
 Harold A. Braun, Missoula.
 Paul E. Carlson, Bozeman.¹
 Donald H. Cheever, Bozeman.
 Morton Levitan, Ft. Harrison.
 John J. Lipinski, Kallispell.
 Grant P. Raitt, Billings.
 John W. Strizich, Helena.

Nebraska (1/1)

*Calvin M. Oba, Scottsbluff.

Nevada (3/3)

John W. Batdorf, Las Vegas.
 Kirk V. Cammack, Las Vegas.
 George A. Furman, Reno.

New Hampshire (4/8)

Raymond W. Peppard, Laconia.
 Edward Sheris, Wilton.¹
 William H. Tatem, Walpole.²
 John A. Walker, Newport.

New Jersey (12/15)

Joan C. Burgess, Flemington.
 Benjamin E. Chua, Boonton.
 Harold V. Coes, Sussex.
 Alfred T. Devito, Madison.
 Francis Eugene Gilbertson, Red Bank.
 William Hall, Princeton.²
 Sam William Kalb, Newark.
 Frank D. Newell, Summit.
 Zebulon C. Taintor, Cape May.
 John J. Thompson, Essex Falls.
 *Ann E. Thrower, Madison.¹
 Robert Walsh, Jr., Elizabeth.
 James R. Wait, Glen Gardner.

New Mexico (9/10)

*Merill W. Brown, Albuquerque.¹
 William S. Curran, Albuquerque.
 Hershel L. Douglas, Lovington.
 Adriana Fenenga, Las Cruces.
 William Ranson Kilgore, Taos.
 Harlan Clay Pannell, Lovington.*
 Jack C. Redman, Albuquerque.
 Albert M. Rosen, Taos.
 John A. Schadler, Las Cruces.

New York (64/82)

Hugh Auchincloss, New York.
 John L. Ayer, Syracuse.
 C. Richard Barber, Glens Falls.
 John Bennett, Rome.¹
 Frank P. Berg, Mt. Kisco.
 Robert K. Boese, New York.
 Waldo Burnett, Middletown, New York.
 Reynold E. Church, Bronxville.
 Roger S. Dayer, Buffalo.
 William P. Doremus, New York.
 Helga Mae Erdman, New York.¹
 Dolores Elyse Fiedler, Middle Village.
 Joseph G. Fink, New York.
 Richard M. FitzSimons, Binghamton.*
 Ronald S. Forlenza, Buffalo.

Henry Clay Frick, New York.¹
 David Glassner, New York.*
 John Godfrey, Olean.
 Harold F. Goodman, New York.
 John P. Grant, New York.
 George D. Griffin, New York.
 *Oliver W. Hasselblad, New York.³
 Paul A. Hinenburg, New York.
 George R. Holswake, New York.
 Robert F. Horsch, Westfield.¹
 *Adib Karam, Brooklyn.¹
 Frank V. Keary, Slingerlands.¹
 Adam A. Kindar, Amsterdam.
 David Gilbert Klickstein, Brooklyn.
 McGregor E. Knight, New York.
 Julius D. Krombach, Henderson.
 Ira D. LeFevre, Coeymans.
 Albert Lesser, Forest Hills.
 William Libertson, Rochester.
 J. William Littler, New York.
 Christopher T. Maloney, New York.
 Colin W. McCord, New York.
 Robert A. McKinley, White Plains.
 Donald J. Meehan, Springville.
 Samuel W. Mills, Jr., Middletown.
 Ann O'Neill, Rochester.⁴
 Thomas Felix Oram, Schenectady.
 Ronald A. Passafaro, Fredonia.
 Frederick G. Pleune, Rochester.
 Robert T. Potter, Brooklyn.
 Andrew J. Presto, Bayside.
 James B. Rodgers, New York.
 William J. Rogers III, Tonawanda.
 Hendrik M. Rosendaal, Schenectady.³
 *Charles F. Schnee, Setauket.¹
 Wilson W. Shaw, Jamestown.
 Charles D. Shields, Buffalo.
 Richard B. Stark, New York.
 *Herman J. Steinmetz, Babylon.
 Bihan Taghavi, New York.
 Bernard M. Teschner, White Plains.
 Mauro A. Tumolo, Brooklyn.¹
 James F. Upson, Buffalo.
 John L. Vigorita, New York.
 Ronald G. Vincent, Buffalo.
 Alan J. Wabrek, New Hyde Park.
 Redmond B. Walsh, Bronx.
 Carnes Weeks, Jr., Amenia.
 Richard B. Welch, New York.
 Herbert J. Wilk, Binghamton.¹
 Rudolph Zalter, New York.

North Carolina (11/17)

W. Grimes Byerly, Jr., Hickory.
 Charles C. Dudley, Jr., Elkin.
 James Ralph Dunn, Jr., Tarboro.
 Dan Espey, Jr., Hickory.²
 Susan W. Forlenza, Goldsboro.
 John S. Gaskin, Albermarle.
 George M. Leiby, Albermarle.
 James H. Lipsey, Asheville.
 William C. Mebane, Wilmington.
 Alexander F. Thompson, Jr., Concord.
 Samuel Haywood Walker, Asheville.
 Willard Wyan Washburn, Boiling Springs.

North Dakota (1/2)

Perry H. Engstrom, Wahpeton.¹

Ohio (35/44)

Peter Amenthorp, Middletown.
 Jack P. Baldwin, Cincinnati.
 William E. Barratt, Painesville.
 Jack R. Bontley, Columbus.
 William R. Brinker, Ravenna.
 Robert C. Cahill, Attica.¹
 Benjamin B. Caplan, Columbus.
 Robert Eugene Cooke, Harrison.
 David M. Creamer, Bellare.¹
 Charles J. Cross, Columbus.
 Walter W. Donahue, Leipsic.
 James Quinn Dorgan, Jr., Columbus.
 Louis J. Finkelmeier, Celina.
 Robert Martin Foster, Youngstown.
 Joseph H. Gaudreault, Hinckley.²
 Aaron I. Grollman, Cincinnati.
 Mark T. Hoekenga, Cincinnati.
 *William H. Jeric, Cleveland.^{1,4}
 Paul A. Milde, Cleveland Heights.
 Alexander Miller, Cleveland Heights.

Footnotes at end of article.

William F. Mitchell, Columbus.
 Wallace Mulligan, Shaker Heights.
 Stanley H. Nahigian, Cleveland.
 Anthony C. Nassif, Seven Hills.
 Ranier S. Pakusch, Maumee.
 James B. Patterson, Lorain.
 Thomas Prescott, Mt. Vernon.
 Jerry C. Rosenberg, Toledo.
 Robert G. Smith, Circleville.¹
 Robert E. Sooy, Mt. Vernon.
 *John E. Stephens, Columbus.
 Clinton W. Trott, Mt. Vernon.
 Ladislao K. Wallerstein, Toledo.
 Robert L. Wick, Jr., Worthington.
 Lois R. Zimmerman, Tiffin.

Oklahoma (11/14)

Roy W. Anderson, Cordell
 David B. Brinker, Oklahoma City
 Arthur Brown, Perry
 Richard A. Conley, Watonga
 Charles E. Green, Lawton
 Richard F. Harper, Pawhuska
 J. Ted Herbelin, Oklahoma City*
 John E. Horn, Muskogee
 Gale R. Kimball, Oklahoma City
 Wayne Babcock Lockwood, Oklahoma City
 David F. Watson, Muskegee
 Jack Daryl Welsh, Oklahoma City

Oregon (11/12)

John R. Boe, Grant Pass
 E. Murray Burns, Portland
 Calvin E. Gantenbein, Portland
 Glenn M. Gordon, Eugene
 Marion T. Merrill, John Day
 Edward S. Morgan, Pendleton
 Thomas E. Morris, Jr., Portland
 *Peter A. Nathan, Portland
 Charles H. Nelson, Albany
 William E. Parshall, Eugene
 Richard N. Sherwin, Prineville

Pennsylvania (27/30)

Kelly M. Berkley, Philadelphia
 Eugene F. Berkman, Beaver
 Martin R. Bradley, Philadelphia
 Daniel H. Brooks, Pittsburgh
 Charles N. Chasler, Pittsburgh
 Francis P. Colizzo, White Haven
 John R. Cope, Indiana
 Harry R. Davis, Bolling Springs
 Matthew J. Drogowski, Freeland
 Franklin D. Gassaway, Pittsburgh
 Robert T. Gildea, Wilkes-Barre
 James K. Greenbaum, Kittanning
 Joseph Blaine Griffith, Sewickley
 William F. Haines, Malvern
 Henry Knecht Heller, Bethlehem
 Ronald J. Hoy, Pittsburgh
 John C. Kuehnle, Philadelphia
 Martin L. Lee, Danville
 Ralph Gerald Leighty, Swissvale
 Walter Luchinsky, Ringtown
 Robert D. May, Wayne
 Robert Wallace McLaughlin, Eaton
 William P. Mulloy, Philadelphia
 Pio Julius Pezzi, Abington
 Charles F. Sparger, Butler
 John H. Updegrove, Easton
 John M. Wagner, Clarks Summit
 David G. Young, Philadelphia

Rhode Island (1/1)

Edward P. Anderson, North Providence

South Carolina (15/15)

James H. Bowers, Clemson
 Gilbert Bradham, Charleston
 Cornelius B. Burns, Sumter
 Julian Buxton, Charleston
 Charles T. Fitts, Charleston
 Harry Gregorie, Charleston
 Carl J. Hiller, Charleston
 Edward E. Kimbrough III, Columbia
 Foster Marshall II, Columbia
 Walter M. Newton, Charleston
 *Jennings K. Owens, Jr., Bennettsville
 William M. Rambo, Charleston
 James W. Reid, Charleston
 John Sutton, Charleston
 Robert Wilson, Jr., Charleston

South Dakota (4/7)

John P. McCann, Parkston
 Christopher J. Moller, Dell Rapids
 Isalah R. Salladay, Pierre
 James L. Tuohy, Sioux Falls

Tennessee (8/8)

Joe F. Bryant, Lebanon
 Richard France, Nashville
 Brett Gutsche, Memphis
 Nat D. Hyder, Jr., Erwin
 Curtis McGowan, Clarksville
 W. Walter Pyle, Franklin
 *Paul Spray, Oak Ridge
 John H. Wolaver, Knoxville

Texas (43/55)

Willard E. Adams, Garland.
 Richard O. Albert, Alice.
 William R. Albracht, Stephenville.
 Jerry W. Bains, Galveston.
 Exeter F. Bell, Jr., Houston.
 Billy Jim Blankenship, Galveston.
 Ray L. Brewer, Houston.
 John V. Connolly, Ingleside*.
 James E. Dill, San Antonio*.*.
 Emerson Emory, Dallas.
 Sterling Fly, Uvalde.
 Robert Franken, San Angelo.
 Robert E. Haan, El Paso.
 Richard B. Hartin, Garland.
 Charles W. Hase, Sherman.
 Joe D. Heath, Kermit*.*.
 Otto Heins, Raymondville*.
 Charles M. Henner, Santa Anna*.
 Curtis R. Jordan, Palestine.
 Richard A. Keffler, Lubbock*.
 Benjamin F. Kitchen, Houston.
 Vincent J. Kitowski, Houston.
 Michael Koehl, San Antonio.
 Kurt Lekisch, Midland.
 John C. Long, Plainview.
 Frederick C. Lowry, Austin.
 Mark Marians, El Paso.
 John W. McFadden, Jr., Galveston.
 Paul R. Meyer, Port Arthur.
 John D. Nelson, Dallas.
 Jay F. Norton, Corpus Christi.
 Lumir F. Novak, San Antonio.
 Andrew W. Para, Big Spring.
 James A. Roberts, Big Spring.
 Jay B. Sanford, Dallas.
 Ted A. Schafer, Houston.
 Roscoe A. Schulze, Flatonia*.
 Edward B. Singleton, Houston.
 Merle E. Smith, San Antonio*.
 William W. Taylor, Dallas.
 Leonard A. Toomin, Beaumont.
 Wayne E. Truax, Galveston.
 Frank Van Orden, Trinidad.
 Felix A. Walters, Nederland.
 Harold A. Wood, Brownsville.

Utah (5/5)

Mark Greene, Salt Lake City.
 Thomas L. Hannum, Brigham City.
 Mark B. Jensen, Provo.
 George H. Lowe, Jr., Ogden.
 Charles A. Rodman, Salt Lake City.

Vermont (5/5)

William F. Hoffman III, Chester.
 Luke A. Howe, Townshend.
 James R. Mackenzie, Burlington.
 David M. Stewart, Billows Falls.
 Howard C. Taylor, Burlington.

Virginia (6/10)

John M. Adams, Winchester.
 Herbert Lee Berry, McLean.
 Leroy P. Bragg, Hampton.
 Leo J. Falk, Charlottesville.
 Julian J. Ney, Chincoteague*.
 William C. Stone, Roanoke*.
 Washington (25/40)

George M. Bogardus, Seattle.
 Louis E. Bralle, Seattle.
 Edward C. Calta, Renton.
 John A. Duncan, Seattle.
 Harry Frewing, Vancouver.
 Anthony R. Galgano, Port Angeles
 Fred H. Gloeckner, Buckley.

C. Richard Goodhope, Edmond.
Dale Hadfield, Bremerton.
Donald T. Hall, Seattle.
Jack G. Henneman, Seattle.
John E. Hershey, Spokane.
William A. Johnson, Longview.
Clarence W. Jones, Longview.
Barbara A. Kenyon, Buckley.
Robert E. Lane, Tacoma.
Edwin F. Leibold, Forks.
*Richard B. Link, American Lake.
Robert C. Maher, Spokane.
John O. Milligan, Stellacoom.
William N. Pope, Seattle.
*Phillip A. Pritel, Vancouver.
Herman L. Schless, Seattle.
Lester P. Servid, Lynden.
*John W. Taylor, Seattle.
Richard Tinker, Seattle.
Wayne Zimmerman, Tacoma.

West Virginia (5/7)

Richard A. Currie, Morgantown
Fernando Dominguez, Huntington
Reverdy H. Jones, Jr., Fairmont
Robert W. Neilson, Jr., Bluefield.
Joan K. Short, Beckley
Frederick W. Wampler, Williamson

Wisconsin (15/17)

John T. Beno, Green Bay
Thomas P. Chisholm, Arcadia
Victor S. Falk, Edgerton.
William B. Gallagher, LaCrosse
John A. Garb, Madison
Samuel B. Harper, Madison
Charles E. Hopkins, Madison
Willard G. Huibregste, Sheboygan
Lief Henry Lovkam, Kenosha
Dominic J. Martinetti, Hurley
Reynold M. Nesemann, Kewaunee
Bernard B. Rhomberg, Wood
Isadore H. Schultz, Mazomanie
Joseph P. Springer, Durand
Jack L. Teasley, Milwaukee

Wyoming (5/9)

Edwin B. Burgoon, Big Piney.
Christie J. Ghicadus, Laramie
Ben Morris Leeper, Cheyenne
Loran B. Morgan, Torrington.
Joseph P. Murphy, Casper

Washington, D.C. (9/9)

Basdeo M. Balkissoon, Washington
Charles H. Gates, Washington
Joseph Francis Fazekas, Washington
William W. Funderburk, Washington
Fred A. Geier, Washington
Dorothy Holmes, Washington
William Davis Oldham, Washington.
G. Harvey Sloane, Washington
Bernice J. Wedum, Washington

Canal Zone (6/6)

Carlos Garcia-Rivera, Balboa
Edward W. Healey, Canal Zone
Ronald E. Moore, Canal Zone
Robert E. Price, Canal Zone
Robert D. Shay, Balboa
William H. Woodruff, Balboa

Puerto Rico (1/1)

William D. Brindle, Puerto Rico

Outside the United States (12/18)

John H. Baker, Bagdad.
Julia M. Baker, Mexico.
Priscilla Boekelheide, Philippines
Donald E. Butterfield, Tokyo
Elizabeth Herz, Vienna
Howard P. Hyde, Viet Nam.
Robert C. Schlossman, Tokyo
John R. Schmidt, Paraguay.
Lois H. Visscher, India.
Bautista A. Vicencio, Philippines
Joseph J. Weiss, Afghanistan
George M. Weitzner, Malaysia

Virgin Islands (1/1)

Magda G. Pendall, Christiansted, St. Croix

FOOTNOTES

Figures in parentheses (109/137) indicate the number of volunteers/number of tours. For example 109 individual physicians from California have served 137 tours.

* Physicians who subsequently served or are currently serving long-term tours in Viet Nam under contract with AMA, USAID or other Agencies or as medical missionaries.

¹ Physicians who extended or returned to Viet Nam to serve the equivalent of a Second tour.

² Physicians credited with serving a Third tour.

³ Physicians credited with serving a Fourth tour.

⁴ Physicians credited with serving a Fifth tour.

⁵ Physicians credited with serving a Sixth tour.

⁶ Physicians credited with serving a Seventh tour.

⁷ Physicians credited with serving an Eighth tour.

TAIWAN ECONOMY THRIVING

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to insert in the RECORD at this point an article by Robert Elegant of the Los Angeles Times Service, dealing with Taiwan and the great strides it has made in its economy.

Many Members of Congress have voted for economic aid to underdeveloped countries. Lately, there has been a growing antagonism on the part of some on continuing the foreign economic aid programs. A signal was given very clearly last week when the House voted an overwhelming defeat, perhaps temporary but a defeat, for the \$1.5 billion authorization of funds for the International Development Association. The next day the House postponed action on the Asian development fund.

Recent events have done nothing to temper the feelings of the House and, in general, the workers of America. There have been many instances of abuse by nations, individuals and multinationals, of the generosity and good will of the American people who, through the Congress, have provided economic aid for those nations such as Taiwan, that in all respects deserved the help of the American people.

Taiwan has used its aid from the United States in a very efficient and worthwhile manner. The small island is now among the leading producing nations of the world. All of us recognize that, as we take these nations out of dependency, we must insist that the level of their people is given consideration so that they do not become workers producing goods that they cannot afford to buy.

We look forward to the oncoming years for all of the Taiwanese to benefit from their thriving economy.

After reading the following article, one would have to say that the people of Taiwan have not wasted the efforts of the American people have made on their behalf:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 18, 1974]

TAIWAN TRADE RISES 50 PERCENT YEARLY
(By Robert Elegant)

TAIPEI, TAIWAN.—The thriving economy of Taiwan is remarkably like the bumblebee. Its configuration is so peculiar it's almost grotesque; by all conventional standards, it shouldn't be able to get off the ground.

Yet the economy of the island ruled by the Nationalist Chinese has taken off into soaring flight.

Taiwan is unique, even aside from its complex political position. It is, of course, a major embarrassment to the rapprochement between Peking and Washington. Peking claims sovereignty over the island and is seeking to reclaim it. The government of the Nationalist Republic of China has already lost almost all its formal diplomatic contacts with other nations to the People's Republic of China.

BREAKING POINT

Yet the economy has survived unscathed the rapid politico-diplomatic decline of the Taiwan government. Indeed, Taiwan's internal economy and worldwide trade have actually grown more rapidly since the Nationalists' diplomatic problems became acute in 1971.

The gross national product has been growing at an annual "real" rate (after discounting inflation) of better than 11 percent, while trade has been increasing by an almost incredible 50 percent yearly.

The major trade plays in the economy are, perhaps, its most arresting features. In 1972, imports and exports amounted to 87.5 percent of the total GNP. In 1973, two-way trade will be more than 90 percent of the GNP.

Total trade in 1972 was \$5.6 billion; \$7.5 billion in 1973, and projections for 1974 range to an almost unbelievable \$12 billion—all with a steady balance in Taiwan's favor. By contrast, the people's republic of China, with almost 800 million persons to Taiwan's 15 million, will have a total trade in 1973 of about \$6.5 billion.

"An export-oriented economy like ours," says Finance Minister K. T. Li, "is a most unusual phenomenon. We are benefitting greatly, but we are also very vulnerable to changes in world trading patterns—like the current worldwide inflation, the continuing monetary crisis, and, now, the oil cutbacks. But we have to find our own solutions as we go along. There are no answers in the textbooks."

As Li frankly—indeed proudly—acknowledges, Taiwan's present prosperity is based firmly on the generous American aid supplied from 1950 to 1965. Economic aid of more than \$1.5 billion changed the island from a backward area to one of the world's growing economies.

Li and his colleagues are too modest to point it out, but Taiwan is the most spectacular—if, indeed, not the only—example of truly effective American aid to an underdeveloped country. Japan and Western Europe, where U.S. aid was equally effective, were of course, not underdeveloped, but war ravaged.

The reasons are outwardly simple. A substantial portion of the managerial elite of the vast Chinese mainland concentrated its talents on the small island.

CONGRESSMAN ANNUNZIO SUPPORTS IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERANS BENEFITS

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I cosponsored two bills, H.R. 12299 and H.R. 12300 with the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Hon. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN, and today I introduced another bill, H.R. 12320, all of which are of great importance to thousands of veterans and their dependents.

The bill which I introduced today, H.R. 12320, increases benefits for disabled vet-

erans who are receiving compensation, while the two bills I cosponsored yesterday, first, provide an increase in benefits for widows and children who are receiving dependency and indemnity compensation and for widows, children, and dependent parents receiving death compensation; and second, provide an extension of medical benefits to certain dependents of veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced the compensation increase bill because I feel the time is long overdue to provide the necessary adjustment in compensation rates in order to keep pace with enormous cost-of-living increases which have taken place since 1972 when the last compensation increase took place.

The basic purpose of the disability compensation program is to compensate for the impaired earning capacity of veterans disabled as a result of their military service. The amount varies according to the degree of disability and represents, to the extent practicable, the average impairment in earning capacity in a civilian occupation.

Since the disability compensation program was first established, the Congress has periodically reviewed the rates of compensation provided as to their adequacy and has made adjustments when such were deemed necessary.

Disabled veterans who are in receipt of compensation benefits based on a service-connected disability last received a benefit increase on August 1, 1972. Since that time, the Consumer Price Index has increased by 10 percent. The cost of living is expected to continue to rise at a minimum monthly rate of 0.6 percent per month.

Social security beneficiaries received a 20-percent across-the-board increase in benefits effective September 1972. They will receive a 7-percent increase in March 1974 and an additional 4-percent increase in June 1974.

Effective January 1974, approximately 2.4 million veterans and their survivors began receiving a 10-percent increase in monthly pensions.

The last four compensation increases—which cover a period of 8 years—provided a total average increase of 34 percent in the 10 percent to 100 percent basic disability ratings. The cost of living during the same period has risen by 42 percent. Thus, since 1965 the actual purchasing power of the compensation dollar has lagged 8 percent behind the rate of inflation.

My bill would provide a much needed 15-percent across-the-board increase in the current rates of disability compensation as well as dependency allowances.

My second bill, H.R. 12300, relates to dependency and indemnity compensation and death compensation benefits. The most recent increase in DIC rates for widows and children of veterans who died as a result of service-connected disabilities became effective on January 1, 1972. Since that time the cost of living has risen more than 11 percent.

This bill would increase DIC rates and dependency allowances for widows and children by 15 percent. In addition, death compensation rates for widows, children, and dependent parents, which have not been increased since the program's in-

ception, would be increased by 15 percent. Finally, the bill would provide that the death compensation benefits paid to survivors of peacetime veterans would be equal to the death compensation benefits payable to survivors of war-time veterans.

While I realize that we can in no way make up for the economic difficulties suffered by veterans and their dependents during the period in which inflation eroded their benefits, I do feel that these two bills will restore the intended value of the benefit dollar and will provide a small hedge against future cost-of-living increases.

My third bill, H.R. 12299, is intended to correct an oversight on the part of the Congress in its passage of the Health Care Expansion Act of 1973 which extended coverage for medical care and treatment to the wives and dependent children of totally and permanently service-connected disabled veterans and to the widows and dependent children of veterans who died as a result of a service-connected disability.

H.R. 12299 would extend medical benefits to the dependents of veterans who were, at the time of their death, totally and permanently disabled due to a service-connected condition but did not die as the result of a service-connected condition.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues in the House to give this vital legislation their favorable consideration so that our Nation's veterans and their families, who have sacrificed so much for all of us, will receive these compensation increases and be able to avail themselves of these medical benefits, if needed, as soon as possible.

PANAMA CANAL AND THE ENERGY CRISIS

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

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, former President Theodore Roosevelt once said that the only compensation for being in public life is the occasional opportunity to render a worthwhile public service. He always considered the acquisition of the U.S. Canal Zone and the construction of the Panama Canal as his greatest contributions for they provided the gateway to the Pacific and shortened voyage distances for much of the shipping of the world.

For those who once became deeply interested in this vital waterway it never loses its appeal because the Isthmus of Panama, as one of the principal crossroads of the world, has always been, and will continue to be, a place of challenge. Its problems together form a situation that is microcosmic.

As a Representative in the Congress from the anthracite capitol of the world, I have long been interested in matters affecting the supply of energy for our great country. The Panama Canal has been, and still is, a vital artery for economically enabling the supply of energy producing commodities between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. To illustrate, I shall list certain commodities in long

tons that were carried on vessels in transit in the fiscal year of 1972:

Commodity	Atlantic to Pacific	Pacific to Atlantic
Coal and coke	14, 114, 249	500, 696
Coke, petroleum	141, 999	1, 202, 891
Gasoline	1, 905, 065	31, 075
Jet fuel	915, 222	3, 014
Kerosene	732, 695	1
Oil, crude	5, 090, 350	1, 791, 928
Oil, diesel	1, 209, 781	2, 487
Oil, residual fuel	2, 325, 299	228, 646
Petroleum and products	353, 323	307, 104
Total	26, 787, 983	4, 067, 842

Mr. Speaker, could there be stronger evidence of the importance of the Panama Canal as regards the handling of energy-producing materials, not only for the United States but also for all other countries affected?

The recent Mideast Arab-Israeli war and the resulting denial by the Arab nations of further crude oil shipments to the United States has brought into focus a number of facts of life with which the United States must deal at the earliest date. A modern industrial nation such as ours requires enormous energy supplies, the interruption of which can be catastrophic. Even though Arab oil constitutes only about 10 percent of the current U.S. requirement, projections through the 1980's and 1990's of this century, without other energy sources coming into play, show a doubling or tripling of this amount in those years. We clearly need reliable external energy sources which are not subject to political or nationalistic interruption or we must rapidly expand our internal energy sources to meet the need.

Senate bill, S. 1283, passed by the Senate on December 7, 1973, is designed to accelerate our internal energy development process and it heavily stresses energy sources other than fossil fuels. The fact is, however, that fossil fuels will continue to be required in the foreseeable future for at least a wide variety of transportation needs, and even if we achieve self-sufficiency in the near future, we will continue to have to deal with the problem of getting our internal crude to suitably distributed refineries and from there the products to the consumers.

Historically, as shown by the previous table of commodity movements and, more importantly today, the Panama Canal is a major artery in the distribution of crude oil and oil products. Our major oil companies are now making extensive use of this canal and with the advent of Alaska oil from the North Slope, even greater utilization will become necessary. Our west coast refinery capacity is not now adequate to process the quantities of crude oil expected from Alaska and because of higher overland costs of shipping refinery products from the west to east coasts, it is more economical to ship crude oil by ship through the Panama Canal to the east coast for processing in existing or new refineries located in the east. The Panama Canal, therefore, becomes an absolutely necessary link in the energy chain as we move toward our goal of self-sufficiency.

The Isthmus of Panama and the

Panama Canal which crosses it are indispensable to the economic health and well-being of the United States. We have, by virtue of the wisdom of our leaders at the turn of the century, a fair and just treaty with the Republic of Panama which grants the United States rights and prerogatives as if sovereign over a 10-mile-wide strip of territory across the isthmus in the heart of which we have built at enormous cost of blood and treasure a wonder of the world known as the Panama Canal. Over the years, we have invested about \$6,000,000,000 in its construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and defense. We have made the canal available on an equal basis to all ships of the world with transit rates set and maintained since 1914 at the same level.

We have operated this canal on a break-even basis since it opened as a world utility. Direct payments to Panama provided in the treaty as modified in 1936 and 1955, plus employee earnings and other benefits to Panama, constitute the largest single item in Panama's gross national product, and as a result Panama has the highest standard of living of all the Central American nations. In other words, our enterprise in the Canal Zone has been good for the United States, for Panama, and for all user nations of the world. Now that this canal is rising in importance in our new-found need to achieve energy self-sufficiency, it is all the more important that our role in Panama and control over a major factor in our destiny be reaffirmed as in the best interests of all participating nations.

As requirements for use of the Panama Canal increase for at least petroleum, we will have to face the reality that delivered crude to an Eastern refinery can be lower in cost if it can be shipped in larger ships. The Panama Canal can accommodate ships in the 60,000-ton range and is doing so now, but ships twice this size can deliver crude much cheaper and the canal in its present configuration cannot handle them. The major shipping trade associations on behalf of their subscribing companies have stated in congressional hearings that ships will be built to the maximum size possible for transit through the canal should facilities be provided for larger ships.

There are those who, in the past, have advocated construction of a sea level canal through the Isthmus but economics and environmental considerations dictate against any such approach. What is needed at the earliest date is a rather modest major modernization of the existing Panama Canal and this could take the form of construction of a new set of larger locks parallel to the existing locks and provision of maneuvering space not now available at the Pacific end of the canal—a plan that originated in the Panama Canal organization during World War II as the result of war experience and studies of canal operations over many years. As stated by me many times previously this proposal known as the Terminal Lake-Third Locks Plan received the approval of President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a post war project. It is the subject of pending legislation in the Congress,

S. 2330 and H.R. 1517, introduced by Senator STROM THURMOND and myself. Because a number of years will be required for making the necessary studies and time is short I urge support by all concerned.

Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis is upon us and we are embarking on a number of courses of action which certainly will give us self-sufficiency in due time. Let us put our best efforts toward this worthy goal and have the wisdom, as did our forefathers at the turn of the century, to recognize that the Panama Canal is an absolute requirement for our economic well-being in general and in the light of current energy realities is even more important than in time of lesser difficulties. We must reaffirm our dedication in the Isthmus of Panama and we must increase the capacity and improve the operations of the canal to assure this aspect of United States energy self-sufficiency.

The text of H.R. 1517, which is identical with that of S. 2330, follows as part of my remarks:

H.R. 1517

A bill to provide for the increase of capacity and the improvement of operations of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Panama Canal Modernization Act".

SEC. 2. (a) The Governor of the Canal Zone, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Army, is authorized and directed to prosecute the work necessary to increase the capacity and improve the operations of the Panama Canal through the adaptation of the Third Locks project set forth in the report of the Governor of the Panama Canal, dated February 24, 1939 (House Document Numbered 210, Seventy-sixth Congress), and authorized to be undertaken by the Act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409; Public Numbered 391, Seventy-sixth Congress), with usable lock dimensions of one hundred and forty feet by one thousand two hundred feet by not less than forty-five feet, and including the following: elimination of the Pedro Miguel Locks, and consolidation of all Pacific locks near Agua Dulce in new lock structures to correspond with the locks capacity at Gatun, raise the summit water level to its optimum height of approximately ninety-two feet, and provide a summit-level lake anchorage at the Pacific end of the canal, together with such appurtenant structures, works, and facilities, and enlargements or improvements of existing channels, structures, works, and facilities, as may be deemed necessary, at an estimated total cost not to exceed \$950,000,000, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated for this purpose: *Provided, however, That the initial appropriation for the fiscal year 1974 shall not exceed \$45,000,000.*

(b) The provisions of the second sentence and the second paragraph of the Act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409; Public Numbered 391, Seventy-sixth Congress), shall apply with respect to the work authorized by subsection (a) of this section. As used in such Act, the terms "Governor of the Panama Canal", "Secretary of War", and "Panama Railroad Company" shall be held and considered to refer to the "Governor of the Canal Zone", "Secretary of the Army", and "Panama Canal Company", respectively, for the purposes of this Act.

(c) In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Governor of the Canal Zone may act and exercise his authority as President of the Panama Canal Company and may utilize

the services and facilities of that company.

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established a board, to be known as the "Panama Canal Advisory and Inspection Board" (hereinafter referred to as the "Board").

(b) The Board shall be composed of five members who are citizens of the United States of America. Members of the Board shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as follows:

(1) one member from private life, experienced and skilled in private business (including engineering);

(2) two members from private life, experienced and skilled in the science of engineering;

(3) one member who is a commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army (retired); and

(4) one member who is a commissioned officer of the line, United States Navy (retired).

(c) The President shall designate as Chairman of the Board one of the members experienced and skilled in the science of engineering.

(d) The President shall fill each vacancy on the Board in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) The Board shall cease to exist on that date designated by the President as the date on which its work under this Act is completed.

(f) The Chairman of the Board shall be paid basic pay at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code. The other members of the Board appointed from private life shall be paid basic pay at a per annum rate which is \$500 less than the rate of basic pay of the Chairman. The members of the Board who are retired officers of the United States Army and the United States Navy each shall be paid at a rate of basic pay which, when added to his pay as a retired officer, will establish his total rate of pay from the United States at a per annum rate which is \$500 less than the rate of basic pay of the Chairman.

(g) The Board shall appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, a Secretary and such other personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions and activities and shall fix their rates of basic pay in accordance with chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates. The Secretary and other personnel of the Board shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.

SEC. 4. (a) The Board is authorized and directed to study and review all plans and designs for the Third Locks project referred to in section 2(a) of this Act, to make on-site studies and inspections of the Third Locks project, and to obtain current information on all phases of planning and construction with respect to such project. The Governor of the Canal Zone shall furnish and make available to the Board at all times current information with respect to such plans, designs, and construction. No construction work shall be commenced at any stage of the Third Locks project unless the plans and designs for such work, and all changes and modifications of such plans and designs, have been submitted by the Governor of the Canal Zone to, and have had the prior approval of, the Board. The Board shall report promptly to the Governor of the Canal Zone the results of its studies and reviews of all plans and designs, including changes and modifications thereof, which have been submitted to the Board by the Governor of the Canal Zone, together with its approval or disapproval thereof, or its recommendations for changes or modifications thereof, and its reasons therefor.

(b) The Board shall submit to the President and to the Congress an annual report covering its activities and functions under this Act and the progress of the work on the third locks project and may submit, in its discretion, interim reports to the President and to the Congress with respect to these matters.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of conducting all studies, reviews, inquiries, and investigations deemed necessary by the Board in carrying out its functions and activities under this Act, the Board is authorized to utilize any official reports, documents, data, and papers in the possession of the United States Government and its officials; and the Board is given power to designate and authorize any member, or other personnel, of the Board, to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, take evidence, procure information and data, and require the production of any books, papers, or other documents and records which the Board may deem relevant or material to the performance of the functions and activities of the Board. Such attendance of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence, may be required from any place in the United States, or any territory, or any other area under the control or jurisdiction of the United States, including the Canal Zone.

SEC. 6. In carrying out its functions and activities under this Act, the Board is authorized to obtain the services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not in excess of \$200 per diem.

SEC. 7. Upon request of the Board, the head of any department, agency, or establishment in the executive branch of the Federal Government is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, for such period or periods as may be agreed upon by the Board and the head of the department, agency, or establishment concerned, any of the personnel of such department, agency, or establishment to assist the Board in carrying out its functions and activities under this Act.

SEC. 8. The Board may use the United States mails in the same manner and upon the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 9. The Administrator of General Services or the President of the Panama Canal Company, or both, shall provide, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services for the Board as the Board may request.

SEC. 10. The Board may make expenditures for travel and subsistence expenses of members and personnel of the Board in accordance with chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, for rent of quarters at the seat of government and in the Canal Zone, and for such printing and binding as the Board deems necessary to carry out effectively its functions and activities under this Act.

SEC. 11. All expenses of the Board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Chairman of the Board or by such other member or employee of the Board as the Chairman may designate.

SEC. 12. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out its functions and activities under this Act.

SEC. 13. Any provision of the Act of August 11, 1939 (54 Stat. 1409; Public Numbered 391, Seventy-sixth Congress), or of any other statute, inconsistent with any provision of this Act is superseded, for the purposes of this Act, to the extent of such inconsistency.

PREVENTING THE IRS FROM BEING USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

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

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, we have all seen recent evidence that the Internal Revenue Service has been used for political purposes. Today I am introducing a measure aimed at preventing this form of abuse in the future.

The bill I offer would make the IRS an independent commission and remove it from the direct influences of any future administration, and would insure that the tax laws of this country are enforced fairly and equitably without regard to political considerations.

My bill would establish the Internal Revenue Commission as an independent body composed of five commissioners each serving a term of 5 years and subject to confirmation by the Senate.

We should remember that our tax laws were enacted to provide funding for the Federal Government—not to give an administration a means to harass its opponents or to help its friends.

CPA AT USDA—I

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

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, when a bill to create a Consumer Protection Agency was considered in the 92d Congress, there was disagreement as to what authority a CPA needed to fully advocate the consumers' interests in the Federal administrative process. There was also much confusion concerning the scope of administrative action into which a CPA might insinuate itself.

There are three bills to create a CPA now pending before a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, on which I serve. They are H.R. 14, introduced by Congressman ROSENTHAL, H.R. 21, introduced by Congressmen HOLIFIELD and HORTON, and H.R. 564 introduced by Congressman BROWN of Ohio and myself.

Each of these bills would create a CPA to represent the consumer within the existing Federal administrative structure. There are other differences, but the major difference among these bills is that both H.R. 14 and H.R. 21 would empower the CPA to appeal, as of right, final regulatory decisions of other agencies to the courts while the Fuqua-Brown bills H.R. 564 would deny such an extraordinary authority to a nonregulatory agency such as a CPA.

In order to dispel some of the confusion, I have asked a number of Federal agencies frequently mentioned as targets of a CPA to list the actions they took in the calendar year 1972 in which a CPA could have participated under the bills.

I have been inserting the replies of these agencies in the RECORD as received, in order to make them available to my colleagues. These replies have, I think,

demonstrated a breathtaking scope of Federal decisionmaking which would attract CPA advocacy.

Thus far, I have inserted replies from a handful of Federal agencies which indicate that in 1972 they took well over a million actions in which a CPA could have intervened under all the bills and, in addition, under either H.R. 14 or H.R. 21 the CPA could have challenged in court—more than 1 million actions taken by only a few of the many existing Federal agencies.

The two bills which authorize CPA court appeal go even further. They would empower the CPA to appeal to the courts the failure of any agency to take CPA-requested action above and beyond what the regulatory agency considers to be its own priorities.

Today, I wish to call attention to the reply of the Department of Agriculture. Because the Department is intimately involved with such basic consumer commodities as food and fiber, it is necessarily engaged in many activities affecting consumer interests. In fact, probably everything it does affects the interests of consumers.

Mr. Speaker, because of the great volume and variety of activities of the Department of Agriculture, each of which might attract a CPA, I will insert in the RECORD at this time only those USDA proceedings subject to the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act and note that each of these proceedings would be subject to court review at the instance of a CPA under all CPA proposals except the Fuqua-Brown bill. I will insert the other USDA proceedings and activities at a later time.

The material follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., December 20, 1973.
HON. DON FUQUA,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FUQUA: This is in reply to your letter of September 7, 1973, requesting information relating to certain Departmental activities.

The enclosure provides answers to the seven questions you asked regarding the types of activities which may be within the scope of the advocacy of a proposed Consumer Protection Agency to be created under H.R. 14, 21, and 564. For the sake of clarity, we have adopted the format contained in your letter.

We hope this information will be helpful to you in your consideration of this legislation.

Sincerely,

EARL L. BUTZ,
Secretary.

ATTACHMENT

(Activities of the United States Department of Agriculture during 1972 prepared pursuant to letter of September 7, 1973, from Honorable Don Fuqua concerning H.R. 14, 21, 564.)

Question 1.—What regulations, rules, rates or policy interpretations subject to 5 U.S.C. 553 (the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) notice and comment rulemaking provisions) were proposed by your agency during calendar year 1972?

Answer.—The informal rulemaking proposals below were published during 1972. For purposes of clarity they are divided accord-

ing to the initiating agency. It should be noted that many of the activities¹ of the Department fall within the exemptions of 5 U.S.C. 553 relating to public property, loans, grants, benefits and contracts. By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, rulemaking relating to such exempted activities is to follow the public participation requirements prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and (c). However, only the rulemaking proposals actually subject to 5 U.S.C. 553 are listed here. Of course, other rulemaking proposals were also published during 1972 which were not subject to 5 U.S.C. 553, and those additional rulemaking proposals are not listed here.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

1. Elimination of linters as a factor in the determination of grades of cottonseed.
2. Establishment of quantity index in grading system for American Pima cottonseed.
3. Fees for cotton classification services.
4. Limitation of shipment regulations, expenses and rate of assessment, and administrative rules and regulations with regard to fruits or vegetables issued pursuant to marketing agreements and orders under Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (407 dockets²).
5. Administrative rules and regulations and expenses and rate of assessment issued pursuant to Potato Research and Promotion Plan under Potato Research and Promotion Act (2 dockets).
6. New or revised U.S. standards for grades of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables (12 dockets).
7. Amendments to Rules of Practice under Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.
8. Amendments to regulations under Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act to increase license fee and redefine and clarify terms (2 dockets).
9. Suspensions or terminations of Federal milk marketing order provisions under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 involving such proposed actions as easing diversion of milk rules, removal of mileage limitations on transfer of cream, increasing Class II price, lowering classification of yogurt and cream, revising shipping percentages, modifying cooperative pool plant standards, and maintaining two percent shrinkage on bulk cream (28 dockets).
10. Appeal grain inspection fees and charges under the U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 71 *et seq.*).
11. Agricultural processed products, rice, and seed inspection fees and charges under Part 68 of the regulations under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*).
12. U.S. standards for rice under Part 68 of the regulations under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended.
13. Voluntary service for the testing of equipment used in the inspection of agricultural products under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended.
14. Standards and procedures to help assure genetic purity and identity of certified seed under the Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1551 *et seq.*).
15. Grade standards for cattle and beef.
16. New standards for grades of mohair top.
17. Amendments to regulations dealing with cotton warehouses with regard to recordkeeping, weight certificates, form of warehouse receipts, and surrender thereof.
18. Clarification and updating of regula-

¹ Such activities include, for example, those relating to management of the National Forest System, Farmers Home Administration loans, rural electrification loans, price support loans and purchases under the farm commodity programs, and food stamp and child nutrition programs.

² Includes 269 actions issued without notice under waiver procedures of Administrative Procedure Act.

tions governing the inspection of eggs and egg products.

19. Increase in laboratory fees for rabbit and poultry products.

20. Established tours of duty for rabbit, egg and poultry graders, and egg products inspectors in the voluntary program.

21. Penalty for late bills to be deleted. Voluntary grading regulations for rabbits, egg products, shell eggs, and poultry.

22. Voluntary egg products plants to submit product formulation.

23. Nest run standards for shell eggs.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

24. Space requirement for animals under Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

25. Prohibitions and restrictions on importation of meat and other articles and declaration of countries infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease.

26. Tuberculosis testing of cattle from Mexico.

27. Identification of cattle two years of age or over for interstate movement.

28. Official test for equine infectious anemia and requiring reactors to be permanently identified before moving interstate.

29. Mandatory exercise requirement for animals under Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

30. Restrictions on importation of poultry and other birds.

31. Definitions and terms used in regulations pertaining to biological products.

32. Label requirements for biological products.

33. Extension of the European Chafer Quarantine to the States of New Jersey, Ohio, and Rhode Island, or alternatively termination of the quarantine.³

34. Quarantine of the States of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia because of the gypsy moth and addition to the list of gypsy moth regulated articles, under specified circumstances, mobile homes and other recreational-type vehicles and associated equipment.³

35. Quarantine of the States of Alabama and Missouri because of the Japanese beetle.³

36. Allow restricted importation of Unshu oranges from Japan into the State of Hawaii and restrict the interstate movement of such oranges.³

37. Specify different ingredient and labeling requirements for specified kinds of cooked sausages.

38. Provide uniform requirements and procedures in establishments operating under Federal inspection relative to schedules of operation, overtime, and holiday inspection service.

39. Allow importation of meat from British Honduras into the United States.

40. Withhold inspection from plants if USDA inspectors are intimidated, assaulted, or threatened.

41. Establish standard for Italian sausage.

42. Establish standard for country or country-style hams and pork shoulders.

43. Permit three percent basting solutions to be added to whole poultry, poultry parts, and roasts.

44. Require the window of sliced bacon containers that have transparent windows to be 1½ inches wide and 70 percent of length of a representative slice.

45. Establish a 50-pound limit on quantity of meat which can be exported for personal use without an official export certificate.

46. Permit meat product inspected under State jurisdiction to be stored in and shipped intrastate from federally inspected plants.

47. Require that cured meat product be labeled with list of curing ingredients.

48. Require official poultry plants to pro-

³ Public hearing was held in connection with the proposal, pursuant to requirement of the Plant Quarantine Act.

vide laundry service for USDA inspectors' outer work garments.

49. Allow importation of meat from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands into the United States.

50. Allow importation of meat from El Salvador into the United States.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

51. Proposed amendments to the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans and Auxiliary Provisions.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

52. Special Allotments for Valencia Peanuts.

53. Cigar-Binder Tobacco Program.

54. Extra Long Staple Cotton Program—proposed determinations regarding 1973 crop.

55. Marketing Quotas, Burley Tobacco.

56. Extra Long Staple Cotton Acreage Allotments.

57. Peanut Quotas and Allotments.

58. Extra Long Staple Cotton Marketing Quotas.

59. Marketing Quotas for Rice.

60. Marketing Quotas, Flue-Cured Tobacco.

61. Miscellaneous Changes in Rice Program.

62. Proposed Acreage Allotments for Rice.

63. Dark Varieties Tobacco Program.

64. Marketing Quotas, Dark Tobacco.

65. Marketing Quota Review Committees.

66. Marketing Quotas, Burley Tobacco.

67. Continental Sugar Requirements and Area Quotas for 1973.

68. Sugar Requirements for Local Consumption, Hawaii and Puerto Rico for 1973.

69. Import Quotas for Chocolate, Candy, and Confectionary.

70. Proportionate Shares (Acreage Allotments), Beet Sugar Area, Mainland Cane Area, Texas Cane Area, Puerto Rico, for 1973 Crops.⁴

71. Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Field Workers, Sugar Beet, Mainland Cane, and Texas Cane Areas.⁴

72. Fair and Reasonable Prices for Sugar Producers, Beet Sugar Area, Mainland Cane Area, Hawaii.⁴

73. General Conditional Payments Provisions, Beet Sugar Area, Texas Cane Area.

74. Acreage Allocations for New Beet Sugar Facilities.⁴

75. Weighing of Imported Sugar.⁴

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

76. Conditions and requirements which must be met by contract markets for their continued designation as a contract market.

77. Requirement that contract markets give CEA at least three weeks' notice of any proposed change in contract market bylaws, rules and regulations or resolutions which relates to the terms and conditions of sale or to other trading requirements.

78. Reports submitted by (a) merchants, processors and dealers, (b) by clearing members, (c) by futures commission merchants and foreign brokers, and (d) by traders.

79. Adding coconut oil and specifying reporting forms.

80. Reporting required information by data-processing media.

81. To provide additional protection to customers.

82. Processors or manufacturers to file anticipating hedging statements with appropriate regional office.

83. To insure fair practice in dealing in commodity futures on contract markets.

84. Service of documents (rules of practice).

⁴ Informal hearing held on proposals pursuant to requirements of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1100 *et seq.*).

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

85. Expanded quotas for certain imported cheeses and revision of the price break mechanism.

OFFICE OF PLANT AND OPERATIONS

86. Implementation of Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

87. Instructions on weighing and testing scales used in purchase, sale, or acquisition of live poultry.

88. Prescribe time of payment for live poultry.

89. Modify requirements relating to market agency and dealer bonds.

90. Provide for voluntary filing of surety bonds (Statement of General Policy).

Question 2.—What regulations, rules, rates, or policy interpretations subject to 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557 (that is, APA rulemaking on the record) were proposed or initiated by your agency during calendar year 1972?

Answer.—

1. Forty (40) proposals to promulgate or revise Federal milk marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*).

2. Three (3) proposals to establish or amend marketing agreements or orders relating to fruits or vegetables under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*).

3. Three (3) proposals with regard to rates charged at stockyards subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*).

4. Three (3) proposals relating to allotment of area sugar quotas among persons who market sugar within the area under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1115).

CORRECTING BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to bring to the attention of the U.S. Congress a request I made to correct the official records of the Biographical Records of the U.S. Congress with reference to myself. I enclose a copy of a letter I have sent to the U.S. Government Printing Office calling for the correction.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., January 15, 1974.

Mr. PAUL BEACH,
Assistant Staff Director,
Joint Committee on Printing,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. BEACH: May I again call to the attention of the Joint Committee on Printing a mistake was made in the publication, *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971*, in my biographical data on page 670 with regard to my sketch. A mistake occurs on the end of line three and the beginning of line four, stating "graduated from Suffolk University." The word graduated should be stricken and replaced by the word attended.

This is the second time I have called this to the attention of the Joint Committee on Printing but I understand a memorandum must be on file to have this correction made. Your attention to this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. BURKE,
Member of Congress.

BURKE, James Anthony, a Representative from Massachusetts; born in Boston, Mass., March 30, 1910; educated in Boston public schools and Lincoln Preparatory School; attended Suffolk University; registrar of vital statistics for the city of Boston; during World War II was special agent in the Counter-Intelligence, attached to the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division in the South Pacific; awarded four battle stars; member of the Massachusetts General Court for ten years; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for four years, serving as assistant majority leader; vice chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee for four years; elected as a Democrat to the Eighty-sixth and to the five succeeding Congresses (January 3, 1959-January 3, 1971). Re-elected to the Ninety-second Congress.

PANAMA CANAL SURRENDER

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

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, at the present time there is significant danger that our country is prepared to relinquish our rights to the Panama Canal Zone.

The history of our role in this area is instructive, and little known. In 1902, Congress authorized President Theodore Roosevelt to acquire a Canal Zone, stipulating that the United States must secure "perpetual control" over the territory.

A French concern had already lost millions on a canal venture in Panama which was then a "department" of Colombia. In 1903, under the Hay-Herran treaty, the United States secured from Colombia a 6-mile-wide strip of land across Panama for 100 years, along with rights to administer it under a system of dual sovereignty and mixed courts. The price was \$10 million in gold and, beginning in 1912, \$250,000 a year. The Colombian Senate, however, denounced and rejected the treaty. They wanted \$15 million and no U.S. courts.

At this time, revolutionary groups sprang up among the Panamanians. On November 3, 1903, Panama declared independence. Twelve days later a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed. In 1936, President Franklin Roosevelt negotiated a new treaty raising our annuity to \$430,000 annually, to compensate for the devaluation of the dollar. President Eisenhower increased the payment to \$1,930,000.

Not until the Johnson administration, however, would any U.S. Government yield on the decisive issue of sovereignty or perpetuity. Now, this administration is continuing on the same path set in motion by President Johnson.

At the present time, when Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker was dispatched to Panama, the State Department announced a plan to "give the Panama Canal back to the Panamanians."

Discussing this idea Anthony Harrigan, executive vice president of the U.S. Industrial Council, declared in a recent column that:

It is really incredible that Secretary of State Kissinger should approve a surrender of the Panama Canal, especially at a time when the United States is the target of economic

warfare by the oil-producing nations. The Panamanians, once in control of the canal, undoubtedly would take a leaf from the Arabs' book and deny American ships access to the canal unless further political concessions were made.

Mr. Harrigan concludes that:

The transfer of the canal to Panama would be intolerable. The proposal exemplifies the . . . diplomacy . . . based on winning "peace" through abandonment of solid advantages enjoyed by the United States.

Following is Mr. Harrigan's syndicated column, released January 24, 1974:

PANAMA CANAL SURRENDER

While Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was being hailed for securing Israeli-Arab troop disengagement along the Suez Canal, he agreed to a giveaway of the Panama Canal. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker was dispatched to Panama and the State Dept. announced a plan to "give the Panama Canal back to the Panamanians."

Dr. Kissinger may have gone too far this time. In proposing to abandon the Panama Canal to the strongman regime of Gen. Omar Torrijos, Dr. Kissinger is recommending that the United States surrender territory over which it has sovereign control. The treaty of 1903 gives the U.S. sovereignty over the Canal and Canal Zone in perpetuity.

The Indianapolis News, in a forthright editorial on the proposed giveaway of the Panama Canal, says: "It becomes increasingly difficult to be certain just whose side our diplomats are on." The same people who gave the American people the disastrous grain deal with the Soviet Union, which caused the rise in bread prices in the U.S., now favor turning over the Panama Canal to a regime that is hand-in-glove with the Libyan government that wants to punish the United States for its Middle East policy.

It is really incredible that Secretary of State Kissinger should approve a surrender of the Panama Canal, especially at a time when the United States is the target of economic warfare by the oil-producing nations. The Panamanians, once in control of the canal, undoubtedly would take a leaf from the Arabs' book and deny American ships access to the canal unless further political concessions were made.

The United States depends on rapid movement of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. One of the first considerations for the State Dept. should be maintenance of control of the Canal Zone so as to assure secure movement between the two oceans. As Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D.-Pa.) has pointed out, the Panama Canal is "the jugular vein of hemispheric defense."

If the Panama Canal is not controlled by the United States, it affords no security to the United States and friendly powers. When the Suez Canal fell under Egyptian influence, it became a political instrument for Col. Nasser of Egypt. Last year, C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times admitted that "what Torrijos hopes to accomplish in the Panama Canal Zone is somewhat the same as what Nasser accomplished vis-a-vis Britain in the Suez Canal Zone."

The American people have a major stake in the Panamanian situation. They should demand that the State Dept. tell all it knows about relations between the Panamanian and Libyan regimes. Last spring, Panama established diplomatic ties with Libya, Algeria and Bulgaria. There were reports of Libya financing a new canal across the Panamanian isthmus—a canal, the use of which would be denied to the friends of Israel. Jose Guillermo Alzpu, the finance minister of Panama, had talks with Dictator Muammar Qaddafi of Libya. The possibility of an economic and political link between the military dictatorship in Panama and the Libyan leftists can-

would be ignored. Libyan support for Panama not be extended the area of revolutionary Arab influence. As one student of Panamanian affairs advised me, "With an Arab-controlled canal in Panama and with the Arab-controlled Suez Canal, the Arabs would control the key water ways of the world."

In any case, the transfer of the canal to Panama would be intolerable. The proposal exemplifies the bankruptcy of Dr. Kissinger's diplomacy, which is based on winning "peace" through abandonment of solid advantages enjoyed by the United States. To achieve an empty "detente" with the Soviet Union, Dr. Kissinger yielded America's superiority in several areas of nuclear defense. Now, in order to appease leftist elements in Latin America, he would yield the vital Panama Canal to an unstable, anti-American junta.

The U.S. Government has invested in the canal and its defenses more than \$5.3 billion. Our Government has operated the canal for 60 years as an international public service in accordance with our treaty pledge, given in 1901 to keep the canal free and open to the vessels of all nations on terms of entire equality at charges which are just and equitable. Tolls have not been raised since the canal was opened in 1914, nor have we taken advantage of our position there to charge rates high enough even to reimburse ourselves for the original cost of the canal.

If the United States leaves the canal, what kind of government would replace it? Gen. Omar Torrijos, commandant of the Panama National Guard, seized power in 1968 and deposed the last constitutionally elected president of the republic. He abolished the Panama General Assembly and he has proclaimed that if he is unable to nationalize the Canal Zone by treaty agreement, he will march on the zone at the head of his 6,000 national guardsmen and seize the territory by force.

Discussing the proposed surrender of the canal, the Baltimore News-American declared editorially that:

Any arrangement that results in sharing or surrendering our responsibilities in the Zone will introduce massive instability not only in the Caribbean but throughout the Western Hemisphere. A strategic waterway under the sovereignty of a weak power invites subversion and international manipulation of events.

Following is the editorial, "Canal Proposal Called Foolhardy," which appeared in the January 24, 1974, issue of the Baltimore News American:

PANAMA CANAL PROPOSAL CALLED
"FOOLHARDY"

"The left-leaning, anti-American dictatorship of Gen. Omar Torrijos in Panama for years has been agitating for surrender of United States sovereignty over the Panama Canal—a total control granted 'in perpetuity' by treaty in 1903. Incredible as it may seem under the circumstances, this could happen in the near future.

"Reports of a sweeping State Department accord with Panama now have been confirmed by Ambassador-at-large Ellsworth Bunker, recently returned from negotiations there. In a letter to various U.S. lawmakers, Mr. Bunker conceded that this country has agreed in principle to a new treaty which would give Torrijos much of what he has been demanding.

"At least one senator who received the Bunker letter hit the ceiling. He was Sen. Jesse Helms (R., N.C.), who wrote in reply

that he was 'appalled' by the U.S. diplomatic stand and would do all in his power to defeat any agreement that contains 'the principles you propose.' He elaborated as follows, in part:

"Any arrangement that results in sharing or surrendering our responsibilities in the Zone will introduce massive instability not only in the Caribbean but throughout the Western Hemisphere. A strategic waterway under the sovereignty of a weak power invites subversion and international manipulation of events.

"Panama was excluded (in the 1903 treaty) from every right except the right to have the territory back if we ceased to run the canal. If we now cede U.S. territory to a country with a history of wretched instability and which presently is controlled by a regime that makes no pretense of democratic procedures, then it is hard to avoid the conclusion that we are watching the decline of the United States in world history."

"Sen. Helms is dead right. At a time when Russia is engaged in a massive drive to expand its military influence, when its submarines in fact have an operating base in Cuba, it would be foolhardy indeed to relinquish even part of our dominion over the Panama Canal to the present unsteady and hostile government."

Prof. Donald Dozer, an expert in Latin American affairs, points out that:

Panama is pressing these demands at a time when new Soviet threats are arising to challenge the strategic defenses of the U.S. in the Caribbean, an area where recent administrations in Washington have allowed a strategic vacuum to develop . . . In the 2½ years between July, 1969, and January, 1972, the Soviet Union sent seven squadrons of warships into the Caribbean . . . The deteriorating defense posture of the U.S. . . calls emphatically for a positive reaffirmation of exclusive U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

An editorial in the Phoenix Gazette of January 19, 1974, entitled "Keep Panama Canal," points out that:

If the United States relinquishes sovereignty over the waterway, the Russians won't have to seize it with a naval armada in an act of war. It could control the canal by subverting Panama, a task it has partially completed.

It is essential that the United States reverse its course on the question of the Panama Canal. I wish to share with my colleagues the editorial from the Phoenix Gazette and insert it into the RECORD at this time.

KEEP PANAMA CANAL

There are just four strategic waterways in the world, and the Soviet Union already has the upper hand over one of them, the blocked Suez Canal. The Communists are menacing another, the Strait of Malacca, with continued military aggression in Southeast Asia. The Strait of Gibraltar seems safe for the moment, but the United States—almost unbelievably—appears ready to expose the Panama Canal to foreign domination.

According to a news story out of Washington, American negotiators have reached a preliminary agreement to return the Panama Canal and the American zone to Panama, a fragile and volatile nation that the Soviet Union already influences and might have for the taking.

A government spokesman observed that adverse reaction by a number of key congressmen could create difficulties for the tentative accord. If that adverse reaction doesn't develop, the United States and its allies and trading partners may be in for some fatal trouble.

Once the Suez Canal is opened again as a

Soviet ditch, the Russian navy, already ahead of the United States in many aspects of seapower, will have ready access to the Indian Ocean, where it could dominate the Strait of Malacca and the trade routes to the Orient. With the Panama Canal also in the Soviet Union's pocket the West would be at the Kremlin's mercy.

The tentative agreement is said to include provisions for the defense of the Panama Canal, but if the United States relinquishes sovereignty over the waterway, the Russians won't have to seize it with a naval armada in an act of war. It could control the canal by subverting Panama, a task it has partially completed.

Unless the Communists seize the Malaya Peninsula and Indonesia, the United States might neutralize Soviet influence over the Strait of Malacca with a presence of seapower in the Indian Ocean. If the Communists come to control both banks of the Panama Canal, however, they could blackmail the United States mercilessly.

The Arabs already have proved with the oil embargo how easily some nations can be brought to their knees. What might happen if the Russians made it difficult for America's allies and trading partners to use the Panama Canal? The United States would be alone, that's what.

A RESPONSE TO FATHER DANIEL
BERRIGAN BY RABBI BALFOUR
BRICKNER

(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, a very distinguished rabbi, Balfour Brickner, and a good friend, has commented on Father Daniel Berrigan's statements on Israel and Jews. I believe that Father Daniel Berrigan has evidenced his anti-Semitism in his remarks and have expressed myself accordingly in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Rabbi Balfour Brickner has his own opinion of Father Berrigan's remarks which are certainly worth considering. I am appending the statement that he made in the American Report on December 10, 1973:

AGENDA FOR PEACE: "WITH FRIENDS LIKE
THESE"—

(By Rabbi Balfour Brickner)

Years ago when, together with the late Rabbis Abraham Joshua Heschel and Maurice Eisendrath, a few of us in the Jewish community joined an equally few of our Protestant and Catholic clergy colleagues; to form an anti-war organization called CALCAV ("Clergy and Laymen Concerned About the War in Viet Nam") many of our friends in the Jewish community warned us that those with whom we were about to associate were neither true allies nor friends. The reasons for our (Jewish) opposition to the obscenity then tearing up Viet Nam and our society, were not the same reasons motivating those Christian activists with whom we were to become so visibly linked. We were told that they—those Christians—based their opposition to the war in Viet Nam on historic modalities of Christian pacifism, reinforced by strong universalistic ideologies. Moreover, for some, that feeling spilled over into an almost doctrinaire support of "national liberation" for third world peoples—the have-nots of the world—mostly non-Caucasian. "What," we were asked, "did we share with these values?"

JEWISH PRINCIPLES

While surely Judasim has its pacifist currents and while certainly Judasim contains strong strands of universalistic-type think-

ing, powerfully advocated through prophetic teaching, the motivations propelling religiously motivated Jews into the anti-war movement were really not the same as those of our Christian conferees. Most of us were not pacifists and if the truth be told, large portions of particularistic-type thinking were to be found intermixed with our universalist dreams. Most of us were either long-time Zionists or strongly pro-Israel.

Moreover, our advisers continued to warn us, some day we would rue the coalition into which we were then so naively entering. The time would come when those very Christian ideological motivations would not only cause those with whom we were now entering into such an easy alliance to desert us, but worse, they would be the ideological cause of opposition to other interests even closer to our hearts than the war in Viet Nam.

But when two weeks ago I read Fr. Dan Berrigan's "Responses to Settler Regimes," I could not help thinking of those earlier warnings we had been given. Maybe they were right. How could one understand a Christian of Dan Berrigan's integrity and reputation condemning Israel as a "military missionary, sending its military advisers into every part of the world where minority people are bleeding under the heel of jack boots."

A sentence like that was enough to make one wonder about one's earlier ally in the anti-war movement. That is the language and the mind-set of one who measures events in terms of national liberation of an "enslaved" third world. "It is not merely because my government, which has brought endless suffering to the world, is supporting Israel." It is the language and thought of some (how many?) in and outside the anti-war/peace movement who begin with a set of stereotypical preconceptions:

1. Imperialism is evil.
2. America is an imperialistic nation.
3. Those allied with or aided by America must, per force, also be imperialistic and evil.
4. Israel is aided by America, therefore Israel is evil.

The next step for those who begin with this "logic" is to find the evidence in Israel's contemporary experiences to justify the imperialist-evil thesis. Berrigan's entire piece is in that pattern. It is an exercise in advocacy of third world-national liberation doctrine. He calls himself a "Jew in resistance against Israel." To be sure, some Jews do think the way he does. But frankly, the Jewish people need no more Jews like this.

Father Berrigan's use of the word "missioner" is carefully chosen and particularly revealing. The implication is obvious. Israel's real religion is not a belief in the God of all men, but a belief in the god of militarism with its accompanying violence and the physical domination of otherwise innocent peace-seeking poor peoples. This she dispenses abroad as a religious missionary carries his faith, imposing it on helpless, hapless "natives." Thus, Father Berrigan, to whom such an image is certainly not strange, can write: Israel "has not passed from a dispossessed people to a democratic state, as he would claim; she has passed from a dispossessed people to an imperial entity."

Can Dan Berrigan either be so trapped by his own negative presuppositions about Israel or so ignorant of the facts as seriously to suggest that the only or even the primary kind of advisers Israel has sent to the Have-Not peoples of the world are military advisers? ("Israeli military advisers to Iran, Israeli military advisers in Ethiopia.") To put it bluntly, he is either ignorant or blinded by his bias.

Until some of those third world nations over whom and for whom Dan Berrigan and his friends cry, expelled Israeli economic advisers, Israel operated a foreign aid program to Africa, South America and countries in Southeast Asia considered by many historians

and economists as the world's best example of how a small nation helps other small nations develop themselves. Until oil-rich Arab nations began to put economic pressures on African and Asian countries to cease their relations with Israel, more than 10,000 students from more than 90 countries on four continents came to Israel for training; 1,800 Israeli experts had carried out more than 3,500 assignments in 62 countries, and in the decade from 1958 to 1968 Israel loaned \$25 million to developing countries throughout the world, a most remarkable statistic when seen against the background of two decades of Arab hostility necessitating an enormous outlay on the part of Israel for its own military and physical security.

Is it possible that Dan Berrigan does not know that in Burma, Israel helped train air technicians, that in Ghana, Israel was responsible for the founding of Ghana's Black Star Shipping Line; that as early as 1963, Israeli experts joined a team of Venezuelan advisers to "CORDIPLAN," the national planning authority of that country, to help settle 2,000 families in the Cojedesarare irrigation system network, applying techniques learned in the Lachish Development area of Israel?

Is it conceivable that a person who knew so much of the facts of life in Southeast Asia could not know that similar teams of Israelis had visited Chile, Guatemala and Peru and that in Tanzania, Israel helped establish a cooperative marketing organization to which Uganda had sent its own representatives in order to study the structure? Is it conceivable that he did not know that in Nepal, Israeli experts helped establish 10 villages and a rural center at the foot of the Himalayas and that similar programs were under way in Argentina and Thailand?

NAHAL-type programs have been established in the Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Cameroon, Senegal, Togo, Tanzania, Bolivia and Ecuador. Israeli doctors served in Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Congo (Brazzaville) Rwanda, Tanzania and the Upper Volta. Israeli professors and lecturers have gone to Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya, vocational training advisers had helped set up programs in Costa Rica and other parts of Central and South America.

In any of these places, had there been any Israeli effort to suppress freedom, to support reactionary governments, to plant the Israeli flag, or to convert the citizens?

Moreover, Israel continued to oppose the racial regimes of Southern Rhodesia and the apartheid of South Africa and to do so publicly in the forums of the United Nations, even though such opposition jeopardized the position of many Jews living in South Africa. If Israel is the imperialist nation that Berrigan accuses it of being, how does it manifest that tendency?

IMPERIAL ISRAEL?

An imperialist nation is one that exploits another nation for economic, political and/or social advantage. Can such a charge really be made against the state of Israel? What nation has Israel exploited? To the contrary, Israel came into existence as a result of a long-standing ideological, political and military battle with England, the prototype of imperialism. That resistance to imperialistic patterns has never changed and much of Israel's economic and social programming, such as the kibbutz movement, the Histadruth Labor Federation, her programming of social welfare, etc., reflected and reflects a radical, socialist anti-capitalist world-view.

Has any Arab nation done a fraction of this for its own people in African or Arab lands? What foreign aid, what industrial or agricultural assistance have they offered South America? What, other than money for arms and war, have they exported to their brothers and cousins in Arab lands? Military missionaries indeed! How is it possible

that Dan Berrigan fails to mention Egypt's war against Aden or its brutal physical domination of the Sudan?

If the above were not enough to indicate the point on the ideological spectrum from where Dan Berrigan begins, he makes it even more clear:

"When an American is resisting the murder of the Vietnamese people . . . one is joined in this way to blacks and Cubans and Brazilians and Chileans and so many others who have made it their life's work to create a better method than murder for dealing with human conflict."

What spiritual network does Dan Berrigan have with a black community of America that totally failed him and us in our anti-Viet Nam war effort? What spiritual network does he have with the Chileans who overthrow Allende, or with the Cubans or the Brazilians or the Argentinians who recently returned Peron to power? The truth is that none exists.

MYSTIQUE OF COLOR

The only connection that might exist is one of color and he as a white man does not even share this. There seems to be some mystique to the idea that color binds interests and people together. The non-white "have-nots" versus the white "haves". But the truth is that color does not create any permanent bond of solidarity among people. Unity through color cannot be extrapolated from the experiences of the non-white world. The massacres of the Indonesian Communist party was committed by non-whites on non-whites. The civil war in Biafra was a war of blacks against blacks. The expulsion of Indians from various African countries is the work of blacks. The Pakistan-Indian clash was between non-whites. In short, no color code solves political problems.

The terrible, tragic truth is that Dan Berrigan and those who share his myopic third world sympathy have shattered the one spiritual network he and they might have had with those who really sought for and seek a better way of dealing with human conflict: the one that could have existed with those in Israel and with some of us here in the American Jewish community who are also critical of some of Israel's domestic and foreign policy—the so-called "doves."

That coalition is now impossible. Moreover, Fr. Berrigan has jeopardized credentials with and in the Jewish community of those of us who have sought a more dovish posture.

Amnon Rubinstein, dean of the law faculty at Tel Aviv University, is one of those "doves." In a frank article, "The Israeli: No More Doves" which appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* for Oct. 21, he eloquently described the damage done by the Yom Kippur War to those who sought to steer a middle road "between, on the one hand, the left groups, such as the New Israeli Left, which advocated the returning to the pre-1967 armistice lines, and, on the other, the right-of-center Gahal opposition alignment and the National Religious Party, which advocated the annexation of the West Bank by Israel."

We here, who have been receptive to Rubenstein's position, now find our tasks infinitely complicated and more difficult. First, the Egyptian and Syrian attack on Yom Kippur makes support in Israel much stronger for holding on to territory as a means of blunting future Arab attacks. I saw how deeply the Syrians penetrated into the Golan during the first three or four days of the war. Had Israel taken the advice of its friends like Fr. Dan Berrigan and given up the Golan, or yielded territory on the bank of the Suez Canal, it is more than likely that today Israel would be fighting for its life against Syrian and Egyptian troops, not in an occupied territory, but in the territory of Israel itself. It is not unlikely that Israeli sol-

diers and citizens would have been defending their homes and their children's lives on the outskirts of Safed, Tiberias, Beersheba and even Tel Aviv and Haifa.

We are now seriously compromised by having had one of the antiwar movement's leading spokesmen take a position so critical of Israel that one might suspect even deeper negative motivations. If advocating the "dove" position within the ranks of American Jewry was hard before the war, and before Dan Berrigan, it is now infinitely more difficult—maybe for a while, impossible.

Nevertheless, there are still some of us who are prepared to examine unpopular options—even to be publicly identified with them if they seem both just and practical.

Many of my antiwar friends speak of justice for the Palestinians. What does that mean? How many Palestinians are we talking about? The 600,000 who originally fled Palestine in 1948, or the 1,500,000 to which that number has swollen outside of Palestine since the initial war?

Both Israelis and Jews living outside of Israel would welcome a situation where the borders between Israel and her Arab neighbors could be secure, defensible and guaranteed. What does it mean to speak of guaranteed borders? Who shall be the guarantors? The superpowers? If so, is that not an example of the re-introduction into the Middle East of the very imperialist trend which those in the antiwar movement so deeply deplore?

There are many of us who feel a deep necessity to discuss these and other related matters with those with whom we shared a concern over the destruction of Viet Nam, particularly with those with whom we joined out of a religious conviction.

The time has come for some hard confrontation, for a looking at the realities; not with stereotypic preconceptions, but with an objectivity and a balance typically missing from those who write as Dan Berrigan has written. If once we were allies in the anti-war movement, the continuance of that alliance cannot be assumed, particularly if the glasses used to examine the Middle East are clouded over by inapplicable "third world" preconceptions, impossibly pacifist postures or unreal universalistic aspirations. Those values will apply only when the Arab world realizes that Israel also has a rightful place under the middle East sun and is prepared to make peace. At that time Israel, too, will make concessions, and the dreams that Dan Berrigan cherishes will again be worth dreaming.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON VETERANS

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

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon has again expressed his concern for the Nation's veterans through the special message transmitted to Congress yesterday.

I was especially impressed with the President's comments on the Veterans' Administration hospital system. With national health insurance plans on the horizon, there has been increasing speculation and worry about the future of the Veterans' Administration hospital system. Does this vast system have a role in a comprehensive national health care system?

President Nixon has left no doubt about his feelings on this subject. Yesterday's message expressed his strong view that the Veterans' Administrations health care system should be continued

under VA to insure the proper care of eligible veterans. The President's positive statement on this subject should allay the fears of those who have been apprehensive that national health insurance would mean the end of our independent Veterans' Administration hospital system.

I am also pleased that the President has recognized the need for increased allowances for those pursuing programs of education or training under the GI bill. While it appears that the rising cost of living may warrant a greater increase than recommended, I am confident that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs will consider carefully the President's recommendation on this subject.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, all of the subjects discussed in the President's message that are under the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs will, I am confident, receive early consideration. President Nixon has called attention to the substantial increases in expenditures for service connected compensation payments that will have occurred between 1969 and 1975. The rising cost of living makes necessary the prompt consideration of legislation to increase these monthly payments as well as those to survivors of service connected deceased veterans. I am hopeful that early hearings will be scheduled.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon is to be congratulated for his keen awareness of the needs of veterans.

I share his view that "the benefits we pay to our veterans should continue to reflect the generous appreciation of the American people."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MAYNE (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for today, on account of attending a funeral.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, for 10 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MORGAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DENT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MURPHY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes today.

Mr. FLOOD, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. TIERNAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FUQUA, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FASCELL, for 60 minutes, on May 20.

(The following Member (at the request

of Mr. ABDNOR) and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CRANE, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. MYERS, in two instances.

Mr. ECKHARDT, and to include extraneous remarks during debate.

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

Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. MAYNE.

Mr. MADIGAN.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho.

Mr. RINALDO in five instances.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska in two instances.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in two instances.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

Mr. SHRIVER.

Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.

Mr. RONCALLO of New York.

Mr. BAKER.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. TALCOTT in three instances.

Mr. GUDE.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia.

Mr. FRENZEL in five instances.

Mr. ERLBORN.

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

Mr. HUDNUT in two instances.

Mr. BRAY in three instances.

Mr. KEMP in three instances.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. PARRIS in five instances.

Mr. VEYSEY.

Mr. SYMMS.

Mr. NELSEN.

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

Mr. MORGAN.

Mr. GIATMO in 10 instances.

Mr. PATTEN.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS.

Mr. GAYDOS in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. BOLLING.

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio in two instances.

Mr. REID.

Mr. MATSUNAGA in 10 instances.

Mr. DAN DANIEL.

Mr. OBEY in six instances.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California.

Mr. SYMINGTON.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. LEGGETT in three instances.

Mr. MACDONALD in two instances.

Mr. KOCH in five instances.

Mr. FLOWERS in three instances.

Mr. HARRINGTON in three instances.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. FUQUA in five instances.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee.

Mr. DELLUMS in 10 instances.

Mr. RANGEL in 10 instances.

Mr. WALDIE in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 30, 1974, 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:

1781. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Labor for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services" for fiscal year 1974, has been apportioned on basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1782. A letter from the Acting General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, relating to the appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1783. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting the Annual Report for Calendar Year 1973 in Progress of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps Flight Instruction Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2110; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1784. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of various construction projects proposed to be undertaken for the Army National Guard, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1785. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting reports of military construction projects placed under contract in fiscal year 1973 in which it was necessary to exceed the amount authorized for the project by Congress by more than 25 percent or to reduce the scope of the project in order to award within the authorization amount, pursuant to section 703(d) of Public Law 92-545; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1786. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize an appropriation to provide disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance to Pakistan, Nicaragua, and the Sahelian nations of Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1787. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on the backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of December 31, 1973, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1788. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting an Annual Report for 1973 on Progress in the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, pursuant to section 313 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857j-2); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1789. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a report on positions in grade GS-17 in the Service during calendar year 1973, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

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. MATSUNAGA: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 794. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 11221. A bill to provide full deposit insurance for public units and to increase deposit insurance from \$20,000 to \$50,000 (Rept. No. 93-770). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ICHORD: Committee on Internal Security. Annual Report of the Committee on Internal Security for the year 1973 (Rept. No. 93-771). 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. DUNCAN:
H.R. 12319. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to establish more effective procedures for the conduct of hearings, and the appointment of hearing examiners, with respect to claims under such title or title XVIII of such act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:
H.R. 12320. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ASPIN:
H.R. 12321. A bill to establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of U.S. energy resources on public lands and elsewhere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12322. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to phase out the foreign tax credit attributable to taxable income from foreign oil and gas wells; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:
H.R. 12323. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLATNIK (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. OBEY, Mr. RODINO, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. FROELICH, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. NIX, Mr. ROE, Mr. SHOUP, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, and Mr. CARNEY of Ohio):
H.R. 12324. A bill to provide for payments to compensate county governments for the tax immunity of Federal lands within their boundaries; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (for himself and Mr. REES):
H.R. 12325. A bill to amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969 with respect to the amount of the net project cost

paid by the United States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURLISON of Missouri:
H.R. 12326. A bill to designate certain lands in the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Wayne and Stoddard Counties, Mo., as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CAMP:
H.R. 12327. A bill to repeal the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 12328. A bill to amend the Community Health Centers Act to provide for the extension thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLANCY (for himself and Mr. DEVINE):
H.R. 12329. A bill to impose an embargo on the export of petrochemicals until price controls on petrochemicals are removed; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CLARK:
H.R. 12330. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 12331. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Savings Time Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRINAN:
H.R. 12332. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide in the case of an individual with low income, or who has attained age 65, credit in an amount equal to the increase in energy costs experienced by such individual relative to such costs during 1972; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRASER:
H.R. 12333. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FREY:
H.R. 12334. 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 Mrs. GRASSO:
H.R. 12335. A bill to establish a temporary embargo on the exportation of certain chemical fertilizers; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HALEY (for himself, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. SKUBITZ, and Mr. STEIGER of Arizona):
H.R. 12336. A bill to provide for the addition of certain lands in the State of Alaska to the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:
H.R. 12337. A bill to impose an embargo on the export of petrochemicals until price controls on petrochemicals are removed; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
H.R. 12338. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on small business establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 12339. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
H.R. 12340. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to expand the authority of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metab-

oilism, and Digestive Diseases in order to advance a national attack on arthritis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 12341. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize sale of a property in Venice to Wake Forest University; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 12342. A bill to direct the U.S. Postal Service to issue a special postage stamp in recognition of the importance of the study of Latin and of the Junior Classical League; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 12343. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 12344. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to conduct special educational programs and activities designed to achieve educational equity for all students, men and women, and for other related educational purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUDNUT:

H.R. 12345. 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. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 12346. 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. LEGGETT:

H.R. 12347. A bill for the relief of certain natives of the Philippines who served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 12348. A bill to amend section 4 of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to direct the President to establish ceiling prices on petroleum and related goods; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LITTON (for himself, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. REES, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. FUGUA, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. RARICK, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. VETSEY, and Mr. KEMP):

H.R. 12349. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restrict the authority for inspection of tax returns and the disclosure of information contained therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland (for himself and Mr. MARAZITI):

H.R. 12350. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the vocational rehabilitation subsistence allowance, educational assistance allowances, and the special training allowances paid to eligible veterans and persons under chapters 31, 34, and 35 of such title; to improve and expand the special programs for educationally disadvantaged veterans and servicemen under chapter 34 of such title; to improve and expand the veteran-student services program; to establish a veterans education loan program for veterans eligible for benefits under chapter 34

of such title; to promote the employment of veterans and the wives and widows of certain veterans by improving and expanding the provisions governing the operation of the Veterans Employment Service and by providing for an action plan for the employment of disabled and Vietnam era veterans; to make improvements in the educational assistance program; to recodify and expand veterans' reemployment rights; to make improvements in the administration of educational benefits; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. MADIGAN (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURGNER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. CRONIN, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. HUDNUT, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. O'BRIEN, and Mr. PARRIS):

H.R. 12351. A bill to require oil producers, refiners, and distributors to provide certain information as requested by the Federal Energy Administration, to authorize auditing of such information by the General Accounting Office, and to provide for enforcement; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MADIGAN (for himself, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROE, Mr. SARASIN, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WOLFE, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 12352. A bill to require oil producers, refiners, and distributors to provide certain information as requested by the Federal Energy Administration, to authorize auditing of such information by the General Accounting Office, and to provide for enforcement; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATHIS of Georgia:

H.R. 12353. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to repeal the recently added provision for the establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations to review services covered under the medicare and medicaid programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 12354. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MEEDS (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, and Mrs. HANSEN of Washington):

H.R. 12355. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MEEDS (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H.R. 12356. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal year 1975; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 12357. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act and chapters 2 and 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the costs of the social security and medicare programs shall be borne equally by employees, employers, and the Federal Government (with appropriate reductions in the taxes on employees, employers, and the self-employed to reflect the Federal Government's participation in such costs); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 12358. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs for the diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'NEILL (for himself and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.R. 12359. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to establish the Boston Naval Shipyard Historic Site in the city of Boston, Mass., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 12360. A bill to amend Public Law 93-182; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 12361. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an individual to take a deduction for the costs of making energy-conserving alterations to his residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 12362. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID:

H.R. 12363. A bill to establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of U.S. energy resources on public lands and elsewhere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12364. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEGLE (for himself, Ms. CHISHOLM, Ms. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 12365. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a program of food allowance for older Americans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 12366. A bill to amend the eligibility requirements for an emergency loan from the Farmers Home Administration; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 12367. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to correct an inequity in the law relating to the provision of adaptive equipment for automobiles used by disabled veterans and servicemen; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 12368. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 60 to 55 the age at which a woman may become entitled to actuarially reduced widow's insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUCKEY:

H.R. 12369. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 12370. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to conduct a study relating to the procurement and use by the Federal Government of products manufactured from recycled materials; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 12371. A bill to amend the National

Housing Act and the Small Business Act to transfer without change from the Small Business Administration to the Department of Housing and Urban Development the function of providing catastrophe assistance to victims, other than small business concerns, and the function of providing assistance to certain organizations operated in the interest of handicapped individuals; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 12372. A bill to establish an independent commission to administer the internal revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 12373. A bill to deny percentage depletion on excess profits from oil and gas wells in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAGGONER (for himself, Mr. HEBERT, Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mrs. BOGGS, and Mr. TREEN):

H.R. 12374. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat the sale of certain livestock sold as a result of flood as an involuntary conversion eligible for replacement or nonrecognition of gain treatment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 12375. A bill to provide that respect for an individual's right not to participate in abortions contrary to that individual's conscience be a requirement for hospital eligibility for Federal financial assistance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALDIE (for himself, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Ms. GRASSO, Ms. SCHROEDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. RODINO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. CLARK, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. REES, Mr. CRONIN, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. GUNTER, and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 12376. A bill to establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of U.S. energy resources on public lands and elsewhere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALDIE (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. YATRON, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. GUDE, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CARNEY of Ohio, Ms. MINK, and Mr. DANIELSON):

H.R. 12377. A bill to establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of U.S. energy resources on public lands and elsewhere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALDIE (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. POBELL, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. DENT, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. FORD, Mr. OBEY, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FULTON, Mr. PEPPER, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. SEIBERLING, Ms. HOLTZMAN, and Mr. DRINAN):

H.R. 12378. A bill to establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of U.S. energy resources on public

lands and elsewhere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California:

H.R. 12379. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to apply to the U.S. Postal Service certain provisions of law providing for Federal agency safety programs and responsibilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WON PAT:

H.R. 12380. A bill to lower the age qualification for membership in the Guam Legislature; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YATRON (for himself, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. ESCH, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. MALLARY, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. ROY, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. WHITE, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. ASHLEY):

H.R. 12381. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 12382. A bill to authorize construction of the Devil Canyon and Denali units of the Upper Susitna River Basin project and related transmission facilities; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 12383. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to cities and park districts to encourage the increased planting of trees and shrubs and to encourage other urban forestry programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. GRASSO:

H.R. 12384. A bill to authorize and direct the President of the United States to allocate chemical fertilizers until September 1, 1975; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 12385. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, and other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MEEDS (for himself and Mr. FRASER):

H.J. Res. 881. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of the American Indian Policy Review Commission; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.J. Res. 882. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week beginning on the second Monday in November each year as "Youth Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H. Con. Res. 416. Concurrent resolution relating to unaccounted for personnel captured, killed, or missing during the Indochina conflict; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DRINAN (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HECH-

LER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HUNGATE, and Mr. KASTENMEIER):

H. Con. Res. 417. Concurrent resolution relating to peace throughout the World; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DRINAN (for himself, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. METCALFE, Ms. MINK, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. WON PAT):

H. Con. Res. 418. Concurrent resolution relating to peace throughout the World; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself and Mr. RONCALLO of New York):

H. Res. 795. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate and study the character of the energy crisis; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GUNTER (for himself, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. POBELL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. LITTON):

H. Res. 796. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the role of the oil and gas industry in contributing to the current energy crisis; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. Res. 797. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies by the Committee on House Administration; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

340. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; 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. BURTON:

H.R. 12386. A bill for the relief of Antonio Mendoza Jimenez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12387. A bill for the relief of Linda Maria Gaitan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 12388. A bill for the relief of Zahra Hamzeh Sage; 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:

386. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Austin Minor, Shelbyville, Tenn., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

387. Also, petition of Kathleen A. Barnhart, Memphis, Tenn., and others, relative to impeachment of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.