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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 22, 1974

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

God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.—II Timothy 1: 7.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who art the Life of those who put their trust in Thee and the Light of those who walk in Thy ways, make us truly conscious of Thy presence as we enter the gateway of another week. In all the trials and tribulations of these troubled times let us not lose heart nor hope and certainly let us never forget Thee who art with us all our days.

We pray for our President, our Speaker, the Members of this House of Representatives, and all who work with them and for them. May the power of Thy spirit live within them as they labor for the good of our Nation, for peace in our world, and for the welfare of all mankind.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

On April 11, 1974:

H.J. Res. 941. Joint resolution making an urgent supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, for the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

On April 12, 1974:

H.R. 1321. An act for the relief of Dominga Pettit;

H.R. 5106. An act for the relief of Flora Datiles Tabayo;

H.R. 7363. An act for the relief of Rito E. Judilla and Virna J. Pasicaran;

H.R. 12341. An act to authorize sale of a former Foreign Service consulate building in Venice to Wake Forest University; and

H.R. 12465. An act to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1974.

On April 17, 1974:

H.R. 6186. An act to amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1947 regarding taxability of dividends received by a corporation from insurance companies, banks, and other savings institutions; and

H.R. 12627. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Department under which the U.S. Coast Guard is operating to cause the vessel *Miss Keku*, owned by Clarence Jackson of Juneau, Alaska, to be documented as a vessel of the United States so as to be entitled to engage in the American fisheries.

On April 18, 1974:

H.R. 12253. An act to make certain appropriations available for obligation and expenditure until June 30, 1975, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 8101. An act to authorize certain Federal agencies to detail personnel and to loan equipment to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

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

S. 1647. An act to extend the Environmental Education Act for 3 years;

S. 3044. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for public financing of primary and general election campaigns for Federal elective office, and to amend certain other provisions of law relating to the financing and conduct of such campaigns; and

S. 3292. An act to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

MISSISSIPPIANS OPPOSE IMPEACHMENT OR RESIGNATION

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the Easter recess proved to be a most rewarding and refreshing experience as it gave me an opportunity to visit in 17 of the counties I have the privilege to represent.

I say refreshing because it proved to me once again that you have to leave Washington and the constant barrage of the national news media to find out what the people of America are thinking. My

travels in the district left no doubt in my mind that a majority of the people of Mississippi are opposed to President Nixon being impeached or resigning. Rather than dwelling on the allegations made against the President, they choose to point to his many accomplishments, especially in the field of foreign affairs. I think it would be beneficial for some of the national reporters to get out of Washington for a few days and mix and mingle with the American voters.

TIME FOR ACTION BY THE FBI

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the time is growing late for results from the FBI's work on the Hearst case. More than 2 months have elapsed since the kidnaping. It is policy for the FBI to delay action on kidnaping cases in an effort to protect the life of the victim if the relatives request it. This was done in the Hearst case. Yet the fact remains that the FBI cannot choose to ignore or not to ignore a crime. They have a responsibility to the public to take action to foil crime and to apprehend criminals.

Now it appears the Hearst girl has joined her kidnapers, though possibly to save her life. This does not change the situation materially. If she joined the kidnapers willingly, she is part of an extortion plot and a bank robbery. If she joined them unwillingly, she was kidnaped and forced to participate in crimes.

A very large number of FBI agents have been assigned to the Hearst case from the beginning. There is evidence the group they are seeking is small, and the FBI has leads which long ago should have been productive. The public will soon begin to question the delays in solving this case, and rightly so.

The FBI is the Nation's chief bulwark against crime. For years the FBI has received all the money the agency requested from Congress. The public has been taught to expect results from the FBI. Undoubtedly they will produce results in the Hearst case, but action appears to be overdue. The question is when will there be results.

INFLATION OUTSTRIPS SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT INCREASE

(Mr. OBEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, social security beneficiaries have lost ground to inflation over the 18 months between benefit increases.

They have just received a 7-percent increase, effective for March, as part of an 11-percent increase that will be effective for June, payable in July. It is their first increase since September 1972.

However, the Consumer Price Index has risen 11.7 percent over that 18-month period. The CPI stood at 126.2 in September 1972, and at 143.1 in March 1974—an increase of 11.7 percent in the cost of living.

This is what we mean when we talk about the difficulties of people who are trying to get by on fixed incomes. They are receiving periodic increases, yes, but increases that are smaller than the increase in the cost of living.

Quite simply, it means that a social security pension will not buy as much today as it would 18 months ago. The dollar figures are higher, but the purchasing power is not. The scourge of inflation is putting the elderly deeper and deeper into the hole.

REPORT ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN SUPPORT OF PRIVATE PRESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

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

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the Government Operations Committee, of which I am a member, will consider a report prepared by the staff of the Government Activities Subcommittee dealing with the topic of Federal expenditures in support of private Presidential properties.

The investigation, which began last July as an inquiry into the entire history of protection and support for Presidents, has been severely limited in scope because of the lack of adequate information on previous administrations.

The General Accounting Office acknowledged this in their report of last December when they stated that material on past Presidents, including the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, was incomplete.

A major portion of the problem centers around work done by the various military departments before and after the death of President Kennedy.

Title 44 U.S.C. 3101 and 41 C.F.R. 101-11 require that all agencies keep financial records of expenditures until GAO completes an audit or GAO authorizes destruction of the records.

Because of the importance of this issue, and the continuing desire of the Republican members of the subcommittee to obtain all pertinent information on expenditures in support of previous Presidents, I am today introducing a series of resolutions of inquiry directing the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Transportation, as well as the Administrator of the General Services Administration and the Director of the Secret Service, to provide all available information concerning the support and

protection of the Presidents of the United States from Franklin D. Roosevelt through Lyndon B. Johnson.

I am taking this action because it seems essential that this information be made available. The records of the Nixon administration have been provided in great detail. In order to understand the scope of such support, a complete record of the past is also essential.

COUNTDOWN ON CONTROLS

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

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, after 2½ years of wage and price controls we are still faced with soaring prices as the following article from U.S. News & World Report outlines. Fortunately we are almost at the end of this disastrous policy and can now look forward to letting the forces of supply and demand stabilize the economy.

The article follows:

As the Nation's 2½ year experiment with wage and price controls draws to an end this month, this is what Americans are up against:

Living costs are still soaring upward—at a rate now of roughly 10 per cent a year, or twice the rate before controls were begun in August, 1971.

Food prices have climbed more than 20 per cent in a year, a 27-year record.

Gasoline and fuel prices, after a winter of severe energy shortages, are up by nearly a third, and Government experts predict a further rise as more high-priced Mideast oil flows in.

Wholesale prices, often an indication of what's ahead for future retail prices, climbed again in March at a seasonally adjusted rate of 15.6 per cent a year. This latest increase, announced on April 4, reflected substantial price hikes for metals and other products required by industry, plus higher prices for fuels of all kinds. The jump would have been greater except for recent reductions in farm prices.

NOT GOING AWAY

In short, inflation is still on a rampage. With an end to most or all controls assured by April 30, the basic problem that they were supposed to solve remains. John T. Dunlop, Director of the Cost of Living Council, warns: "The inflation problem is simply not going to go away quietly."

Not that there are no encouraging signs as the April 30 deadline approaches. Prices of some important, basic commodities are finally beginning to come down, with more likely to follow if the weather permits a normal growing season in the months just ahead.

Wheat, the nation's most important basic food, dropped in price from a high of \$6.20 a bushel on February 25 to \$3.88 on April 2, then recovered to \$4.12 the next day.

Meat prices also found lower levels. Strong consumer resistance to the high supermarket prices of past months has resulted in beef and pork dropping by 15 to 60 cents a pound on meat counters from coast to coast. As a result, cattle prices were down from the recent high of \$56 a hundredweight to be low \$41 in early April.

Food prices in general, which accounted for a good deal of last year's galloping inflation, actually dropped on wholesale markets in March for the first time in four months. A 4.2 per cent decline reflected price cuts in livestock, grains, raw cotton, eggs, fresh fruits, vegetables and poultry.

But much of this good news is offset by the near certainty of further big price in-

creases ahead. By May or June, effects of the big increase in energy costs are expected to work their way through the economy and result in higher prices of many basic products including cement and steel.

EXPENSIVE SCRAP

Prices of scrap, now decontrolled, are soaring out of sight. Iron and steel scrap rose 14.7 per cent in March alone.

All of the country's major railroads announced on April 3 and 4 that they plan to file for a 10 per cent boost in freight rates. That would be the largest in many years. It comes on top of increases based on rising fuel costs.

And if Congress fails to continue controls on health services and construction—requested by the Cost of Living Council as exceptions to the general ending of controls—steep increases in those areas are predicted by Dr. Dunlop.

As it is, building costs are rising rapidly.

The Associated Building Industry of Northern California predicts a 20 per cent advance in prices of new homes in that State this year. Already, the group says, there have been increases of 40 per cent for asphalt this year and 35 per cent for sheet metal and 50 per cent for plastic pipe.

On April 4, Administration officials let it be known that they would not press for power to control construction and health care, provided the Cost of Living Council is given an extension of authority to serve as a monitoring agency.

The dropping of mandatory controls from other industries—except for petroleum, covered by a separate law—is widely expected to result in a bulge of price increases in early May, even though the Council has been lifting price lids from scores of industries beforehand in exchange for promises of moderation.

In one fell swoop, 165 industries were freed of controls on April 1. Government rules then applied only to 24 per cent of consumer prices, 37 per cent of wholesale prices, and 27 per cent of workers in the American labor force.

Still remaining under controls were some foods, steel, copper, automobile parts and retail auto sales, some machinery, construction, health, and wages of State and local government employees.

WHERE THERE IS DISCORD

In the second half of the year, if the Government economists are right, the cost of living will go up only about half as fast as now—at about 5 per cent a year.

A good many private experts disagree. They look for a steeper rise in living costs than that.

In short, Consumers cannot look for today's high cost of living to decline in the foreseeable future. The best that is hoped is that it will not go up quite so fast after mid-1974.

WHERE INFLATION HITS HARDEST

Consumer prices, on the whole, have climbed 10 per cent in the past year. Look behind the averages and you find that many items have risen much faster in price, and some much more slowly. A sampling—

Change in past 12 months
(In percent)

Home fuel oil.....	Up 61.6
Gasoline.....	Up 32.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	Up 31.1
Poultry.....	Up 28.2
Dairy products.....	Up 23.4
Meats.....	Up 21.4
Fruits and vegetables.....	Up 17.0
Mortgage interest.....	Up 14.1
Gas and electricity.....	Up 10.3
Home maintenance.....	Up 10.0
Legal services.....	Up 8.4
Personal-care services.....	Up 7.7
Auto repairs.....	Up 6.9
Furniture.....	Up 6.6

Clothing	Up	5.3
Hospital care	Up	5.1
Physician's fee	Up	4.8
Dentist's fee	Up	4.7
Alcoholic beverages	Up	4.5
Tobacco products	Up	3.3
New car	Up	1.5
Drugs and prescriptions	Up	1.1
Appliances	Up	0.9
Local transit fare	Down	1.2
Used car	Down	8.4

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor.

THE LATE KARL C. KING

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

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I rise to announce the death last week of a former member of this body, the Honorable Karl C. King of Pennsylvania.

Mr. King recently had been in ill health and passed away on April 16th at age 77. Funeral services were held this past Friday with interment in Newtown, Pa.

Karl King came to the House to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Albert Vaughn and continued his service in the 83d and 84th Congresses. He was not a candidate for reelection in 1956.

During his 5 years in the House, Mr. King served with distinction and ability. A successful farmer and businessman, he made valued contributions to farm policy as a member of the Agriculture Committee. Upon his retirement in 1957, he returned to his farm in Morrisville, Pa., and to the recreation and sports club he had developed thereto.

It has been my pleasure to know Karl King and his family. Not only was Mr. King a distinguished Member of this body, but he was a warm and devoted citizen of this Nation—proud of his country and proud of his service to it.

I will later request a special order so that other Members who knew and served with Karl King may express themselves on the passing of this fine gentleman and former colleague.

THE UNITED STATES IN SPACE—A SURVEY

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

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, within the next few weeks, my colleagues will be considering the NASA authorization bill for fiscal year 1975. In drawing up this bill, the Science and Astronautics Committee has given due weight to the recommendations of many experts from the aeronautical and space fields.

Past hearings of the committee have revealed that this country has enjoyed a leadership in space which dates back over a decade. The many "firsts" the United States has recorded have so far outpaced the accomplishments of the other members of the international space community that this Nation now takes very much for granted our leadership in the field. My own theory is that we have moved at such an accelerated pace—and have been so successful—that we appear to have lost interest in our challenge and

dedication to the space program. I therefore hope to inject some reality into an evaluation of the space program in order that we might be better able to appreciate the need to rededicate ourselves to the effort.

Witnesses during the past month have provided the committee with a fascinating account of the space program's 1973 accomplishments, highlighted by the results of the recently completed Skylab mission. The Skylab crew's medical tests, experiments involving the behavior of materials in zero gravity, and a unique opportunity to observe the comet, Kohoutek, are but a few examples of the information which provides exciting prospects for down-to-earth applications of space technology. Skylab, however, is only another "beginning." But it is a most important step in our Nation's ongoing space effort, which has taken man to the Moon and back, proven his adaptability to prolonged periods of weightlessness, and provided a wealth of experimental data directly related to our earthly needs. Certainly, this very crucial period in our space history is not the time to reduce support for our space effort.

I fear, however, that we may be on the verge of such a misdirected reduction in our space program unless we begin to stop thinking of the total space program as a past endeavor which ended with our lunar successes. Rather, we must look toward the future and the ever increasing potential applications of space technology.

I, for one, cannot minimize the shortsightedness in reducing the pace of our space activity. To do so is to turn our back on a field of endeavor which is contributing as much to the economic growth, progress, and welfare of our Nation as any other single element of activity. The space program is a vital part of our total national effort and can and should exist side by side with other positive programs aimed at our many domestic priorities. I respect the opinion of those who would further cut, or even abandon, the space program. However, I feel that their opinion is based on a lack of information and understanding of this important effort.

My hope therefore is to provide my colleagues the same unique insight which I was afforded through my participation with the Science and Astronautics Committee. I do this as a means not only to express my own concern but as one measure by which to reverse this downturn in our space program.

What I intend to do is to include a series of articles in the RECORD over the next few weeks which will examine and explore our U.S. space program. I do this in order to provide a backdrop for later congressional consideration of the fiscal year 1975 NASA authorization bill. As a basic part of this discussion, the various aspects of international cooperation in space as well as the technological benefits which we have enjoyed from our expenditures on space will also be highlighted.

By way of brief introduction, my primary concern over this Nation's general deemphasis for space stems from two causes. The first is the more than \$50 billion this country has invested in space

over the last 15 years. The experiments we have performed and the technology and techniques we have perfected, can now be transformed into operational cost-saving, labor-saving, in fact, life-saving systems.

Within the framework of our space program, this Nation's taxpayers have funded the development of over 2,000 patented inventions—a number which is growing exponentially with each passing year. Yet, this is only the most incidental indication of the ultimate benefits of our work in space. While the benefits of today are measured in terms of microminiaturized consumer electronics, the dimensions of the next generation of benefits are telephone communications at one-tenth today's cost, the elimination of the mid-air aircraft crash, the accurate prediction of weather a number of days in advance, the location of valuable Earth resources, and the detection of pollution sources. My interest and my concern is therefore one of the American people failing to capitalize on a technology more than a decade into its development—a technology leading to a better tomorrow.

Focusing more specifically on current activities, the data acquired by the Skylab crews and experiments will provide raw material for over a decade of scientific research and analysis, with the potential applications not even begun to be measured. We are also looking forward to the Apollo-Soyuz test project, ASTP, the first international manned space flight, which is scheduled for July, 1975, as a joint United States-Soviet mission. The ASTP mission will test a rendezvous and docking system contributing to the development of an international space rescue capability and future cooperation in manned as well as other space missions. Besides providing the first manned cooperative effort in space, the ASTP mission is expected to yield a wealth of data from at least 18 scientific and space applications experiments which are currently being planned. Four of the experiments will be in astronomy and space physics, and five will be in the life sciences field. In addition, there will be eight space applications experiments, six of which are to be conducted in a small electric furnace similar to the one in the Skylab space station.

During the past decade, the United States has given all mankind vast new space capabilities and resources. Fifteen years ago, almost all of these achievements would have been viewed as quite impossible. Yet, we realize from these accomplishments that we have attained only a small "beachhead" in our new domain of space. Furthermore, accomplishments must not be viewed as an end in themselves, but rather as proof of our wisdom in undertaking such space ventures, and as providing a hint of the scope of space accomplishments in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to discussing the various aspects of the NASA bill during the next few weeks. I am sure that careful study of the background I provide will result in this year's NASA authorization being offered the most enthusiastic support by my colleagues.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device and the following Members failed to respond:

[Roll No. 170]

Abdnor	Gaydos	Pettis
Abzug	Gettys	Pickle
Addabbo	Grasso	Pike
Anderson,	Gray	Podell
Calif.	Green, Oreg.	Powell, Ohio
Anderson, Ill.	Green, Pa.	Price, Ill.
Andrews, N.C.	Grover	Price, Tex.
Arends	Gubser	Pritchard
Ashbrook	Gunter	Quillen
Aspin	Haley	Rarick
Badillo	Hanna	Regula
Bafalis	Hansen, Wash.	Reid
Barrett	Harrington	Reuss
Beard	Harsha	Rinaldo
Bell	Hastings	Rodino
Bevill	Hébert	Roe
Blaggi	Heinz	Roncallo, Wyo.
Bingham	Helstoski	Roncallo, N.Y.
Blackburn	Henderson	Rooney, N.Y.
Blatnik	Hillis	Rooney, Pa.
Boland	Hollifield	Rose
Brademas	Holtzman	Rosenthal
Brasco	Howard	Rostenkowski
Bray	Huber	Roussellot
Breaux	Hudnut	Roy
Brinkley	Hunt	Roybal
Broomfield	Jarman	Ruppe
Brown, Mich.	Johnson, Pa.	Ryan
Broyhill, Va.	Jones, Okla.	Sandman
Burke, Calif.	Jordan	Seiberling
Burton	Kazen	Shipley
Butler	Kluczynski	Shuster
Carey, N.Y.	Koch	Sisk
Carter	Kuykendall	Slack
Chisholm	Landgrebe	Smith, Iowa
Clancy	Landrum	Smith, N.Y.
Clark	Lent	Snyder
Clausen,	Litton	Staggers
Don H.	Long, La.	Steele
Clay	Long, Md.	Steiger, Wis.
Cleveland	McCloskey	Stephens
Collier	McDade	Stokes
Conable	McKinney	Stratton
Conte	McSpadden	Stubblefield
Cotter	Macdonald	Talcott
Cronin	Mann	Taylor, Mo.
Culver	Maraziti	Teague
Daniel, Robert	Martin, Nebr.	Thompson, N.J.
W., Jr.	Martin, N.C.	Towell, Nev.
Daniels,	Mathis, Ga.	Udall
Dominick V.	Matsunaga	Van Deerlin
Danielson	Mayne	Vander Veen
Davis, S.C.	Meeds	Veysey
Delums	Metcalfe	Vigorito
Dent	Milford	Waldie
Diggs	Mills	Walsh
Dingell	Minish	Wampler
Donohue	Mink	Ware
Dorn	Minehall, Ohio	Whitehurst
Dulski	Mitchell, Md.	Wiggins
du Pont	Mizell	Williams
Eckhardt	Moakley	Wilson, Bob
Edwards, Calif.	Moorhead,	Wilson,
Eshleman	Calif.	Charles H.,
Fascel	Moorhead, Pa.	Calif.
Findley	Morgan	Wolf
Fish	Murphy, Ill.	Wright
Flood	Myers	Wylder
Flowers	Nelsen	Wyman
Foley	Nichols	Yatron
Ford	Nix	Young, Ga.
Forsythe	O'Neill	Young, S.C.
Fröhlich	Patten	Zablocki
Fulton	Pepper	Zwack

piration of the taking of the roll on a quorum call?

The SPEAKER. Well, I am not aware of what is reasonable, but the Chair will refer to the rule. The rule says, and the Chair has read this rule many times, and the gentleman has amended it many times without taking action from the floor.

Mr. GROSS. Well, the gentleman from Iowa did not amend it.

The SPEAKER. The rule states that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes from the ordering of a rollcall or quorum call to have their vote or presence recorded.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, is this a short or a long quorum call?

The SPEAKER. This is a quorum call within the rules.

On this rollcall 217 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

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

TWELFTH ANNUAL MANPOWER REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-288)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 107 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and by section 605 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, I am sending to Congress the 12th annual Manpower Report of the President.

When I signed the CETA into law on December 28, 1973, I expressed considerable gratification with the new legislation, noting that it represented "a significant shift in intergovernmental responsibilities." The Manpower Report I am sending you today provides important new information concerning the step-by-step implementation of this long-needed transfer of manpower program planning and design responsibilities to units of government which are best equipped to measure and meet local needs. From now on, State and local governments will be able to decide for themselves what kind of manpower services they require, for how long and in what quantity—and I am convinced that they will be able to provide such services more efficiently and more promptly than was possible under the preceding system of federally managed categorical programs.

Among other important topics discussed in this report is the energy shortage and the measures taken by the Department of Labor and other agencies of Government to minimize the temporary disruptions of the labor market caused by the energy crisis. The report reveals that, in spite of these disruptions, 1973 was a good year for labor. The number of those employed as of December num-

bered nearly 86 million. In the past 2 years alone, over 4.1 million Americans entered the labor force, including significant numbers of women and younger workers. While the unemployment rate has moved upward temporarily after many months of steady decline, we should not overlook the sizable increases during the same timespan in the number of new jobs and newly employed Americans.

For the convenience of the Congress, this edition of the Manpower Report brings together in one volume an overview of numerous manpower activities carried out under separate legislative mandates.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 22, 1974.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my great pleasure to transmit to the Congress the Annual Report of the National Council on the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts for fiscal year 1973.

The cultural heritage of this Nation—enormously rich and diverse—is a strength to millions of Americans who turn to the arts for inspiration, communication, and creative self-expression.

This annual report reflects the vital role which the Government performs in making the arts more available to all our people, by encouraging original fresh expression and sustaining the great traditions of our past artistic accomplishments.

The National Endowment for the Arts has an exceptional record of achievement in advancing the broad artistic development of this Nation, reaching into every State and special jurisdiction. Its funding at \$38,200,000 in fiscal year 1973 was nearly a third more than the previous year, and with these additional monies the Endowment was able to continue and expand critically important support for our orchestras, operas, theatres, dance companies, and museums as well as encourage our artists, and open new opportunities for talented young actors and performers.

With the Bicentennial near at hand, the creative gifts of our artists and the production and presentation skills of our great institutions will be indispensable components of the national celebration. Through the arts we will be able to express most fully the ideals of this Nation.

I hope that every Member of the Congress will share my enthusiasm about the many meaningful achievements of the National Council on the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts and will continue to support the Endowment with the resources needed to sustain the cul-

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, what constitutes a reasonable time under the ex-

tural heritage of this Nation, and give it abundant opportunity for growth.

RICHARD M. NIXON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 22, 1974.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY MUST BE CONTINUED

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

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 9, the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities reported out a new bill to continue Federal support for programs now operated by local community action agencies. If passed, the bill will combine the Office of Economic Opportunity and Action—the Federal agency for volunteer programs—into a single, independent agency—the Agency for Development, Volunteer, and Other Community Assistance Programs—responsible for funding and supervising a wide range of human service programs begun and operated by local community agencies.

I am convinced that the Federal Government must continue to provide funds and other assistance to community action agencies, and I believe that this bill is a good way to do just that. Thus, I strongly support the bill, and I will advocate for its passage by the full House and by the Senate.

The reasons for my support are simple. In my own district, the community action agency is EOPA—the Economic Opportunity Planning Association. Quietly, without fanfare or publicity, EOPA has developed an impressive track record as a grass roots and successful community service arm, moving people out of poverty into skilled employment, mobilizing support for the poor, the aged, and the disabled, widening opportunities and services for all the people of greater Toledo. For example, during 1973 alone, nearly 2,000 people were placed in paid jobs through the efforts of EOPA's programs; better than 4,000 received legal help; housing was located for more than 200 families—and these figures do not include the hundreds who have received health care through EOPA clinics, the thousands of meals provided through nutrition programs, the rides to doctors and stores, the friendly visits and counseling, the emergency financial help which EOPA has provided for people throughout the entire community.

Nor does a numerical recap of all the direct services provided by EOPA describe what has happened to the community itself because EOPA has been here. The agency—as all community action agencies—is founded in citizen participation: decisions are made by the community, not the agency; planning is grass roots, not imposed from on high. We hear a great deal lately about local communities taking responsibility for defining their own needs and then starting and running programs with Federal money to meet those needs. That is what community action has been about since its first day, and the results are clear—EOPA has made people feel a part of the system, because it has actually made

them a real part of the system; EOPA has made programs successful, because it has put the authority for programs into the hands of the people themselves.

I know from my colleagues in the House that Toledo's experience is not unique. Community action agencies have been successfully providing that same combination of services and participation to local communities all across the country. If we take away the Federal money that supports community action, it is certain that local governments will be unable to carry the entire load, and not only will we lose the jobs that community action provides, and the funds which stimulate local economies, we will also lose the services and community participation which EOPA represents in Toledo. Agencies like EOPA do not have high public relations visibility or political clout—what they have is a solid track record of successful performance. On that basis, we need them to continue, and on that basis I will support them and the new bill to the fullest.

TO REPEAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST CUBA

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WHALEN), is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, last year I was the spokesman for a group of my Republican colleagues who presented to the House a study of the possibilities of normalizing relations with Cuba. In our report, we recommended that the Congress and the executive branch take several steps that, hopefully, would lead to the accomplishment of this objective. Since that time, a number of our proposals have been carried out by both branches.

In Congress, subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees have held the hearings we urged. While the House review covered other Caribbean countries in addition to Cuba, the Senate study focused specifically on that country.

In the executive branch, the Hijacking Accord was reached on February 15, 1973, just 2 weeks after the issuance of our paper.

This year there have been further encouraging developments. It is reported that Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, when visiting Havana in January, urged Premier Castro to soften his posture toward the United States. Indeed, the joint "Cuba-Soviet Declaration" of February 2, 1974, which Castro and Brezhnev signed, states:

Cuba and the Soviet Union declare themselves in favor of the full validity of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and the renouncing of the use of force and the threat of using it in relations among the nations of Latin America, as well as in the other areas of the world.

Just last week there were two significant announcements. First, our Government lifted the ban on the sale of cars and trucks to Cuba by American-owned companies in Argentina. Second, at the conference of the foreign ministers of 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries,

a decision was made to explore the possibility of inviting Cuba to their next meeting in Buenos Aires in March 1975.

In light of these circumstances, I believe it would be particularly timely for Congress to act now on legislation which would be designed to move toward a détente with Cuba. Therefore, I am introducing this afternoon a bill to revise or repeal certain laws which prohibit transactions with that country. I am joined in making this proposal by Congressmen ALPHONZO BELL, PAUL N. "PETE" McCLOSKEY, JR., and JOEL PRITCHARD.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I offer a three-point approach.

First, our bill would amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 by removing the prohibition against providing economic aid to Cuba. However, the restrictions on military assistance would continue as would those against countries which provide military aid to Cuba or whose ships or aircraft transport military items to Cuba. The part of the act authorizing the President to establish and maintain an embargo of all trade between the United States and Cuba is repealed.

Second, our measure would lift the prohibition on sales of U.S. commodities to countries which sell, furnish, or permit their ships or aircraft to carry any equipment, materials, or commodities to Cuba. This would be done by deleting the references to Cuba in title I, section 103 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Third, our legislation repeals Public Law 87-733, the so-called Cuban Revolution. That enactment expressed the U.S. policy toward Cuba in October 1962, a time when that country was involved in subversive activities in Latin America. Now, 12 years later, that involvement has substantially subsided, if not terminated.

Mr. Speaker, the climate on both sides of the Caribbean Sea today is one leaning toward cooperation rather than alienation. Seven nations of this hemisphere already have resumed relations with Cuba and more are expected to follow. Therefore, we believe that by approving our proposal, Congress will be appropriately responding to these changing attitudes. We strongly urge consideration of our bill, the text of which follows:

H.R. 14281

A bill to repeal economic sanctions against Cuba which are contained in certain Acts of Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370) is amended—

(1) by inserting "military" before "assistance" the first and third times it occurs in paragraph (1) of subsection (a);

(2) by striking out the last sentence in paragraph (1) of subsection (a);

(3) by striking out paragraph (2) of subsection (a); and

(4) by amending paragraph (3) of subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(3) No funds authorized to be made available under this Act (except under section 214) shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent ships or aircraft

under its registry from transporting to Cuba (other than to United States installations in Cuba) any items which are, for the purposes of title I of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, arms, ammunition, and implements of war, atomic energy materials, or items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war."

SEC. 2. Section 103 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1703) is amended by striking out everything after "Cuba or North Vietnam" in clause (3) of subsection (d) and inserting "North Vietnam any equipment, materials, or commodities so long as it is governed by a Communist regime, or" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 3. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution expressing the determination of the United States with respect to the situation in Cuba", approved October 3, 1962 (76 Stat. 697), is repealed.

TOWARD NEW PROSPERITY

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, there is not a single day that passes in which every citizen of our country is not made painfully aware of the single most persistent and painful problem confronting the country—the problem of high prices and hard times.

We have had a serious problem with inflation since 1968. Our national leadership has applied all the known economic cures for inflation, and still it persists, and even grows worse.

First, we applied tax restraints, but that did not work. The new taxes, it was said, came too late and were too small to take the heat out of the economy, and that accounted for the persistence of inflation.

Then President Nixon came into office with his much-touted "game plan" which was really nothing more than deliberate monetary and fiscal policies aimed at inducing recession. The President felt that if a modest recession could be brought about, it would be worth the pain of high unemployment and economic stagnation, in order to bring inflation under control. But that did not work either.

Not only did these classic solutions fail; inflation got worse. We had by 1971 the worst of all possible worlds: simultaneous inflation and economic stagnation. Wags called this "stagflation" and correctly labeled the "game plan" so proudly brought out by President Nixon a failure.

By late summer 1971, President Nixon was ready to admit failure, and try yet another prescription, strict controls on wages and prices. First, he shocked the Nation by imposing a complete freeze on wages and prices. Then he moved to establish a complete, complex program of controls over wages and prices. Congress hoped for the best, and went along with the President's request in 1972 for renewed authority to carry out his controls program. The dollar was devalued, the President given powers over the economy rivaling those of any dictator, powers such as no President ever before had asked for, let alone received, in time of peace or war.

For a while things looked a little better. But it was not long before the patchwork of controls was revealed as an unworkable, hopeless sham. Early last year price controls were largely lifted, and a price explosion followed promptly. By last spring, inflation was worse than ever before. Once again the President tried shock treatment and new, stringent controls. This did not work either, and the country grew ever more bitter and disillusioned.

The President has time and again forecast an end to inflation, a turning of the corner, and repeated the incantation that he had produced prosperity without war for the first time in over a decade. But the boast had a hollow ring: inflation is worse now than ever, and the economy is in the midst of recession once again. Prices are rising twice as fast as they were in 1971, and there is no end in sight. No one in the administration even speaks of turning the corner any more. The gross national product has for months shown hardly any growth at all, and during the first quarter the national economy probably shrank a little. Unemployment is rising, interest rates are rising, and the Nation confronts it all with an attitude of numbness. Nobody professes to know what to do now. The President has been through all his prescriptions, some of them twice. Congress, having yielded up all powers to him and seen that fail, now sullenly withdraws its grant of power, but offers no hint of any program of its own.

The economists confess dismay. Some frankly admit that they do not know what to do; others retreat to old principles and stand by them, more firm than ever.

The popular economist Robert Heilbroner says bluntly:

Nobody has any constructive ideas.

Gardner Ackly, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisers, merely shrugs when he is asked about the prospects for controlling inflation, and suggests that astrologers probably have as good a chance at an accurate forecast as any economist. The New York Times business editor is moved to say that economic policy is "hopelessly adrift." And an anonymous Government economist says wistfully:

If I were God—and I had a computer . . .

Devotees of monetary theory argue about the money supply, trying to find a magic number that will control inflation without bringing on depression. The Federal Reserve speaks sternly, and interest rates rise; but then so does the price index.

Some say that inflation is a worldwide disease, and indeed it is. But no one suggests that a worldwide program to control it is possible, or even claims to have an idea of what any such program should be.

As matters stand now we do not have any growth in the economy, and little prospect of any. We do not have full employment. We have high and rising interest rates. We have scarcity of one degree or another in many areas. And still we have higher inflation than before. All the cures have left the economy more diseased than ever.

TIME FOR NEW THINKING

After this extended period of trial and failure, many are tempted to throw up their hands and hope that inflation will somehow burn itself out. Others hope that tax cuts might stimulate the economy and produce fresh growth, but their hopes are bound to be dashed by monetary policies aimed squarely at preventing just such growth. The President has no policy at all; his budget message says that he will hold down spending to fight inflation, but promises that spending will go up in order to prevent recession. The Nation's leadership is producing economic plans that are self-defeating because they contradict one another.

What is worse, economists, themselves, are in a state of complete disarray, and the frankest among them will freely admit that they have no more understanding of the economic ills that we face than 18th century doctors understood the cause and cure of infectious diseases. But we cannot afford to depend on vague hopes, or expect to find an astrologer who can offer the right prescription for the restoration of prosperity and stability. What we need is to do some basic thinking. Maybe our understanding of economics has been wrong all along, just as the understanding of disease was wrong for so long. Physicians had to learn a whole new way of thinking before disease could be conquered. Possibly our whole understanding of economic management, or at least a major part of it, has been in error. We know that the answers that have been tried in these last 6 years have been wrong: consistently, persistently wrong, and that we are worse off now than at almost any time in recent history. If the treatment has only complicated the disease, it is time to consider a new approach. It is a time for new thinking.

SCARCITY VERSUS PLENTY

Classic economic theory says that when you have inflation, slowing down the economy will lessen pressures for price increases. The idea is that inflation is caused by excessive demand, and the aim is to cool off demand, usually by making it harder for people to get their hands on money. Hence, interest rates go up, in the classical anti-inflation tactic; this makes mortgages harder to get and cools off the demand for housing. A variation of this is to raise taxes, thereby giving people less of their income to spend. All of this, and other tools as well, are aimed at regulating scarcity. By making credit scarce, the classic solution produces more housing than there is demand, thereby dampening the demand-pull on housing prices. By increasing taxes, the classic solution makes spending money scarce, and theoretically lessens pressures on prices of consumer goods. But as we all know too well, this idea of creating scarcity has not been working. Could it be wrong?

Maybe what we need is a new answer—instead of producing scarcity, it could be that the real need is to produce plenty. Perhaps what we need is not a dose of austerity, but a generation of abundance.

The traditional thinking says that when demand goes down, prices follow. But this has not been happening in large

segments of our economy, for several reasons.

For one thing, many prices now are administered; they do not so much reflect competition or demand as they do the predetermined goal of a company to produce a certain return on investment. Today we have a fantastic inventory of automobiles, but I have heard of no manufacturer cutting his prices in order to stimulate sales. Far from it; prices are going up despite a glut on every dealer's lot.

Another problem is that our economy in many segments is inextricably linked to that of other nations. If our food prices are low, there is huge demand from other countries for our food. Even if our food prices are not low, and we have no big surpluses, factors like a Russian crop failure can induce greater shortages and higher prices than would exist if our market were insulated and isolated from the rest of the world.

And another reason that the classic dose of tight money does not work so well is that so many of our people are more or less insulated from the effects of this counter inflationary device. If unemployment goes up, our social insurance programs absorb much of the shock, and keep demand fairly high. Millions of people work for governments of one kind or another, and are exempt from the fluctuations that take place in the fortunes of corporations and small businesses. Millions more are on social welfare programs of one sort or another, and are likewise unaffected by tight money policies, or largely insulated from their pinch.

But even without these complications, the creation of scarcity might not work to control inflation anyway. It is possible that a policy of abundance might work better; it is possible that what we have is not a problem with overproduction, but one of underconsumption. Today there is huge inflation in the cost of housing. Probably half the people of this country cannot afford to buy decent housing—and so are not even in the market. Housing production is low, terribly low in relation to our needs. If unused capacity would lower prices, it would do so in the field of housing, but this has not happened. If there were plenty of production; if the real needs of the people were really being met, possibly the story would be different; possibly abundant housing would reduce the intolerable rate of inflation in this field.

It may well be that tight money policy aggravates inflation rather than curing it. There has been no sign that tight money, high-interest policies worked in the early days of the Nixon administration, or that they are working now. We have been through four rounds of this policy in less than a decade, but we are worse off now than when interest rates were only half what they are now. It may be that abundant money is the real answer, rather than scarce money.

Economic controls produce scarcity and shortages. They discourage production by making it unprofitable; and controls discourage the growth of productivity as well, partly by dampening the zeal of workers, and partly by discouraging

new investment. Yet despite this creation of shortages and scarcity, inflation is nearly twice as bad as when the controls program started.

We have enormous unmet needs in this country. Millions are without decent housing, or the prospect of ever acquiring it. Millions cannot afford adequate food, and probably less than half those eligible for food stamps are getting any help. Medical care is beyond the reach of many. The basic necessities of life are hard to get for millions, and grow more dear every day.

Yet inflation persists, despite these scarcities, and despite the growing scarcity of jobs, which for some is so severe as to be catastrophic. Young, black, unskilled workers, find themselves in virtually no hope of getting a decent job. Women, mature men, and others likewise confront what amounts to an outright depression. But in the face of this inflation persists.

We should have learned by now that the creation of scarcity has not worked. Maybe it is time to try abundance.

Suppose that interest rates were reduced to 5 percent again. That should stimulate investment in new plants, something that has been lagging for years in this country, and one reason for our continually falling productivity. This should make goods more readily available all across the board. And there is no doubt in my mind that there is a market for those goods.

Suppose that our tax structure were revised, so that instead of the present situation in which, all things considered, the poor pay about as much of their income out in taxes as the affluent do. In recent years our Federal tax structure has reduced taxes for the low-income, but at the same time piled on huge increases in social security taxes, which are extremely regressive in their effect. So, overall the tax changes in recent years have not been much help to the poor or to the ordinary worker. The wage-earner today pays about the same percentage of his income in taxes as does the affluent executive. But if the tax structure were truly progressive, would we not have a situation in which workers would be able to buy more of this country's goods? Would not more of this country's people be in the market for housing, for food, for clothing and the other needs and comforts of life?

If all this sounds like heresy, perhaps it is. But if ever there was a time when heresy was needed, it is in the field of economics today.

We need to adopt a system in which economic policies do not work against each other, but in concert. We need a system that aims to provide affirmative national goals, and lays out the means to achieve those goals.

I am introducing today a bill suggested by Prof. Leon Keyserling, which is aimed at doing just that. His contention is that creating scarcity not only has failed, but has complicated our national economic ills. It is a conception well worth considering. We ought to move away from the grim science of producing inequity and hardship. We need to move toward a policy of equity and plenty.

Let us have done with scarcity and project an economy of abundance.

If we can so organize ourselves that it is possible to place men on the moon, and send robots to scan the planets about us, it is also possible for us to organize our economy in a way that brings its benefits to everyone, alleviates poverty and squalor, and produces the abundance that this country is capable of, for the uplifting and lasting benefit of every citizen in this rich land. We have only to use our imagination, reject the idea that suffering produces a sound economy, and embrace the idea of prosperity and stability for all.

It is time to move toward prosperity—not the old prosperity of much for the few, but a decent and stable life for all, a new prosperity that makes good the promise of this country.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

A bill to enlarge the results thus far achieved under the Employment Act of 1946; to promote full and sustained achievement of the maximum employment, production, and purchasing power objectives under that Act; to assure that a sufficient portion of our growing economic production of goods and services be allocated to great priorities of our domestic and international needs, including eradication of poverty and freedom from want; to provide for a National Purposes Budget toward these ends and to encourage more national unity; and for related purposes

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 "National Purposes Act of 1974".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2 (a) The Employment Act of 1946 has contributed substantially to economic stability and growth. But the application of economic science and other tools to the needs of today and tomorrow require reexamination and readjustment. Economic instability is still recurrent, and inflation far too severe. Chronic unemployment among vulnerable groups has remained too high for many years, and this problem will be augmented further by technological change. The long-term rate of economic growth has not been sufficiently high to maintain maximum utilization of growing productive resources, which is imperative in view of heavy and growing domestic and international obligations. Measurements of economic progress have concentrated relatively too heavily upon rising indices of production and employment, without sufficient attention to the quality of American life, insofar as it is affected by the allocation and use of economic resources. An insufficient portion of economic growth has been devoted toward the priority public interest in natural resource and energy development and sources adequate to the tasks at hand and the needs of the future; improvement of the urban environment; satisfactory housing and educational and health facilities and services for all at costs within their means; modernized systems of social security and welfare; adequate development of transportation; anti-pollution efforts, and purification of air and waters; movement toward parity of incomes and public services in agriculture and other rural areas; and reduction of poverty and deprivation at the rapid pace which our resources permit. Inadequate attention to these great national priorities obviously impedes long-range economic growth and opportunity, and has spawned a large amount

of juvenile delinquency, crime, and civil tensions.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to develop additional directives and machinery, under the Employment Act of 1946, so that national economic programs and policies shall be broadened to encourage more effectively not only the growth of production, employment, and purchasing power, fortified by ample resources and energy supply, but also use of sufficient portions of this growth to serve those priorities of social and human purposes which depend upon allocation and use of economic resources.

NATIONAL PURPOSES BUDGET

SEC. 3. Section 3 of the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1022) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) The needed maximum levels of employment, production, and purchasing power shall be quantified as goals in a National Purposes Budget (hereinafter referred to as the 'Purposes Budget') in the Economic Report. This Purposes Budget shall be developed on a short-range basis looking one year ahead, and on a long-range basis looking at least five years ahead, and ten years ahead insofar as feasible. The needed maximum employment goals shall be set at levels consistent with unemployment of not more than 3 percent of the civilian labor force beginning within one year after the first Economic Report transmitted subsequent to enactment of this subsection. The needed maximum production goals shall be set at levels estimated to be yielded by maximum employment (commensurate with genuine freedom of choice between employment and leisure) and by maximum productivity under conditions reflecting optimum utilization of scientific knowledge, technological improvements, labor force, and managerial ability, and shall take account of the long-term trend toward accelerating productivity gains in a favorable economic environment. The needed maximum purchasing power goals shall be set at levels estimated to be necessary to maintain maximum employment and production, but not so high as to generate the type of inflation which results from excessive purchasing power.

"(e) The goals set forth in subsection (d) shall also contain estimates of needed levels of voluntary private investment to establish an adequate base in support of maximum employment and production, so that public policies and programs may encourage and facilitate such levels of private investment, and help to remove bottlenecks working against their attainment.

"(f) The goals for maximum employment, production, and purchasing power shall indicate what portions of the totals should be allocated toward the great priorities of our domestic and international needs. The Purposes Budget shall contain, both short-range and long-range:

"(1) Specific goals for investment in resource conservation and development, and energy supply, allowing for importation but not relying excessively upon it;

"(2) Specific goals for investment in urban renewal, housing in urban and other areas, and educational and health facilities and personnel, designed to assure within a decade a decent home for every American family in a greatly improved living environment, educational opportunity for all in line with their facilities and ambitions at costs within their means, and modern medical care for all at costs within their means;

"(3) Specific goals for investment in mass transportation, to provide an adequate underpinning for economic growth and for the other purposes stated in the National Purposes Act of 1974, and to overcome within a decade the serious quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in these sectors;

"(4) Specific goals for the virtual liquidation

of poverty within the United States within a decade, and for substantial income progress year by year for those who live above poverty but in deprivation nonetheless, with incomes insufficient to yield a minimum adequacy standard of living. Model budgets of the incomes required by families and unattached individuals to rise above poverty, and also to achieve a minimum adequacy standard of living, shall be set forth in terms of the great and ever-increasing productive power of the United States economy. Estimates shall be set forth as to the benefits to the entire economy and people which will result from lifting the portion of the nation who are poor or deprived toward acceptable standards of income;

"(5) Specific goals, through improved social security, for lifting all of our senior citizens and their dependents, and those disabled or subject to other disabilities, out of poverty within ten years, and year by year bringing those among these groups now living in deprivation closer to a minimum adequacy standard of living, and compatible goals for those dependent upon various types of welfare payments;

"(6) Specific goals for maximum prosperity for agriculture, for its own value and as a factor in maximum prosperity for others. These goals shall take into account (A) maximum production of foods and fibers, geared to the needs of the domestic economy operating at maximum levels, adequate reserves, and export levels consistent with progressive use of our farm products in aid of underdeveloped peoples overseas, (B) maximum employment for farmers, in terms of the requirements for maximum production, and reconciled with maximum employment opportunity elsewhere in the economy for those who voluntarily leave the farm, (C) maximum purchasing power for farm families, which shall mean purchasing power moving year by year toward full parity of income for farm families within a decade, and (d) nationwide equalization efforts, designed to promote parity between public services in rural areas and in other areas;

"(7) Specific goals for investment in basic science and research, to promote maximum private economic progress, and in the aid of the other objectives set forth in the National Purposes Act of 1974;

"(8) Specific goals to assure that maximum employment shall embrace minorities, women, and other groups who have been subject to discrimination in employment or in terms of employment, and to assure that those previously not regarded as being in the civilian labor force are encouraged and facilitated to qualify for such inclusion, and to be employed if they so desire:

"The goals set forth in paragraphs (1) through (8) of this subsection shall be reconciled with (1) specific estimates, insofar as feasible, of requirements for national defense in an evolving worldwide situation, and related activities such as space exploration, and (2) specific goals for outlays for international economic cooperation, especially with the underdeveloped peoples, consistent with the fundamental purposes of our international policies to promote worldwide economic and social progress as a prime condition of worldwide peace."

DIRECT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; COMBATING INFLATION; GENUINE ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

SEC. 4. The Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021-1025) is amended by redesignating sections 4 and 5 thereof as sections 7 and 8, respectively, and by inserting after section 3 thereof the following new sections:

"DIRECT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, ALLOWING FOR THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHERS

"SEC. 4. (a) The goals designated in section 3(f) shall be developed in the Purposes

Budget only in such broad perspective as will serve to portray how the use of our economic resources may take due account of priority needs, and not in such detail as these goals may need to be developed by other specialized agencies. Within this broad perspective, the Economic Report shall set forth programs and policies to promote an economic environment in which private industry, voluntary associations, and State and local governments are encouraged and facilitated to do as much as they can toward achieving the goals set forth in the Purposes Budget. Insofar as estimates in the Economic Report indicate that activities at these levels, facilitated by Federal action and cooperation, will fall substantially short of achieving these goals, programs, and policies shall be set forth whereby the Federal Government itself, within the limits of our growing national resources and within a system of free, competitive enterprise, shall promote full achievement of these goals.

"(b) Maximum employment opportunity represents bedrock civilized responsibility. The Economic Report shall set forth such Federal programs and policies, both direct and indirect, including relevant programs of training and guidance, as are needed to close any substantial gap between actual and maximum employment. These programs and policies shall stress types of employment which are noncompetitive with private enterprise, and which help to service the priorities set forth in the Purposes Budget.

"(c) The Economic Report shall contain recommendations pointed toward developing and financing, as soon as feasible, some form of effective nationwide income floor to provide an income above the poverty level, and moving gradually toward a minimum adequacy standard of living, for all consumer units which are not being enabled, even assuming appropriate efforts on their part, to achieve these goals through gainful employment at adequate standards of compensation. This nationwide income floor shall be designed to substitute gradually for some aspects of the wide array of inadequate welfare programs now in use, and to reinforce, to the extent needed, some of the established programs of social insurance and welfare, including income programs and programs related to training and other aspects of personal adaptation.

"(d) The Economic Report shall contain, as an integral part thereof, the essential features of the Federal Budget, both on a short-range and a long-range basis. Outlays in the Federal Budget should be devised basically to serve national needs which cannot otherwise be served, or served so well. Federal spending shall be used primarily, not to speed up or slow down the economy, but rather to allocate to public purposes that portion of maximum employment and production, actual or estimated, which is essential, in combination with the efforts of those other than the Federal Government, to achieve the priority goals set forth in the Purposes Budget, and to meet other obligations imposed upon the Federal Budget. With appropriate allowance for these other obligations, including national defense and related purposes, the Economic Report shall be guided by the principle, insofar as feasible, that proposed outlays in the Federal Budget for the domestic priorities set forth in the Purposes Budget shall rise substantially year by year in ratio to the total Federal Budget. Despite this gradual restructuring of priorities in the Federal Budget, the objective shall be to hold total Federal Budget outlays during the ten years subsequent to enactment of this section to an average annual ratio to maximum total national production, actual or estimated, not higher than the average annual ratio to actual total national production during the ten years preceding the first Federal Budget submitted after enactment of this section.

"(e) Having determined the spending side of the Federal Budget in accord with the above national needs, fiscal policy directed toward economic stabilization shall rely primarily upon tax policy. Under conditions of maximum employment and production, tax policy shall be at least stringent enough to balance the Federal Budget, in order to serve as a brake upon inflation. Under conditions of substantial economic slack, the Federal deficit should be of sufficient size to avoid a fiscal drag upon the national economy. The tax policies set forth in the Economic Report shall also take account of the impact of the tax burden and its distribution upon equity in the imposition of the tax burden (with stress upon the objective set forth in section 3(f) (4) bearing upon the reduction of poverty and deprivation), economic growth, and maintenance of reasonable price stability.

"(f) The essentials of the Federal Budget set forth in the Economic Report shall indicate the true economic consequences of the Federal Budget, with special emphasis upon the distinction between capital expenditures which add to the wealth and human well-being of the country and other expenditures.

"(g) Each January Economic Report shall contain an independent statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, setting forth its intentions for the year ahead with respect to monetary policies. The Board of Governors shall explain fully how these intended policies (subject to variation in the event of changed economic circumstances) will be consistent with the purposes of this Act and the goals set forth in said Economic Report. If the President feels that these policies run counter to these purposes and goals, he shall so state in the Economic Report, exert his influence upon Federal Reserve policies, and propose policies to the Congress if necessary.

"COMBATING INFLATION"

"Sec. 5. In addition to utilizing the Federal Budget as indicated in section 4 to combat inflation, the President shall state in the Economic Report whether he finds that any serious conflict might result between the goals set forth in the Purposes Budget and maintenance of reasonable price stability. If any such conflict is indicated, the President shall propose policies and programs whereby tax and other policies may be utilized to restrain nationwide activities of lesser importance, rather than to sacrifice these of high priority or the maximum goals of this Act. To the extent that this is not fully practical, the President shall state explicitly the extent to which a choice is being made between the full attainment of the objectives set forth in the Purposes Budget and the objective of reasonable price stability, and he shall justify this choice in terms of the national interest as a whole.

"GENUINE ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT"

"Sec. 6. The Purposes Budget, by facilitating a more comprehensive and consistent portrayal of national economic developments, objectives, programs, and policies, should provide an improved perspective for public understanding and for the mutual efforts of responsible free enterprise and responsible free government in line with the purposes of this Act and the Economic Reports, including encouragement of a system of free, competitive enterprise. This improved perspective should help to maximize the efforts of private enterprise and of State and local governments, and should help also to check the undue proliferation of policies and programs at the Federal level, to reduce cross purposes and duplication, and thus to promote genuine and constructive economy in government. The Economic Report shall contain an account of efforts being made in this direction."

NATIONAL ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

SEC. 5. Section 7 (as redesignated by section 4 of this Act) of Employment Act of 1946

(15 U.S.C. 1023) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(g) There is hereby established a National Economic Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the 'Advisory Council'). The Advisory Council shall have two main functions: (1) to serve in a consultative relationship to the President and to the Council of Economic Advisers in the development of the Economic Report, and especially regarding the Purposes Budget, and (2) to maintain a two-way line of contact between the President and the Council of Economic Advisers and those others throughout the nation whose decisions importantly affect the performance and purposes of the national economy, in order that the views of these others may be more effectively available to the President and to the Council of Economic Advisers, and in order that the maximum participation of these others in achieving the goals set forth in the Economic Report may be encouraged in all practical ways. The Advisory Council shall consist of twenty members to be appointed by the President from among representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, consumers, public interest groups, and State and local governments. Members of the Advisory Council shall serve for terms of two years, except that members appointed to fill vacancies by death or resignation shall be appointed for the unexpired terms of their predecessors. One of the members shall be designated by the President as Chairman. Members of the Advisory Council shall be entitled, while attending its meetings, to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the President, but not exceeding \$100 per diem, including travel time, and, while away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers shall furnish the Advisory Council with such personnel, facilities, and services as may be necessary to enable it to perform its functions.

"(h) The President shall arrange for annual National Economic Conferences, to be attended by the Council of Economic Advisers, the Advisory Council, invited representatives of private enterprise, voluntary associations, and Federal, State, and local governments, and others whose attendance the President may deem desirable. The purpose of the annual National Economic Conferences shall be to enlarge further the opportunities for obtaining advice, broadening understanding, and facilitating cooperation toward achieving the goal set forth in this Act and in the National Purposes Act of 1974. Those attending such conferences, other than Federal employees located in Washington, D.C., shall be entitled to receive compensation and travel expenses, on the same basis as members of the Advisory Council. The Council of Economic Advisers shall provide necessary assistance toward the organization and conduct of the annual National Economic Conferences."

SEC. 6. The Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021-1025) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"CONSTRUCTION OF TERMS"

"Sec. 9. Wherever the terms 'maximum employment, production, and purchasing power,' 'economic policy,' 'economic developments,' and 'economic trends' (or their equivalents) appear in this Act, they shall be construed in accord with the broader purposes of economic policies and programs set forth in amendments to this Act enacted in the National Purposes Act of 1974."

RAVENSWOOD MANOR CELEBRATES DIAMOND JUBILEE

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois

(Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the 60th anniversary of the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association, a community organization of the people of Ravenswood Manor on Chicago's northwest side, which is located in the 11th Congressional District I am honored to represent.

I am looking forward to attending the grand diamond jubilee dinner on April 26 and to joining the outstanding citizens of Ravenswood Manor as they celebrate their association's 60 years of accomplishment and service. The creative and resourceful officers and board of directors of the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association include: Mrs. Virginia Boyd, president; Mrs. Margaret Hall, vice president; Ms. Carol Liebers, secretary; Mr. Daniel W. Anderson, treasurer; and the board of directors includes: Mr. Edward Paluch, Mr. James V. Chambers, Mr. Anton Sommer, Jr., Mr. John J. Moore, Mrs. Sophie Grossman, Ms. Patricia Noyes, Mr. Arthur LaPointe, Mrs. Patricia Rodwell, Mrs. Kitty Mason, Mr. William C. Nicholl, Mr. John Adelizzi, and Mr. Leonard Stemm.

Ravenswood Manor, through the energetic efforts of the improvement association, has maintained its character through the years with vigilant enforcement of zoning laws and close coordination with public officials and city agencies. Hard work, planning, and civic pride are also part of Ravenswood Manor's brilliant record of success in maintaining a community of all ethnic and racial groups.

Ravenswood Manor is unique as a Chicago community in many ways, but particularly because it is surrounded by parks on all sides—all offering an ever-increasing variety of recreational activities.

The Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association, now with the largest membership in its 60-year history, has underwritten performances of a ballet company and has sponsored classical concerts. It is also a supporting member of the Chicago Art Institute, the Field Museum of Natural History, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

In 1973 the association filed an injunction against the Chicago Transit Authority to prevent the closing of the Francisco and Rockwell stations and won. Cooperation with groups from other adjoining areas as well as those throughout Chicago plays a major part in the function of the association, which is a respected influence in the area and whose advice is frequently sought because of experience.

Mr. Speaker, with two annual meetings, various town hall meetings on immediate issues, and monthly board meetings throughout the year, the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association represents true involvement in community affairs by the people and they can be proud of its vitality. I extend my congratulations to Mrs. Virginia Boyd, the association's officers, the board of directors, and all of the members of this fine organization for their dedication and leadership.

On March 22, 1974, the Chicago Daily News printed an article on the effect of Ravenswood community stability on property values and I am inserting that article at this point in the RECORD for the attention of my colleagues. The article follows:

NORTH SIDE RIVER PEOPLE: COMMUNITY STABILITY LIFTS PROPERTY VALUES

(By Don DeBat)

The North Branch of the Chicago River meanders through a secluded, wooded world between Montrose and Lawrence avenues on the Northwest Side.

River people of the Ravenswood Manor and Gardens neighborhood live there in big homes and trim bungalows on the sloping banks with quiet waters and cottonwood trees for backyards.

In earlier years residents were predominantly of German and Scandinavian descent. Today, the neighborhood—bounded by Rockwell on the east and Sacramento on the west—is a mix of ethnic and economic groups.

Edmund L. Kelly, general superintendent of the Park District, lives on Windsor Av. in the Gardens section east of the river, and disk jockey Eddie Hubbard resides on Leland, near the west bank in the Manor.

Other residents include University of Chicago professors, tradesmen, lawyers, firemen, doctors, policemen, ministers, a real estate broker, an artist and a journalist.

Some homeowners dock pleasure craft at piers adjoining their gardens. A retired naval officer, R. Breault moors a tugboat near his bungalow.

Ravenswood Manor and Gardens has experienced steadily rising property values and stability for decades.

When Mrs. Winifred Donahue moved to the Gardens as a child in 1915, her family paid \$7,500 for a four-bedroom, two-story stucco home, including an extra 30-by-125-foot lot. Now real estate brokers say the home is valued in the mid-\$30,000 price range.

Nearby, a seven-room stucco home that sold for \$21,000 in 1948 is valued at \$35,000, and two-flats in the neighborhood are going for \$40,000, said realtor Arthur Sallias.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boyd paid \$22,000 in 1962 for their tidy Manor bungalow on Francisco. After extensive remodeling and interior decorating, they recently were offered \$42,000 for the home.

"Some of the posh Georgian homes on corner lots on the river have sold for as much as \$50,000-plus," noted Gardens resident and real estate broker, William J. Eitel.

A big pastime in the neighborhood is swapping stories about the river, which was rerouted in 1907 by the Chicago Sanitary District, dividing the Manor and Gardens into separate enclaves.

George C. Maggio, a Virginia Av. resident, likes to tell tales of Prohibition days when night-time "rum runners" would dock boats at piers in the area and unload booze for sale on the Northwest Side.

Then there are the Roaring 20s stories of riverboat parties thrown by chums of Mayor Big Bill (The Builder) Thompson.

Although hundreds of years have passed since Miami Amis and Potawatomi Indians hunted and fished in the area, it still has a rustic atmosphere.

Neighborhood residents say the Ravenswood Manor-Garden Improvement Assn., founded in 1914, is the oldest independent community organization in the city.

"Many Chicago communities have more fancy homes and more wealthy residents, but you won't find one more organized and well-maintained," said Virginia Boyd, president of the neighborhood group.

Residents chip in \$5 a year dues per family. This is used for such down-home festivities as an annual country fair, complete

with a flea market, flower and bake sale, pony rides and a dog show.

There's also live country music, an art exhibit, an antique auto show and garden displays. This June they plan to add an old-fashioned auction.

Over the last four years Ravenswood Manor has sponsored spring and winter "sociables" with a ragtime revue, concerts in miniature, opera soloists, a children's film series and LeBallet Petit, a local dance company.

During this time the Manor membership has grown to more than 350 families—or some 900 persons—from 120 families.

The 129 homeowners in the Gardens have held summer picnics in the smallest park in Chicago. It covers only one city lot. They also hold garage sales to raise funds for neighborhood improvements.

On April 26, residents plan a banquet to celebrate the association's 60th anniversary.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, Lt. Gov. Neil Hartigan, Sen. Charles Percy (D-Ill.) and Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) are among the expected guests. The program will include entertainment by the Chicago Stock Yard Kilty Band and Margaret Baikle MacDonald's Highland Dancers.

All this bustling activity has two major goals: to promote community unity and raise funds to improve the neighborhood, said Mrs. Boyd.

Perhaps the biggest battle the improvement association has won was joined last year when the Chicago Transit Authority proposed service cutbacks at two Ravenswood L stations at Rockwell and Francisco.

More than 600 neighborhood residents ride the CTA to their jobs each day.

"We filed suit in Circuit Court against the CTA and obtained an injunction to keep the stations open," said Mrs. Boyd. "However, justice sometimes is expensive. Resident families each were assessed \$3 to cover the \$642 in legal fees."

The association also fought for construction of a sports center at 3901 N. California in California Park and collected 40,000 signatures on petitions favoring the complex.

The center will have 24 indoor tennis courts and an indoor hockey and ice-skating rink when completed in the fall.

"We've also worked with the city to halt zoning violations and to create and maintain playground and park facilities," Mrs. Boyd noted.

"Some community groups create neighborhood news rather than report it to their members. Some are selfish and ambitious; others stir up more problems than they solve."

"Our goal is to maintain the community in spirit and physical well-being through good government, good housekeeping and good manners," she said.

NATO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the NATO Alliance does not attract a great deal of attention nowadays. Yet, there are many who feel that for 25 years it has been the central foundation of a stable period in European history. During these 25 years, the independence of the members of the Atlantic communities has not been threatened, their frontiers have not seen substantial change, and the alliance has continued to enjoy the confidence of its members.

A strong argument that NATO is a success is in the recapitulation of what might have happened. Just before NATO, the Soviets seized control of Czechoslovakia which had proclaimed its neutral-

ity. The first Berlin blockade followed soon afterward. Communist Parties began stepping up their campaigns of internal subversion in most countries of Western Europe.

It was at that time that the Western Europeans bound themselves together for the collective defense of the area; the United States joined in the effort and the NATO Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949. Soon afterward, the Russians lifted the blockade of Berlin. Although there have been subsequent gestures from Moscow which appeared to threaten Europe, none of them materialized into action. The alliance grew stronger and understanding between nations improved.

France dealt the alliance a severe blow by ordering out services and supply centers which had been placed in that country because of its key location to the common defense. Possibly this was because NATO refused to assist the French in Southeast Asia. However, other European partners in NATO rose to the occasion and preserved the form and structure of the organization.

Many believe the United States provides a disproportionately large share of the manpower and weapons required for NATO. Nevertheless, other nations have continued to improve their own defense resources and generally to add to the strength of NATO. It is now stronger than at any previous time.

No one can determine the actual contribution of NATO to the preservation of Western Europe from a communistic takeover, but undoubtedly, it has played an important part. There are many who consider it the rock on which the security of the Atlantic community rests. It is well to reaffirm our confidence in NATO and our appreciation to the nations that had the courage and the determination to maintain NATO as an effective organization.

IS IT NOT ABOUT TIME TO PRACTICE SOME COMMONSENSE AND RESTRAINT ON THIS IMPEACHMENT BUSINESS?

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

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, although the Judiciary Committee, to which 5 months ago was referred the impeachment charges, has thus far held no hearings and has made no findings, it is rather sad and depressing to see a sprinkling of people, both in and out of Congress, sounding off and jumping at totally unproven conclusions. This is being done even before there is any consensus as to what constitutes an impeachable offense.

While there is no consensus of what constitutes an impeachable offense, there should be universal consensus of the many things that do not constitute impeachable offenses.

One would think the tragic blunder that was made by the House of Representatives when it voted impeachment articles against President Andrew Johnson would rise up to plague those eager beavers today who show so little regard for what under our Constitution forms

an impeachable offense. It is now universally recognized by all responsible authorities that Johnson was impeached on nonimpeachable charges. The guilty Members thereby condemned themselves to posterity as authors of one of the blackest pages in American history.

Even some members of the President's own party, for reasons best known to themselves, have criticized the President and indicated they may vote for impeachment simply because the President did not turn over to the Judiciary Committee all requested privately owned tape recordings of conversations Mr. Nixon may have held with aides, plus some White House documents. Personally, I do not get exercised about such side issues.

DOES AN ACCUSED HAVE RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT HE IS ACCUSED OF?

Under our cherished system of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, did not the President have the right to do as he did—request a bill of particulars regarding the specific complaints to which such requested evidence would relate? Was that not a reasonable request? I am under the impression it is inherent in our system to inform an accused what he is accused of. To say the committee is all-powerful and may therefore ignore such concepts is to make the committee oblivious to sacred rights of a citizen, whether applied to an impeachment case, a criminal case, or what-have-you. And impeachment is based upon criminal acts.

The press reported that finally, on April 4, 1974, after weeks of what appears to have been unnecessary delay, the committee counsel did make a response to the President's request.

In any event, this is a procedural matter, one which conceivably might properly require judicial review. They are plowing in new ground. Delays are unfortunate on either side. Certainly the squabble over tapes of itself throws no light on the question of guilt or innocence. If some tapes or documents are pertinent to a specific charge, then the request should be negotiated and if any are actually relevant they should be provided.

IS TAPE BUSINESS OVERBLOWN?

After all, has not this tape business been overblown? From reading the press one would conclude the tapes form the only hope the committee relies upon to make a case. Yet, we are dealing here with privately owned property belonging to the President which, had he chosen to do so, a year ago the President could have destroyed and with complete legality and propriety. I am sure every Member of the Congress, certainly those who have been here very long, owns taped recordings of radio or political programs which any one of us could throw in the river if we liked.

Has it come to pass in this country that a President is required to provide evidence against himself? Is the committee so desperate for evidence that to make out the semblance of a case it is found appropriate and necessary to resort to such extreme measures? With a room full of lawyers on the payroll, one would think the committee could do bet-

ter than that, if they have anything to go on. Would this not indicate the committee counsel are grabbing for straws?

Even though there is thus far no indication any of the tapes would implicate the President in an impeachable offense, have we reached the point where, to hopefully make out a case, it is in accord with basic principles of American justice to require a President to thus indirectly testify against himself? While it is true the courts have upheld subpoenas of tapes in other situations, we still face basic principles of what is right and just. In fishing for evidence to make out an impeachment case against any person, just how justified are we in resorting to such tactics?

Where are all those civil liberty people who are prone to howl to the high heavens about individual rights and their boasted regard for protection of privacy? Are they moved to action only when the right ox is gored?

A CONSPIRACY TO KEEP THE PRESIDENT FROM KNOWING

Now let us briefly examine the developments in this impeachment clamor. A burglary was committed. The culprits were caught in the act, tried and convicted. But thereafter there was evidence of coverup activities. Two people, James McCord—one of the burglars—and a discredited former White House counsel, John Dean, himself of admitted coverup guilt, both admittedly striving to avoid prison terms and in order to promote sale of books on Watergate they were writing, told off on others. They sought limelight and got it. With such motivations the veracity of each became highly dubious.

There is much evidence that a conspiracy developed among certain White House aides and subordinates to prevent the President from knowing about so-called coverup activities. This is understandable. Evidently some of them felt the thing would blow over and their jobs and reputations would be spared. Hence, some false statements were made and perjury indictments resulted.

THE WOLVES THAT POUNCED ON NIXON

As grand jury and committee leaks became rampant, wolves lurking in the wings were ready to spring into action. Even though armed with flimsy evidence, here was their chance to magnify the tidbits they could grasp. They tasted Presidential blood and they would not be denied. Among them were certain elements of the news media, the traditional Nixon-haters, the partisan extremists, and certain special interest groups. They left no stone unturned in pursuit of their prey.

Among the blood-thirsty pursuers were such notables as crusty old George Meany, Ralph Nader, John Gardner, and practically every radical and extremist organization in the country. The latter included such notorious outfits as the American Civil Liberties Union—ACLU—and the ultraliberal Americans for Democratic Action—ADA. Bolstered by news media confederates, they closed ranks and pulled out all the stoppers.

Impeachable offense? Who among this crowd would care? Who, I ask in all seriousness, thinks for a moment that George Meany, Ralph Nader, John Gard-

ner, the ACLU or the ADA gives a hoot whether the charges against the President actually make out impeachable offenses as contemplated by the Constitution? The real truth is that most if not all of these people would have favored impeachment before they ever heard of Watergate.

And, as I pointed out earlier, even a few members of the President's own party have threatened to board the impeachment train.

NO IMPEACHABLE OFFENSE REVEALED THUS FAR

In my own case I know how I would vote on impeachment today, in view of the record that has thus far been revealed. I reserve final judgment, however, until the committee reports and I have an opportunity to examine the basis for its conclusions. As of this time, in view of the gravity of the decision, it is inconceivable to me that a majority of the responsible Members of the House would vote for impeachment. This issue transcends partisan politics. We all know that impeachment of any President would shake this Nation to its very foundations, and the vibrations of such a tragic action would reach around the world.

Under our American system you simply do not go around impeaching Presidents willy-nilly. Yet, if we are honest with ourselves, we know there are people, including some Members of the Congress, who would get rid of a President they do not like much like they would get rid of a football coach they do not like. And we know such an attitude is irresponsible at its very worst. I had hoped lynch law had forever disappeared from the American scene, but we now see signs it may be attempting to raise its ugly head again.

SHOULD PRESIDENTS BE IMPEACHED BECAUSE OF POPULARITY POLLS?

It is being said some Members of Congress may be impelled to vote in accordance with public opinion, which some pollsters say now runs on the order 50-50 on the impeachment issue. And some proimpeachment people are saying low level of personal popularity may pull some of the more wishy-washy over, those who know better but are fearful a vote against impeachment might be unpopular in their own districts. I believe too strongly in the basic integrity and statesmanship of the membership of this body to believe very many will play in that kind of a game.

After all, popularity is an elusive thing. It may ride on the waves of emotionalism, going up and down much like the mercury in a thermometer. The opinion polls tell us the Congress enjoys a lower level of esteem at this time than does the President. Remember, for example, that when Harry Truman left office the popularity barometer rated him lower than it does President Nixon at this time. Yet Mr. Truman's public image today is extremely high.

The point is that the Constitution does not include popularity ratings as a basis for impeachment of a President. For a Member of Congress to be controlled by such a thing would be to violate his oath to uphold the Constitution, and I can-

not believe we have many weaklings of that type in this body.

Moreover, let us identify some of the probable reasons for the President's current low rating. When we consider the size of the crowd that is after his scalp at any cost, the weapons they have at their disposal, with all the harassment from the news media, it is a wonder Mr. Nixon's rating is not even lower than it is. One needs only to read the Washington Post, the New York Times, Time, and Newsweek, a few other publications, and listen to the daily hostile outpourings from radio and TV commentators, to understand why the public is subjected to such bewilderment. Mr. Nixon has deserved certain criticisms, but so has every other President in the past.

MOST CARTOONISTS FOUND TO BE VICIOUS

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONER) recently inserted in the RECORD on April 10, 1974, page 10678, a significant article by Charles Phillips, an editor of the Shreveport Journal. The writer made a study and analysis of syndicated cartoons which are sent to newspapers throughout the country and selected ones are pulled out and used by some editors when relevant to a news story being carried. Such cartoons undoubtedly wield a considerable influence upon the unsuspecting public. After describing and analyzing many such cartoons which had accumulated in his files, Mr. Phillips concludes:

It's a cold day in August when one of the nationally syndicated cartoonists draws something favorable toward the President or even mildly objective toward him. Some depict Mr. Nixon as a common criminal, convicting him long before he has been impeached or tried.

Many of these cartoons, if not all, and others like them are being printed in some, maybe most, parts of the United States. What amazes me is that the President has as much popular support as he does.

The public thus becomes innocent victims of this type of subtle journalistic poison. "Yes," they declare, "but this is freedom of the press." This causes one to wonder if abuse of that freedom cannot be worse than no freedom at all.

Indeed the disrespect that some people show toward the office of the Presidency is appalling. It bespeaks a decadence completely out of character in our great Republic, more like what you would expect in less civilized and backward countries.

OTHER CHARGES

Mr. Speaker, the Nixon critics, striving desperately to bolster their case against the President and arouse as much public indignation as possible, have seized upon other Presidential activities that have been questioned. An example was Mr. Nixon's allegedly incorrect income tax returns and another example was his increase in support prices for milk following a milk industry political contribution. And there were loud ravings of irregularities in Federal funding on two Presidential offices outside of Washington.

I would not comment on the tax matter other than to point out that the committee found no willful or fraudulent intentions on the part of Mr. Nixon. The President's returns were prepared by private tax accountants, and they evi-

dently made some mistakes, the larger one being a technical thing relating to the exact effective date of donation of Mr. Nixon's Vice-Presidential papers, as related to date of the repeal of the law which made such deductions legal. The appraised value of the Nixon papers was made by the same expert who appraised papers donated to the Government by President Johnson and by former Vice President HUMPHREY—whose donations in kind were admittedly legal because the repeal date of the law did not affect their actions. And admittedly Mr. Nixon was not allowed certain deductions for travel by members of his family which were allowed for prior Presidents, thus applying to Mr. Nixon a double standard.

On the tax issue, it is said Mr. Nixon did what no other President in American history has done, by voluntarily exposing 5 years of his personal income tax returns to the light of the mid-day sun for every one to see. For this flourish of unprecedented good faith I have heard not one word of praise from his opponents. Have his critics suggested comparable exposure of the locked-up tax reports of his predecessors, or others?

Speaking of prior Presidents, the Ways and Means Committee received a letter recently from M. B. Schnapper, a nationally recognized expert on the subject of tax deductions for papers donated by high officials. He reported that based upon circumstantial evidence and confidential information, the late President Lyndon B. Johnson over a 4-year period donated papers which Mr. Schnapper said amounted to a value of at least \$10 million and possibly as much as \$29 million, for which tax deductions were presumably properly allowed. Mr. Schnapper's estimates may or may not be correct, though he did cite some documentary support.

I mention it to illustrate the custom related to donation of official papers. And, incidentally, Mr. Nixon's papers in controversy were valued at \$576,000. If reclaimable, and if the donation should be determined to be noneffective, a firm offer has been publicly made of \$1 million to Mr. Nixon for the papers in question.

RAISE IN MILK PRICE SUPPORT WARRANTED

In regard to the price support issue on milk, it has been disclosed that heavy congressional pressure for the increase came from Members of Congress, including Senators HUMPHREY and McGOVERN. Many of us believed then and believe now there was sound reason for the increase which was allowed. Incidentally, it has been disclosed that milk producers made scores of political contributions to members of both parties about the time they donated to Mr. Nixon's campaign.

Federal funding for security and official uses of Mr. Nixon's places in Florida and California was found to have been proper and legal by the Comptroller General. And the President has announced the eventual donation of the San Clemente property to the Federal Government. Let us remember, too, that much of this work was done under mandate of the Congress.

Thus, while one can argue all day about the propriety of these various

things, the fact is they were perfectly legal, except for the erroneous judgment by the tax accountants who prepared the Nixon returns. Yet, added up, with all the attendant headlined publicity, often repeated and in some instances distorted, they undoubtedly contributed to the popularity ratings to which I have referred.

Who can say comparable airing of similar activities of prior Presidents would not have depressed the popularity ratings of Mr. Nixon's predecessors?

WHAT ABOUT THE NIXON FLUSES?

Mr. Speaker, lost or clouded in all the hullabaloo about Watergate and these other things, the public tends to lose sight of the great achievements of President Nixon during his tenure. I am one of those who believes we should give credit where credit is due. Let us remember and never forget that it was Mr. Nixon's statesmanship and courage which mined Haiphong Harbor, interdicted massive enemy supply dumps and arteries in the Hanoi area, and triggered the bombing blitz, which brought the enemy to his knees and brought an honorable peace, however tenuous it may be. That alone should endear him to all Americans from now on.

It was President Nixon, not fate, who brought 500,000 American servicemen home after the successful conclusion of a tragic war the President inherited.

It was the intercession of President Nixon and his able Secretary of State that brought the Middle-East war to a halt and prevented the Soviets from pursuing their announced threat to move troops into that stricken area. The status quo and continued availability of of future fuel supplies from the oil-rich Arab States were thereby assured.

One other thing, and then I will conclude. This Nation is forever indebted to Mr. Nixon for the four outstanding judicial-minded men he has appointed to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court. If he did nothing more, his prudence in this regard should likewise endear him to the American people for generations to come. The President's practice of minimizing politics and avoiding cronyism in choosing judges is highly commendable and long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, can you imagine the magnitude of the combine which has been arrayed against the President? More than \$7 million have thus far been expended on the investigations and hearings. A total of more than 100 highly skilled lawyers have been hired to supplement the normal legal staffs. And an equal number of additional special investigators have been employed. One could include extra costs incurred by John Sirica, who in regard to Watergate matters performed in two roles—that of judge and that of prosecutor.

Now of all times responsible Americans need to keep their cool, strive to distinguish between facts and propaganda, and patiently wait out the resolution of these many troublesome problems. Let us hope and pray they may be resolved in accordance with what is right, fair, and just.

My constituents are sick and tired of Watergate. They think 6 months is long enough for the Judiciary Committee to consider impeachment charges. If

impeachment is to be voted on, they want it done right away in order that the Nation may be spared further punishment and in order that the operation of our Government may get back on the track.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. MATSUNAGA (at the request of Mr. McFALL), for today, on account of official business.

To Mr. GETTYS (at the request of Mr. McFALL), for April 22 through 29, on account of official business.

To Mr. HALEY (at the request of Mr. SIKES), until May 6, 1974, on account of illness.

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. McCOLLISTER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KEMP, for 15 minutes, today.

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

Mr. VANIK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ADDABBO, for 15 minutes, on April 23, 1974.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. KEMP.

Mr. SYMMS.

Mr. ARCHER.

Mr. GILMAN.

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

Mr. REES.

Mr. VANIK in two instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. STOKES in 10 instances.

Mr. LEHMAN in 10 instances.

Mr. WOLFF in five instances.

Mr. McCORMACK.

Mr. RODINO in two instances.

Mr. MADDEN.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3044. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for public financing of primary and general election campaigns for Federal elective office, and to amend certain other provisions of law relating to the financing and conduct of such campaigns; to the Committee on House Administration.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 12, 1974, present to the President, for his approval. A bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12109. An act to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to clarify the provision relating to the referendum on the issue of the advisory neighborhood councils.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 23, 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:

2188. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting plans for works of improvement in various watersheds, none of which involves a structure which provides more than 4,000 acre-feet of total capacity, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1005; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2189. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting notice of the transfer of certain funds between major subdivisions of the appropriations for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy" in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1974, pursuant to title III of the act (Public Law 93-238); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2190. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of various facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air National Guard, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2191. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notice of the proposed donation of certain surplus property to the U.S.S. Constitution Museum Foundation, Portsmouth, R.I., pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7545(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2192. A letter from the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the annual reports of three advisory councils not included in his previously submitted annual report, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1233b(2); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2193. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, and the TVA Act of 1933, as amended, to authorize the negotiation of contracts where the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$10,000; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2194. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notice of a proposed contract with the White Pine Copper Co., White Pine, Mich., for a research project entitled "Evaluating Resin and Mechanical Roof Bolting Systems for Strata-Bound Deposits," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1900(d); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2195. A letter from the Chairman, Pennsyl-

vania Avenue Development Corporation, transmitting the first annual report of the Corporation, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 880; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2196. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to enlarge the trial jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates in misdemeanor cases to make technical and administrative amendments in the Federal Magistrates Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2197. A letter from the Director, Administrative Offices of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 2254, title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2198. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved according certain beneficiaries third and sixth preference classification, pursuant to section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended [8 U.S.C. 1154(d)]; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2199. A letter from the Acting Administrator, American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, transmitting the final report of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, pursuant to Public Law 89-491; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2200. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a determination by the Acting Secretary of State that it is in the national interest not to transfer to the account established in the Treasury pursuant to section 7(c) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended, funds from the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 programed for Ecuador and Peru, equal to the amounts paid to the owners of fishing vessels seized by those Governments, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1975(b); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2201. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report covering 1973 on the operation of the last proviso of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. 883), involving exemptions from the coastwise prohibition for certain barges of foreign registry on the basis of reciprocity granted by a foreign country, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 92-163; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2202. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the first annual report on the designation of marine sanctuaries, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1432(d); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2203. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the provisions of title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war risk insurance, for an additional 5 years, ending September 7, 1980; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2204. A letter from the President, Panama Canal Company, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase the borrowing authority of the Panama Canal Company and revise the method of computing interest thereon; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2205. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting plans for works of improvement in various watersheds, each of which involves at least one structure which provides more than 4,000 acre-feet of total capacity pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1005; to the Committee on Public Works.

2206. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, submitting a report on Freeport Harbor, Tex.

(45-foot project) (H. Doc. No. 93-289); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

2207. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting prospectuses proposing alterations to Federal buildings at various locations, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606; to the Committee on Public Works.

2208. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting the annual report for calendar year 1973 on the status of public buildings projects, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 610(a); to the Committee on Public Works.

2209. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the proposed disposal of NASA land at the Michoud Assembly Facility, New Orleans, La., pursuant to section 207 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476(a)); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

2210. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his annual report on the operation and effect legislation authorizing the creation of domestic international sales corporations (DISCs), pursuant to section 506 of Public Law 92-178; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2211. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the second in a series of reports on the effects of extending unemployment insurance coverage to agricultural labor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

2212. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a list of reports issued or released by the General Accounting Office during March 1974, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1174; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2213. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Rural Telephone Bank, Department of Agriculture, for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 841 (H. Doc. No. 93-290); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

2214. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the examination of financial statements of the Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 309 (c); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2215. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on comprehensive health planning as carried out by State and areawide agencies in three States; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2216. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review of testing and evaluation policies and procedures of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2217. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the increased efficiency predicted if information processing systems of the Social Security Administration are redesigned; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

[Pursuant to the order of the House on April 10, 1974, the following report was filed on April 15, 1974]

Mr. TEAGUE: Committee on Science and Astronautics. H.R. 13999. A bill to authorize appropriations for activities of the National

Science Foundation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-995). 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. FRASER:

H.R. 14275. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for emergency assistance grants to recipients of supplemental security income benefits, to authorize cost-of-living increases in such benefits and in State supplementary payments, to prevent reductions in such benefits because of social security benefit increases, to provide reimbursement to States for home relief payments to disabled applicants prior to determination of their disability, to permit payment of such benefits directly to drug addicts and alcoholics (without a third-party payee) in certain cases, and to continue on a permanent basis the provision making supplemental security income recipients eligible for food stamps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEMP:

H.R. 14276. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to strengthen the oversight role of Congress with respect to extension of credit by the Bank, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 14277. A bill to amend section 620, title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration to permit the direct admission of veterans into community nursing homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 14278. A bill to amend section 105(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the excludability from gross income of disability pension payments to an individual shall be determined without regard to whether or not the individual has reached retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 14279. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish national parks or national recreation areas in those States which presently do not have a national park or national recreation area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STEELMAN (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. ROE, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Miss HOLTZMAN, and Mr. BLATNIK):

H.R. 14280. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the making of grants to assist in the establishment and initial operation of agencies and expanding the services available in existing agencies which will provide home health services, and to provide grants to public and private agencies to train professional and paraprofessional personnel to provide home health services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHALEN (for himself, Mr. BELL, Mr. McCLOSKEY, and Mr. PRITCHARD):

H.R. 14281. A bill to repeal economic sanctions against Cuba which are contained in certain acts of Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.J. Res. 981. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim the second week in May of each calendar year as National Juvenile Diabetes Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 479. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with re-

spect to the imprisonment in the Soviet Union of a Lithuanian seaman who unsuccessfully sought asylum aboard a U.S. Coast Guard ship; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. Res. 1040. Resolution directing the Secretary of Defense to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds on private property owned by certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1041. Resolution directing the Secretary of Defense to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near private residences of certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1042. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Army to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds on private property owned by certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1043. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Army to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near private residences of certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1044. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds on private property owned by certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1045. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near private residences of certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1046. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Air Force to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds on private property owned by certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1047. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Air Force to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near private residences of certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1048. Resolution directing the Administrator of the General Services Administration to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds on private property owned by certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. Res. 1049. Resolution directing the Administrator of the General Services Administration to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near private residences of certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. Res. 1050. Resolution directing the Secretary of Transportation to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds on private property owned by certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Res. 1051. Resolution directing the Secretary of Transportation to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near private residences of certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Res. 1052. Resolution directing the Director of the Secret Service to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds on private property owned by certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Res. 1053. Resolution directing the Director of the Secret Service to furnish information concerning the expenditure of Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near private residences of certain Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALSH (for himself and Mr. RHODES):

H. Res. 1054. Resolution to require the administration of an oath to each Member of the House prior to the consideration of any resolution of impeachment; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

424. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to the appropriation of funds to implement title V of the Older Americans Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

425. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the California Air National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

426. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to wage and price controls; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

427. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Oklahoma, relative to inflation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

428. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to exemption of the range sheep industry from the foreign labor housing regulations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

429. Also, memorial of the Legislature of

the State of Oklahoma; relative to urban and rural community development programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

430. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to geothermal research; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

431. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to land use policy legislation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

432. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the observance of American Business Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

433. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the construction of water pollution abatement facilities; to the Committee on Public Works.

434. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to retention of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; to the Committee on Rules.

435. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, relative to eligibility for social security benefits of certain trust territory citizens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

436. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, relative to the payment of Federal income taxes collected from U.S. citizens working in Micronesia into the Congress of Micronesia General Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

421. By Mr. MOAKLEY: Petition of Jay Dixon, Norwood, Mass., and others, relative to impeachment of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

422. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the mayor and city council, Seattle, Wash., relative to increased funding for summer youth employment; to the Committee on Appropriations.

423. Also, petition of Wilma D. Boslaugh and others, Tulsa, Okla., relative to a painting at the District of Columbia Bicentennial Center; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

424. Also, petition of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., relative to the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

425. Also, petition of the counsels for the plaintiffs and defendants in Civil No. 74-12, *Kila v. Hawaiian Homes Commission*, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii, relative to assistance of the Congress in the case; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

426. Also, petition of the board of commissioners, Ingham County, Mich., relative to a National Day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

427. Also, petition of the town board, Rush Springs, Okla., relative to curtailment of recreational activities in the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

428. Also, petition of the board of commissioners, Johnson City, Tenn., relative to the establishment of a medical school in conjunction with Veterans' Administration facilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

SENATE—Monday, April 22, 1974

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by Hon. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, a Senator from the State of Maine.

PRAYER

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

Eternal Father, we thank Thee for life and for a vocation of service to the people of this Nation. Grant us grace and wisdom to live by the truth of Thy Word.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct thy paths.—Proverbs 3: 5, 6.

Thus may we fulfill our vocation to the glory of Thy name and the advancement of Thy kingdom. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1974.

To the Senate:
Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, a Senator from the State of

Maine, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 11, 1974, the Secretary of the Senate, on April 17, 1974, received a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 11, 1974, the following reports of committees were submitted:

On April 12, 1974:

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee of Commerce, with amendments:

S. 1485. A bill to establish an International Commerce Service within the Department of Commerce (Rept. No. 93-782);

S. 1486. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to engage in certain export expansion activities, and for related purposes (Rept. No. 93-783); and

S. 1488. A bill to provide for a system of uniform commodity descriptions and tariffs filed with the Federal Maritime Commission (Rept. No. 93-784).

On April 19, 1974:

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 3267. A bill to provide standby emergency authority to assure that the essential energy needs of the United States are met, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-785).

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 11, 1974, be dispensed with.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (H.R. 13113) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to strengthen the regulation of futures trading, to bring all agricultural and other commodities traded on exchanges under regulation, and for other purposes, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 13113) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to strengthen the regulation of futures trading, to