

gences with the United States, as may be the case of any nation with another. But, happily, we Argentines, even though we may be relatively impoverished by almost a quarter of a century of governments that were too busy with internal conflicts, have never been a country of resentful citizens.

That is why I believe I am right in saying that nowhere else in Latin America is the United States more respected or more highly regarded than among us, and it is for this reason that we need not dwell on, much less magnify, possible divergences. Judging by an old rule whose existence justifies its being regarded as such, the harshness of complaints made against the United States varies inversely with the importance of the complaining country, although there may be exceptions to this rule, as to any other.

Permit me, Mr. Ambassador, to end this salutation with the immortal words uttered by Jefferson: "Those who will never risk their lives for freedom will surely lose their freedom without surely saving their lives; unless we prize something in life which is more precious than mere life, we renounce the human estate, that in our precarious world, intelligence and courage have proved to have greater survival value than hysterical fear; and that if we continue to place our trust in them, we are justified to disdain despair, encourage trial, and nourish hope."

Because it applied these principles which are also our own, your country, Mr. Ambassador, has fully justified Walt Whitman's brief but stirring phrase: "The United States themselves are essentially the greatest poem."

In view of the results of the American Elections which were uncertain until a few minutes ago, this is the best wish we can make today: May your country continue to be essentially the greatest poem.

AERONAUTICS: SPACE COORDINATION

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 1969

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in the spectacular developments surrounding the country's aeronautics and space activities, the operating agencies receive the largest share of public attention—and this is as it should be. However, the Government's aeronautics and space efforts are sizable and are growing in their complexity. The various departments and agencies involved in aeronautics and space need a coordinating point to focus the efforts and to give

the country the most efficient return for the resources invested.

Congress, in its wisdom, approved the establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Council to coordinate the aeronautics and space activities of the Federal Government. With a small staff of experts, the Council has carried out its assigned tasks with great effectiveness and with little fanfare.

The following article from *Space/Aeronautics* of December 1968 pays fitting tribute to the valuable work of the Council and commends a continuation of its activities to the Nixon administration:

POINT OF VIEW: THE ODD COUPLE

(By Michael Getler)

The National Aeronautics and Space Council (NASC) has never quite made it as a household word around the country. But then neither had Spiro T. Agnew, at least until very recently.

It is somewhat fitting, therefore, that along with Mr. Agnew's rather sudden emergence into public notoriety has come the chairmanship of NASC, a post now occupied by Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and before him by Lyndon B. Johnson.

Humphrey and Johnson are both veteran space enthusiasts, and both made very active leaders of what has come to be known as the "Spare Council." Agnew, on the other hand, has been a county executive and a Governor and has had very little to say about less earthy matters. The question now is, What will Mr. Agnew, as the Council's new chairman under law, or more precisely, what will Mr. Nixon, as his boss, do with this small and relatively obscure portion of the executive branch?

The question is of more than passing interest to the entire aerospace community when one understands what the Council has meant to the U.S. space program during the last seven years and also what almost happened to it under the last Republican Administration.

The Council was formed in October 1958, a year after the first beeps from Sputnik 1 pushed us grudgingly into the space age. It came as part of the act of Congress that transformed the venerable National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—the new agency that hopefully would muster our response and save our pride, among other things.

The Council was designed to assist and advise the President on space affairs in those rather frantic and uncertain days; to help sort out the right programs and roles for NASA, the Pentagon, and AEC. It was to exist at two levels. A top policy group made up of the Secretaries of Defense and State, the AEC Chairman, and the NASA Administrator, would meet several times a year. Below them would be a small, full-time staff of

about two dozen people headed by an Executive Secretary.

The Space Act passed in the Eisenhower Administration, but it was mostly a product of two Democrats on Capitol Hill: then Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and House Speaker John W. McCormack. And Eisenhower, surrounded by advisors such as Defense Secretary Charles Wilson and Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, who saw no more in Sputnik than "a basketball in space," was never very keen on the idea. As a result, he never called the Council into session, never staffed it, and in fact, tried unsuccessfully to abolish it. Nixon, of course, was Vice-President at the time.

It was not until 1961 and the Kennedy Administration that the Space Council became a working group and the law was modified to make the Vice-President its chairman. Since then, the Council's role has been pivotal. It has played a key part in Presidential initiatives on large launch vehicle development, the Apollo program, and the Air Force's Manned Orbiting Laboratory. It drafted guidelines which led to establishment of Comsat Corp. and the orbiting of nuclear power supplies.

Most important, NASC, un beholden to Congress or NASA or the Pentagon, remains about the only place in town where the President can get a balanced picture of the national space program, something we still spend \$6 billion a year on even in these austere times.

For the public that is being asked to foot the bill, the Council, mostly through the efforts of its first and only Executive Secretary, Dr. Edward C. Welsh, also has taken on another somewhat unique role in government as the court explainer of a very tough subject. Dr. Welsh, in seven years, has probably made more speeches, cut more ribbons, answered more reporter's questions, and interpreted more space happenings, both ours and the Soviets', than any other public servant.

Whatever the objections of the Eisenhower Administration in the late '50s, things are different now. Space is clearly our concern, and an expensive one. The work of the Space Council over these years demands that it not only survive a change of Administrations, but that it be strengthened, particularly in its aeronautical aspects. A Senate investigation last year into the quagmire of multi-agency aeronautics R&D in this country recommended that NASC become the focal point for a much more comprehensive and better coordinated national effort in that area, too.

Next month, Dr. Welsh, along with scores of other Presidential appointees, will submit his resignation, as is customary when a new regime comes to power.

If that resignation is accepted, as seems likely, it is of the utmost importance that he be replaced with a man of similar credentials, and that Vice-President-elect Agnew bring to the Council the same sense of concern that marked his two predecessors.

SENATE—Thursday, January 9, 1969

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

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

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever, Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.—Psalm 90: 2.

O Lord, make us mindful of Thee this day. Invest us with a sense of the eternal. Spare us from being little souls wrapped

in the narrow confinement of our own selfish ways. But lift our eyes that we may behold the vision of that kingdom which is yet to be, the ruler of which is God, and the law of which is love.

As this day we render high honor to the intrepid voyagers in the vast ranges of Thy universe, make us explorers of the spirit and pioneers in a new order of brotherhood and peace. Equip the people of this land and their representatives here assembled with justice and righteousness, with wisdom and courage, with compassion and mercy, so as to be the servants of Thy purposes upon this earth.

Make us good enough, great enough, and strong enough for the age in which we live. Grant that goodness and mercy may follow us all our days that we may abide with Thee forever. In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 6, 1969, be dispensed with.

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

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW—ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR ALLEN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, there will not be a period for the transaction of morning business today; but I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the reading of the Journal tomorrow, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, and that the distinguished Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN) be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

REPORT OF PEACE CORPS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:
I take pleasure in transmitting to the Congress the Seventh Annual Report of the Peace Corps.

The statistics of 1968 are impressive by themselves.

—Volunteers began serving in seven new countries, and plans have been set for programs in two more.

—The number of volunteers increased to more than 12,000 men and women serving in 59 countries.

But statistics tell only part of the tale. The two greatest achievements of 1968 were intangible.

For the first time, host country nationals were integrated into the agency's overseas staff. They helped to recruit volunteers in the United States and to train abroad. They assured the pursuit of goals that they had established for themselves, not that we might have dictated to them. As a result, the Corps became a truly effective team effort for international understanding.

This report also shows proof of the relevance of the Peace Corps to problems we face at home. When the Corps began, it boldly promised that those who flocked to it for experience abroad would return better able to direct the destiny of their own country.

Of the 25,000 volunteers who have come home:

—A third have returned to school for advanced degrees.

—Almost a third of those employed teach in inner-city schools, working in jobs that educators find difficult to fill.

—Another third work for Federal, State, and local governments.

So a tour in the Peace Corps has become more than a two-year stint helping others; it has encouraged thousands

of youngsters to pursue careers in public service.

This report is a testimony to America's commitment to the future. I commend it to your attention.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 7, 1969.

REPORT OF OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting a report prepared by the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, required by section 610 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as amended. The report contains information on the salaries of certain officers and employees of organizations funded under the Economic Opportunity Act.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 7, 1969.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. E. L. Bartlett, late a Senator from the State of Alaska.

The message announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 10) to increase the per annum rate of compensation of the President of the United States, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

RESIGNATION OF SENATE CHAPLAIN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read a communication addressed to the Vice President.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

JANUARY 3, 1969.

The VICE PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

My GOOD FRIEND: Having served as Chaplain of the United States Senate for the past 24 years, I have notified the Majority Leader, and the Secretary of the Senate, of my wish to retire, effective as of this date, January 3, 1969, close of business.

The sacred relationship of this ministry in the Senate—the greatest legislative body in the world—has been the richest experience of my life. The intimate association with the Senators and their families across the long years has made life for me more

meaningful and rewarding. As I leave this office, so long entrusted to me, I say thanks to my wonderful colleagues and treasured friends!

Will you kindly place my request for retirement in proper Senate channels for appropriate action?

Thanking you, and with warm good wishes always, I am

Yours ever,

FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication will be placed on file.

ELECTION OF SENATE CHAPLAIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 10) as follows:

S. RES. 10

Resolved, That Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., of Washington, D.C., be, and he is hereby, elected Chaplain of the United States Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF SENATE RULE XXII

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States declares that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings."

Pursuant to this, and to advisory opinions of both Vice President Nixon and Vice President HUMPHREY that rules which restrict the power of a majority of the Senate of a new Congress to change its rules are not binding on the Senate at the opening of a new Congress, I submit on behalf of myself, the distinguished senior Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON), and 35 other Senators, a resolution to amend rule XXII, and ask that it be read.

This resolution provides for bringing debate to a close by a vote of three-fifths of those present, rather than two-thirds.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 11

Resolved, That rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"1. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

"To adjourn.

"To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

"To take a recess.

"To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

"To lay on the table.

"To postpone indefinitely.

"To postpone to a day certain.

"To commit.

"To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive

business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

"2. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule III or rule VI or any other rule of the Senate, at any time a motion signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question:

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators present and voting, then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

"Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

"3. The provisions of the last paragraph of rule VIII (prohibiting debate on motions made before 2 o'clock) shall not apply to any motion to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution, or proposal to change any of the Standing Rules of the Senate."

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I object. May I make a short statement?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May I say to the Senator from Florida that it will be necessary for the Chair to make a statement relating to the objection. The Senator could have reserved the right to make the statement, but he did not do so.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield to me, so that I may make a brief statement?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will have to withdraw his objection temporarily.

Mr. HOLLAND. I withdraw my objection until I complete my statement, Mr. President.

The fact is that yesterday afternoon, at 5:15, the Senator from Florida had the first chance to see this resolution, which was left at his office, very courteously, by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART). At that time, I had no chance either to examine it carefully or to circulate it among those who are opposed to the resolution. For that reason, Mr. President, at this time I object to

the present consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection has been heard to the immediate consideration of the resolution. The Chair reads rule XIV, paragraph 6:

All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

Therefore, the resolution will lie over 1 day.

Several Senators addressed the Chair. Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I send to the desk a notice of motion to amend certain rules and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator request that it be read?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that it is identical with the resolution just read except that it gives notice under rule XL of the motion to amend the rules so as to bring the resolution to consideration. The notice will be printed in the RECORD. The Senator has the right to insist on the reading, but it is unnecessary.

Mr. CHURCH. If it is unnecessary, I am satisfied.

There being no objection, the notice of motion to amend certain Senate rules was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND CERTAIN SENATE RULES, 91ST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

In accordance with the provisions of rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that I shall hereafter move to amend rule XXII of the standing rules in the following particulars:

"Resolved, that rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"1. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

"To adjourn.

"To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

"To take a recess.

"To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

"To lay on the table.

"To postpone indefinitely.

"To postpone to a day certain.

"To commit.

"To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

"2. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule III or rule VI or any other rule of the Senate, at any time a motion signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question:

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators present and voting, then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the

unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

"Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

"3. The provisions of the last paragraph of rule VIII (prohibiting debate on motions made before 2 o'clock) shall not apply to any motion to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution, or proposal to change any of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

"The purpose of the proposed amendment is: To provide for bringing debate to a close under certain circumstances by vote of three-fifths of the Senators present and voting."

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. DIRKSEN obtained the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, is it proposed now to give notice to suspend the rule? Does the Senator have in mind suspending the rule?

Mr. CHURCH. The written notice to amend is identical to the resolution.

Mr. JAVITS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I would like to propound a parliamentary inquiry so that we understand the situation.

Rule XL—I think it is rule XL—under which the Chair required the notice to be filed is not brought into question by the effort to change rule XXII, and my parliamentary inquiry is this: Does the ruling of the Chair that a notice must be filed in order to bring up this resolution leave unaffected, either under the Constitution or the rules, the effort made by the substantive resolution itself?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has noted from year to year that the Senator from New York and others have undertaken very zealously to protect some imaginary right while proceeding under the rules on all other procedures. The Chair is of the opinion that that is wholly unnecessary to protect any constitutional right any Senator has or the Senate as a parliamentary organization has. Any constitutional right can be asserted at any time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Florida has not yet made his motion, I rise only to inform the Senate that at 12:15, conditions permitting, we shall march in a body to the other Chamber for the purpose of greeting the three astronauts.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection has been heard and the resolution will go over for another day.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana withdraw his re-

quest so that I may make one very brief sentence.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is quarter after 12.

Mr. SCOTT. I merely wanted to inform the leadership on both sides of expressed opposition to any contraction in membership of Senate committees. I want to serve notice that I feel the same way.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is unaware of what the Democratic steering committee has done today. I think we are in for an interesting time on the floor of the Senate at a later time.

Mr. SCOTT. I do intend to oppose vigorously any such effort.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator has that right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I would like to inquire of the majority leader whether, when we return to the Chamber from the joint meeting, there is any other business to come before the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. There is no business. There may be some speeches. The Senator has reminded me of another matter.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

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

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

The Chair will advise the minority leader, as the Chair is apprised, there are Senators who wish to address the Senate after the joint meeting.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES TO GREET ASTRONAUTS BORMAN, LOVELL, AND ANDERS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will now stand in recess until the joint meeting has been completed.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m., the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms (Robert G. Dunphy) and the President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to greet the astronauts.

(For the proceedings in the House of Representatives see pp. 367-368 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

At 1 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m., the Senate, having returned to its Chamber, reassembled, and was called to order by the Vice President.

AMENDMENT OF RULE XXII

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution to amend rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate. I might say, Mr. President, that the reason for submitting this resolution is that I have placed every Member of the Senate on notice that I am very much opposed to

the amendment of rule XXII providing for a three-fifths vote or a 60-percent vote to close off debate unless it is coupled with a proviso which would protect minority rights; namely, that a majority of Senators of each of the two major political parties join in the three-fifths vote. I ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I object.
The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana has objected to its immediate consideration. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 12

Resolved, That rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out the third paragraph of section 2 and by substituting in place thereof the following: "And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators present and voting and also by a majority of the Senators affiliated with each of the two major political parties present and voting, then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have objected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana has objected and under rule XIV, paragraph 6, the resolution will lie over for 1 day.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I also send to the desk a copy of notice of motion to amend certain Senate rules, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the notice of motion to amend certain Senate rules was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOTICE OF MOTION TO AMEND CERTAIN SENATE RULES

In accordance with the provisions of rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that I shall hereafter move to amend rule XXII of the standing rules in the following particulars:

Resolved, That rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out the third paragraph of section 2 and by substituting in place thereof the following: "And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators present and voting and also by a majority of the Senators affiliated with each of the two major political parties present and voting, then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of."

The purpose of the proposed amendment is: To provide for bringing debate to a close under certain circumstances by vote of three-fifths of the Senators present and voting provided a majority of the Senators affiliated with each of the two major political parties present and voting joins in such affirmative vote.

JACK MILLER.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to Senate Resolution 11 and ask that it be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, by way of explanation to the Senate, we are having a brief period for the transaction of routine business tomorrow morning, for the purpose of allowing the distinguished junior Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN) to speak for not to exceed 15 minutes.

There will be no further requests for morning hour business until we are in the position where business can be transacted subsequent to the delivery of the President's state of the Union message in some form or another.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.
Mr. JAVITS. I wish to get a little information. The Senator does not wish any of us to make any speeches of any kind on the floor of the Senate relating to general matters or anything else; is that correct? I would be willing to be guided by that request.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand the President pro tempore has been asked that question. It is allowable; it would not be in violation of the rules to do so.

Mr. JAVITS. Of course. That is satisfactory.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.
Mr. HOLLAND. I heard the Senator state that the understanding was that no business will be transacted until after the message of the President.

Mr. MANSFIELD. For the introduction of bills.

Mr. HOLLAND. For the introduction of bills. This does not mean that the Senate would in any way be precluded from disposing of the resolution offered with reference to rule XXII.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Absolutely not. Absolutely not.

Mr. HOLLAND. In other words, that matter may be disposed of at the pleasure of the Senate at any time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, can the distinguished Senator give us any guidance as to when he expects the resolution to come before the Senate purporting to fix the ratio of standing committees?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It will not be this week.

Mr. SCOTT. Does the Senator intend that it be brought in on Monday or after Monday?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I could not say because I do not have the information available. I wish to inform the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senate that plenty of notice will be given before any action is taken in that respect.

Mr. SCOTT. I thank the Senator. The Senator is aware that some of us have a desire that we be given an opportunity to be heard in opposition at that time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed; not only the Senator from Pennsylvania, but other Senators as well.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, indeed.

RECESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair. I make that request because I understand the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Joseph W. Barr, has been cleared by all sides concerned, that the nomination is on the way to the Senate, and as a courtesy I would like, with the concurrence of the distinguished minority leader, to call up that nomination this afternoon and dispose of it. I assume that will occur in the next half hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senate will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 1 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair).

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUGHES in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the chairman of the Committee on Finance, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), who is unfortunately at home with the flu, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the President of the United States concerning the nomina-

tion of Mr. Joseph W. Barr to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States which will be read.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Joseph W. Barr, of Indiana, to be Secretary of the Treasury, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1969.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed immediately to the consideration of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the nomination.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, Joseph W. Barr, who is a native of my State of Indiana, will probably be the last Democratic Cabinet appointment in this Democratic administration, at least the last to come from the State of Indiana.

I have known Joseph Barr for many years; in fact, we had the opportunity to proceed together in political life, beginning in 1958 in a very energetic, delightful campaign, as a result of which we both came to Washington.

Following a term as Representative from the 11th District of Indiana, after the election of President Kennedy in 1960, Mr. Barr became the direct congressional liaison for the Treasury Department, while Henry H. Fowler was Under Secretary. Later he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Following that, as President Johnson's first appointee in the new administration, he became Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Then when Henry H. Fowler became Secretary of the Treasury in April 1965, Barr was moved back to Treasury at Fowler's request to become Under Secretary, in charge of administration and congressional relations. When Secretary Fowler resigned last month, Joe Barr became Acting Secretary. Now with nomination by President Johnson and confirmation by this body, he will add a too-brief period as one in the line of Treasury Secretaries dating back to Alexander Hamilton.

Joe Barr's record in Congress and in the executive branch of Government is distinguished and impressive. A Phi Beta Kappa with economic degrees from both DePauw University in his native Indiana and from Harvard, Joe Barr has been an important and skillful spokesman for the Johnson administration on such complicated and controversial matters as tax policy, regulation of interest rates, and Federal spending in relation to inflation or depression in the economy. He has appeared many times before congressional committees of the House and Senate and has earned the respect and admiration of Senate and House Members on both sides of the aisle.

Independence and forthrightness are a trademark of both his personal and pro-

fessional character. He is a man given less to ideology than to performance. It is observed in Mr. Barr's biography appearing in Current Biography for January 1968, that Mr. Barr was probably one of the few students of Sumner H. Slichter at Harvard, where he earned a M.A. degree in 1941 in theoretical economics, "who refused to accept the professor's thesis that strong inflationary pressures are inevitable in a full-employment economy."

I know that my colleagues on the Finance Committee and the other distinguished members of this body hold the highest esteem for Mr. Barr's integrity and professional competence, and join with me in voicing approval of the President's nomination of Mr. Barr to be the Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. President, the biography of Mr. Barr as it appears in Current Biography for January 1968, presents an informative and clear picture of this remarkable and talented public servant. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this time.

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

JOSEPH WALKER BARR

The chief of Congressional relations at the United States Department of the Treasury is Joseph W. Barr, the Under Secretary of the department, who came to the post in April 1965 with a background of wide training and experience in economics, politics, and government. After taking degrees in economics at DePauw and Harvard universities, he helped to manage businesses owned by his family in Indiana and Illinois, and he is still an officer in three of the companies: the O. L. Barr Grain Company, the Barr Development Corporation, and the Merz Engineering Company. Serving as a Representative in Congress from 1958 to 1960, he established an outstanding record as a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. He assisted the Secretary of the Treasury in liaison work with Congress from 1961 until 1964, when he became chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In his present post as the Treasury's lobbyist on Capitol Hill he is an important spokesman for the Johnson administration on such complicated and controversial matters as tax policy, regulation of interest rates, and federal spending in relation to inflation or depression in the economy. As Under Secretary he also handles the overall administration of the Treasury in behalf of Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler.

Joseph Walker Barr was born in Vincennes, Indiana on January 17, 1918, to Oscar Lynn Barr and Stella Florence (Walker) Barr. At DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, where he majored in economics, he took his B.A. degree, along with a Phi Beta Kappa key, in 1939. He did his graduate work in theoretical economics at Harvard University and earned his M.A. degree there in 1941. It has been observed that Barr was probably one of the few students of Sumner H. Slichter at Harvard who refused to accept the professor's thesis that strong inflationary pressures are inevitable in a full-employment economy.

Barr was the commander of a submarine chaser in the Mediterranean during World War II and won a Bronze Star for sinking a German sub at Anzio. Discharged from the Navy in October 1945 with the rank of lieutenant commander, he returned home to help manage his family's businesses in grain elevators, farm equipment financing, banking, theater operation, and real estate. He also participated in community affairs, serving at various times as a member of the Central In-

diana Council of the Boy Scouts of America, an adviser to the local juvenile court, a director of Flanner House, and state chairman of the United Negro College Fund. He also served as treasurer of the Marion County (Indiana) Democratic Committee.

In 1958 Barr was nominated to run on the Democratic ticket for the Congressional seat held by Republican Charles B. Brownson in Indiana's Eleventh District, which Brownson had carried in 1956 with 59.4 percent of the vote. Upsetting precedent in the traditionally Republican district, Barr defeated Brownson by a vote of 113,674 to 104,555. He took his seat in Congress on January 3, 1959 and was assigned to the House Banking and Currency Committee. His voting record in the Eighty-sixth Congress was liberal for a man of his business background but conservative for a Northern urban Democrat. During his first year he voted with the Republican-Southern Democrat conservative coalition 36 percent of the time, and he was in opposition to the Democratic majority in 23 percent of his votes. On one occasion he was one of four Democrats in the House who voted with the Republicans to sustain an Eisenhower veto that would otherwise have been overridden. Labor organizations rated Barr's overall record as being 75 percent in accord with union legislative preferences.

His knowledge of economics gave Barr unusual stature for a first-term Congressman. Chairman Brett Spence of the Banking and Currency Committee leaned heavily on his assistance, sending him on fact-gathering expeditions to the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, and Barr helped to write and defend legislation creating the Inter-American Bank and the International Development Association. Finding himself unable to provide an answer when a fellow Congressman asked if the United States could afford to transfer gold to the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, he conducted an eighteen-month study of the balance-of-payments problem, particularly as it relates to the overseas programs of the United States. One of his major conclusions, reached with the help of John Kenneth Galbraith, the Harvard economist, was that a lack of regular, clear, up-to-date information hampered the very discussion of the subject. He recommended that the balance of payments be made an integral consideration of the national budget and that the Bureau of the Budget be charged with the responsibility for projecting the balance of payments for each fiscal year.

"Unlike the vast majority of freshmen Congressman," wrote Ephraim Kahn, Washington correspondent for the banking magazine *Burroughs Clearing House* (June 1964), "his ability and his flair both for getting things done and for getting along with people was recognized by the leadership of the House, including the late Speaker, Sam Rayburn." Among those he impressed on Capitol Hill was John F. Kennedy, then a Senator from Massachusetts, who shared with Barr an interest in the United Negro College Fund, among other causes. Barr supported Kennedy's Presidential aspirations and campaigned for him in 1960. On November 7, 1960, when Kennedy was elected President, Barr himself lost his House seat to Republican Donald R. Bruce, who received 154,676 votes to Barr's 133,153.

When Barr relinquished his seat in the House, President Kennedy appointed him assistant to Henry W. Fowler, the Under Secretary of the Treasury. Fowler's jobs were to supervise administrative detail at the Treasury and to handle the department's relations with Congress. Barr took over the latter task almost completely for Fowler, and he helped to prepare many of the legislative proposals that he carried to Capitol Hill, including highly technical bills concerning Federal Reserve control of vault cash and

reserve city classification and controversial measures on tax reform and increases in the statutory debt limit. In presenting the proposals to senators and representatives, Barr proved himself a disarming tactician, capable of exerting his powers of persuasion without alienating those on whom the powers were used. "Even those against whom he fought the hardest—the American Bankers' Association, for example, over last year's proposal to withhold taxes on interest payments," Eileen Shanahan observed in the *New York Times* (July 29, 1963), "emerged from the struggle both liking and respecting him."

On July 22, 1963 President Kennedy announced that he intended to nominate Barr to the \$20,000-per-year chairmanship of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation when that post became vacant in August 1963. When August came, however, Barr was busier than ever at the Treasury, trying to push tax legislation and other Treasury-supported bills through Congress, and the FDIC post was still vacant when Kennedy died in November 1963. Finally, on January 14, 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson, in the first appointment of his administration, named Barr to the FDIC chairmanship, and Barr assumed the post nine days later.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, one of the first of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal agencies, was established in 1933 to promote stability in the banking system in the United States by restoring and maintaining the confidence of depositors. The corporation gives absolute protection against the hazard of bank failure by insuring every account in participating banks up to \$15,000. Banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System must have FDIC insurance, and non-member banks may obtain it if they satisfy FDIC requirements. When Barr took office, 13,621 banks—about 97 percent of all banks in the United States—were participating in the FDIC program.

As chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Barr, taking steps to make the corporation a national source and depository for financial statistics, increased its annual expenditure on research from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000. He initiated a two-year series of conferences to establish closer rapport between state banking supervisors and the FDIC, and he sought to establish an internship program that would contribute to the development of a national reserve of economic experts with experience in government. Participants in the proposed program would spend four years at graduate school and another four years rotating through such agencies as the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, and the FDIC. Some might then enter careers in government, but most would go into academic life, business, or other civilian careers and be on call for up to four years of service to the government when needed.

When the First State Bank of Dell City, Texas collapsed in July 1964, the FDIC, at Barr's direction, moved in to keep the bank in operation until such time as local businessmen were ready to take over the enterprise. It was the first instance of the FDIC actually running a bank since 1935. When the Frontier Bank of Covelo, California was declared insolvent in the summer of 1964, Barr made another departure from usual policy. So that checks written by the bank's depositors would continue to clear without interruption, a branch of the Wells Fargo Bank was set up without delay in a trailer next to the bank.

Altogether seven banks failed in 1964, and another four were declared insolvent in the first quarter of 1965. Testifying before the Senate investigation subcommittee on March 11, 1967, Barr noted three factors in the failures: "Dishonest activities, acquisition of bad assets financed by high-cost funds not received in the usual course of business and carried as certificates of deposits, and sudden,

unsavory shifts in bank control." Other testimony at the subcommittee hearings indicated that some racketeers were invading the banking field and using it as a respectable fence for "hot" money. (The oddest of the FDIC's encounters with the underworld came when it took over the assets of the bankrupt First National Bank of Marlin, Texas and found itself the custodian of a Houston brothel.) To prevent and detect crimes in banking, Barr established an investigative unit within the FDIC and improved the agency's liaison with the Department of Justice. At his urging Congress passed a law requiring all insured banks to report any and all changes in ownership.

Only about one in seven of the banks insured by the FDIC is also examined by the agency, the others falling under the prior jurisdiction of either the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Reserve Board. The national banks insured by the FDIC, about 4,800 in number, are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency. About 6,900 of the insured state-chartered banks are inspected by the Federal Reserve Board. Only the remaining state banks are regulated as well as insured by the agency. The overlapping jurisdictions of the three agencies have long engendered inter-agency rivalry, and during Barr's tenure at the FDIC open conflict often flared between him and James J. Saxon, the Comptroller of the Currency. In a speech in October 1964, for example, Saxon called for a sharp curtailment of federal regulatory control of state banks, and Barr at a news conference replied that what Saxon wanted would, in effect, be a return to the "wildcat banking" of the nineteenth century. On other occasions, Barr charged that the Comptroller's office denied the FDIC access to bank examination reports and Saxon accused Barr of making "political footballs" out of national bank failures.

In April 1965, when Henry H. Fowler became Secretary of the Treasury, Barr was moved back to the Treasury at Fowler's request to become Under Secretary, in charge of administration and Congressional relations. In July 1965 Barr went before the fiscal policy subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress to present the Johnson Administration's view that the government could spend more money on the Viet Nam war without raising taxes or causing inflation, and he even hinted that a tax reduction might be possible in 1966. Thirteen months later, however, in testimony before the House Rules Committee, Barr gave the first indication that the Administration planned to seek a tax increase to pay for the war and prevent inflation.

On June 1, 1967 Barr argued before the Senate Finance Committee in favor of the Johnson administration's controversial bill to appropriate federal funds for election campaign financing. Pummeled with what Walter Pincus in the *Washington Post* (June 2, 1967) called "a withering volley of questions and criticism" from the Senators, Barr was forced to admit several deficiencies in the proposed legislation but he nonetheless urged its immediate passage. On August 7, 1967 he testified before the House Banking and Currency subcommittee on consumer affairs in favor of legislation that would force any company making loans or extending credit to consumers to state clearly not only the rate of interest but also the cumulative cost. "The consumer now finds it impossible to select from all the credit sources available that one which is cheapest or best for his needs . . ." he pointed out. "Such confusion in a \$13-billion consumer purchase category is not in the national interest."

Barr has taken a special interest in the federal program that guarantees the repayment of loans made to college students by banks and other private lenders. When the program began in 1965 tight credit conditions made lenders cautious about participating in it and its progress was lethargic. A

special committee, headed by Barr, was established to solve the problems in the program and find ways to make it more effective. On February 4, 1967, in a speech to the New York chapter of the American Institute of Banking, Barr outlined a plan that would make it possible for a college student with a satisfactory academic record to borrow money directly from the federal government to finance his studies. The money would be paid back as extra income taxes during the course of the student's working life. Repayments would vary in accordance with the income of the individual. Students who went on to become wealthy would pay back more than they borrowed, while others might pay back less.

Barr's approach to economics and politics has been categorized as "moderate liberal." A writer in the *New York Times* (April 20, 1965) called him "a kind of Rexford Guy Tugwell of New Deal days who does not accept that the law of supply and demand is an immutable economic dictum that must work at all times and in all circumstances." His mastery of political string pulling is partly explained by his pleasant, handsome appearance and his extroverted personality, in which an outward exuberance is combined with an intense inner drive.

Joseph W. Barr and the former Beth Ann Williston of Indianapolis were married on September 3, 1939. They have five children: Bonnie (Mrs. Michael Gilliom), Cherry, Joseph Williston, Elizabeth Eugenia, and Lynn Hamilton. The Barrs are camping enthusiasts and have seen most of the United States in pursuing their outdoor recreation. "In the process we all got the feel of this great country," Barr has written. "I had seen most of it at one time or another but never before had I had the chance to live so close to it. There is no better way to understand it." Barr is an Episcopalian and in Indianapolis he served as clerk of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church.

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Burroughs Clearing House 48:55+ Je '64 por.
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Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I join the Senator from Indiana in urging and recommending the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Barr as Secretary of the Treasury. I believe he is an able public official. I have a high regard for him.

I take this occasion also to comment on the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, a splendid Virginian, the Honorable Henry H. Fowler.

Secretary Fowler follows in the footsteps, as Secretary of the Treasury, of a highly distinguished Virginian who served first in the House of Representatives, then became President Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury, and later resigned from that position to become a Member of the Senate of the United States. His name is Carter Glass, and he served in this body with great distinction for some 24 years.

I feel that Secretary Fowler has, by his ability and his diligence to duty, added luster to the State of which he is a native.

The people of Virginia, I feel, are proud of Joe Fowler, just as they were proud of Carter Glass when he served in the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

As the nomination of Mr. Barr is considered today, I add my words of commendation of Mr. Barr, the new Treasury

Secretary, and express my esteem for Henry H. Fowler, who, after many years of public service and many years of diligent work on behalf of the people of the United States, has now retired to private life.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that additional remarks concerning Mr. Barr may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask that the nomination be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be so notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

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

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to accept messages from the House of Representatives and the President of the United States, and to print nominations.

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

NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator JACKSON, chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I announce that public hearings have been scheduled for Wednesday, January 15, on the nomination of Gov. Walter J. Hickel of Alaska to be Secretary of the Interior.

The hearings will open at 10 o'clock in the Appropriations Committee room, room 1202 in the New Senate Office Building. Public interest in Governor Hickel's nomination has been so great that it became apparent that the committee's regular hearing room is not large enough for these hearings.

Senators interested in filing a statement or otherwise participating in the hearings are requested to inform the committee staff as far in advance of the 15th as possible in the interests of orderly scheduling of witnesses.

Mr. President, there is not a Member of this body whose State is not directly concerned with the activities of the Department of the Interior. The responsibilities of the Secretary are truly nationwide in scope, ranging as they do from conservation in the broadest sense, including national parks, historic sites, and outdoor recreation in general, to oil

import controls. He has jurisdiction over more than 700 million acres of Federal lands, including their incalculable surface and mineral resources, and over the development of the vast oil and gas deposits of the Outer Continental Shelf.

He administers the water pollution control program and is more directly concerned than is any other single Cabinet officer with the increasingly critical problem of our environment. His duties include the welfare of our American Indians, and the political and economic development of our offshore dependent areas, such as Guam and the Virgin Islands, as well as administration of our fish and wildlife programs, including commercial fisheries.

Certainly, the powers and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior are among the most far-reaching of any officer of the Federal Government, and the manner in which he exercises that power and fulfills those responsibilities is a matter of direct concern for this generation and for future generations.

Governor Hickel has been very active in Alaska, and his nomination by President-elect Nixon has called forth a great many expressions of interest from citizens in all walks of life. It is the committee's hope that the hearings on his nomination will serve as a forum for an expression of the nominee's philosophy and concept of the extremely important office for which he has been designated.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a biographical sketch of Governor Hickel with which I have been supplied appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

BIOGRAPHY OF HON. WALTER J. HICKEL

Walter Joseph Hickel was born in Clafin, Kansas, on August 18, 1919, the son of Robert A. and Emma Hickel, and the third eldest of their ten children. His parents were tenant farmers on the flat lands of the North Bend area. Attended grade school and high school in Clafin, participating in football, track and boxing. In 1938 he won the Kansas Golden Gloves Welterweight Championship.

At the age of nineteen he bought a Clafin insurance business which he sold in 1940.

He married Janice Cannon in September 1941, and they had one son, Ted. Janice died in August 1943, after a short illness.

In November, 1945, Hickel married Ermalee Strutz, the daughter of pioneer Alaskans, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Strutz of Anchorage. They are the parents of five sons: Bob (21), Wally Jr. (20), Jack (17), Joe (14), and Karl (6).

Hickel has been a builder, developer and civic leader since 1946. He started his business career by building homes. Later he built, operated and developed rental units, residential areas and hotels.

He is a member of The Knights of Columbus, B.P.O. Elks Lodge, Navy League of the United States, Washington Athletic Club (served on Board of Governors in 1961 and 1962), and Capitol Hill Club of Washington, D.C.

Served as Chairman of the State Chamber of Commerce's Economic Development Committee, Chairman of the Board of Anchorage Natural Gas Company, a trustee of the Alaska Methodist University, and a member of the Board of Regents of Gonzaga University.

For ten years he served as Republican National Committeeman for Alaska. He was a leader in the fight for statehood, and elected Governor of Alaska in 1966.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), I wish to announce that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has scheduled a hearing for Tuesday, January 14, on the nomination of the Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin to be a Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission.

The hearing will be held in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, beginning at 10 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand adjourned until 12 noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 10, 1969, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 9, 1969:

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

Col. George D. Fink, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, to be a member of the California Debris Commission, under the provisions of section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 507) (33 U.S.C. 661), vice Col. Crawford Young, reassigned.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion in the Foreign Service to the classes indicated:

Foreign Service officers of class 1:

Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Emerson M. Brown, of Michigan.
Theodore L. Elliot, Jr., of California.
Thomas R. Favell, of Wisconsin.
George W. Landau, of New Jersey.
James F. Leonard, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Joseph J. Montlor, of New Jersey.
Harry W. Shlaudeman, of California.
Francis T. Underhill, Jr., of New Jersey.
Robert W. Zimmermann, of the District of Columbia.

Foreign Service officers of class 1 and consular officers of the United States of America:
John A. Armitage, of Tennessee.
Oscar V. Armstrong, of the District of Columbia.

Laurin B. Askew, of Tennessee.
Powhatan M. Baber, of West Virginia.
William G. Bowdler, of Florida.
Robert C. Brewster, of Nebraska.
Robert L. Brown, of New Jersey.
Frank E. Cash, Jr., of Florida.
Ernest J. Colantonio, of Massachusetts.
Alexander J. Davit, of Pennsylvania.
Frank J. Devine, of New York.
Lester E. Edmond, of Florida.
Scott George, of Kentucky.
Robert Louis Kinney, of Maryland.
William E. Knight 2d, of Connecticut.
Edward T. Long, of Illinois.
Robert W. Moore, of Iowa.
Richard B. Parker, of Virginia.
Alfred Reifman, of Maryland.
Jordan T. Rogers, of Maryland.
Ralph Scarritt, of Illinois.
Ronald I. Spiers, of Vermont.
Donald S. Spigler, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas Stern, of Maryland.
Robert A. Stevenson, of New York.
Herbert B. Thompson, of California.
John L. Topping, of the District of Columbia.
Viron P. Vaky, of Texas.

Foreign Service officers of class 2:
Terrell E. Arnold, of California.
John R. Burke, of Wisconsin.
Michael M. Conlin, of California.
John J. Crowley, Jr., of West Virginia.
Thomas O. Enders, of Connecticut.
Robert L. Funseth, of New York.
James E. Goodby, of the District of Columbia.

Miss Ellabeth J. Harper, of Missouri.
Loren E. Lawrence, of Kansas.
Jack F. Matlock, Jr., of Vermont.
Richard W. Murphy, of Massachusetts.
Mathias J. Ortwein, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas R. Pickering, of New Jersey.
Richard Straus, of Maryland.
Godfrey Harvey Summ, of Florida.
William Marshall Wright, of Arkansas.
Charles T. York, of New York.

Foreign Service officers of class 2 and consular officers of the United States of America:

Karl D. Ackerman, of Maryland.
Robert E. Barbour, of Tennessee.
George M. Bennis, of Maryland.
Joel W. Biller, of Florida.
Miss Patricia M. Byrne, of Ohio.
Irving G. Cheslaw, of Maryland.
Carleton S. Coon, Jr., of Maine.
Robert D. Davis, of Oklahoma.
John Gunther Dean, of New York.
Willard A. De Pree, of Michigan.
Francis M. Dickman, of Wyoming.
William B. Dozier, of South Carolina.
William B. Edmondson, of Nebraska.
Richard K. Fox, Jr., of Minnesota.
Zachary P. Geaneas, of New York.
Gerald Goldstein, of New York.
Dale E. Good, of Ohio.
William C. Harrop, of New Jersey.
Leamon R. Hunt, of Oklahoma.
Heyward Isham, of New York.
Kempton B. Jenkins, of the District of Columbia.

Kenneth W. Knauf, of Maryland.
John Kribay, of Pennsylvania.
Elmer G. Kryza, of Michigan.
Joseph B. Kyle, of Oregon.
Nicholas S. Lakas, of Connecticut.
Hobart N. Luppi, of Connecticut.
Sanford Menter, of Texas.
William B. Miller, of Ohio.
Jacob M. Myerson, of the District of Columbia.

David Post, of Pennsylvania.
Albert L. Sellmann, of Virginia.
William B. Sowash, of Ohio.
Edward J. Streater, Jr., of New York.
Arthur T. Tienken, of Virginia.
William N. Turpin, of Virginia.
Stephen Winship, of Massachusetts.
Foreign Service officers of class 3:
Earl W. Bellinger, of California.
Calvin C. Berlin, of Ohio.
John A. Bushnell, of Connecticut.
Goodwin Cooke, of New York.
Albert A. Francis, of the District of Columbia.

Paul F. Gardner, of Texas.
Carl J. Grip, of California.
Kenneth O. Harris, of West Virginia.
Gerald B. Helman, of Michigan.
Herbert Eugene Horowitz, of New York.
David Adolph Korn, of Missouri.
Gerald Lamberty, of Wisconsin.
James N. Leaken, of California.
William H. Luers, of Illinois.
Beauveau B. Nalle, of Virginia.
Jack R. Perry, of Georgia.
Robert C. Rich, Jr., of Florida.
Kenneth N. Skoug, Jr., of Virginia.
Eugene S. Szopa, of Maine.
Harry E. T. Thayer, of the District of Columbia.

Frank M. Tucker, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Marten H. A. van Heuven, of Connecticut.
Robert E. Waska, of Texas.
Foreign Service officers of class 3 and consular officers of the United States of America:
Robert J. Allen, Jr., of the District of Columbia.
Robert S. Ashford, of Florida.
Thomas J. Barnes, of Minnesota.

S. Morey Bell, of Virginia.
John P. Blane, of Alabama.
A. Dane Bowen, Jr., of Texas.
Robert J. Allen, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Robert A. Brown, of Illinois.
Paul F. Canney, of Massachusetts.
Eugene E. Champagne, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
John R. Clingenman, of Michigan.
J. Stewart Cottman, Jr., of Maryland.
Thomas W. Davis, Jr., of California.
C. Edward Dillery, of Washington.
Paxton T. Dunn, of Connecticut.
Alfred J. Erdos, of Arizona.
Thaddeus J. Figura, of Ohio.
Eric W. Fleisher, of Connecticut.
Richard D. Forster, of Colorado.
Wever Gim, of Utah.

William B. Grant, of New Hampshire.
Clifford H. Gross, of Minnesota.
Charles W. Grover, of New York.
C. Norman Hanley, of Washington.
Donald S. Harris, of Connecticut.
Tobias Hartwick, of Virginia.
George R. Irminger, of Missouri.
Chadwick Johnson, of Massachusetts.
Donald A. Johnston, of New York.
Henry W. Kemp, of Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Lagasse, of New Hampshire.
George B. Lambrakis, of New York.
Malcolm Lawrence, of Maryland.
Louis J. Link, of Maryland.

John Lloyd 3d, of New Jersey.
Jay H. Long, of California.
John G. MacCracken, of Virginia.
Franklin O. McCord, of Iowa.
Calvin E. Mehlert, of California.
William A. Mitchell, of Maine.
Richard H. Morefield, of California.
Ernest A. Nagy, of California.
Miss Geraldine M. Oliva, of Oregon.
John Patrick Owens, of California.
James A. Parker, of Maryland.
Lawrence Pezzullo, of New York.
George R. Phelan, Jr., of Missouri.
Miss Georgiana M. Prince, of Illinois.
David R. Reynolds, of Wyoming.
Edward M. Rowell, of California.
Leonard Sandman, of West Virginia.
John D. Scanlan, of Hawaii.
Anthony E. Segal, of New York.
George B. Sherry, of Virginia.
R. Peter Spicer, of Ohio.

Anthony E. Starcevic, of California.
Andrew L. Steigman, of New York.
Edward O. Stellmacher, of Wisconsin.
Arthur M. Stillman, of Illinois.
Birney A. Stokes, of New Jersey.
Nicholas G. W. Thorne, of Connecticut.
David B. Timmins, of Utah.
Frank G. Trinka, of New Jersey.
Allen R. Turner, of Florida.
Robert T. Wallace, of Florida.
Frontis B. Wiggins, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Samuel G. Wise, Jr., of Virginia.
William M. Woessner, of New York.
Foreign Service officers of class 4:
Francesco J. Alberti, Jr., of California.
Donald M. Anderson, of Iowa.
Charles E. Angevine, of Colorado.
James E. Baker, of Maryland.
William G. Barraclough, of Pennsylvania.
Robert L. Barry, of Pennsylvania.
William F. Beachner, of Washington.
Alan D. Berlind, of Virginia.
Jack R. Binns, of Washington.
James K. Bishop, Jr., of New York.
Felix S. Bloch, of North Carolina.
Stephen M. Block, of Connecticut.
William Bodde, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Paul H. Boeker, of Ohio.
Stephen W. Bosworth, of Virginia.
M. Lyall Breckon, of the District of Columbia.
John S. Brims, of the District of Columbia.
John Allen Buche, of Florida.
Richard Irving Burnham, of New York.
Miss Martha C. Carbone, of Washington.
James Richard Cheek, of Arkansas.
Paul M. Cleveland, of Massachusetts.
John Albert Collins, of New York.

- Edwin G. Corr, of Oklahoma.
 Francis B. Corry, of Colorado.
 John R. Countryman, of New York.
 Leroy E. Debold, Jr., of New York.
 R. Robin DeLaBarre, of Maryland.
 Jerrold Mark Dion, of Washington.
 Richard J. Dols, of Florida.
 Robert B. Duncan, of New Jersey.
 Thomas P. H. Dunlop, of North Carolina.
 David K. Edminster, of Connecticut.
 Robert Duncan Emmons, of California.
 Emil P. Ericksen, of California.
 Raymond C. Ewing, of California.
 John P. Ferriter, of New York.
 Jerry A. Fowler, of California.
 Anthony G. Freeman, of New Jersey.
 John A. Froebe, Jr., of Ohio.
 Samuel Edwin Fry, Jr., of New York.
 Ralph H. Graner, of New York.
 Ernest Thomas Greene, of New Hampshire.
 Robert T. Grey, Jr., of Connecticut.
 Olaf Grobel, of Tennessee.
 John B. Gwynn, of Ohio.
 Frank J. Haendler, of Illinois.
 Miss Jo Ann M. Hallquist, of Wisconsin.
 Samuel J. Hamrick, Jr., of Kentucky.
 William Bruce Harbin, of California.
 Martin G. Heflin, of Florida.
 Charles Higginson, of Massachusetts.
 David C. Holton, of Virginia.
 Richard C. Howland, of New York.
 Marvin W. Humphreys, of the District of Columbia.
 Peter B. Johnson, of California.
 Samuel C. Keiter, of New York.
 Moorhead C. Kennedy, Jr., of Maine.
 Dalton V. Killion, of California.
 Harmon E. Kirby, of Ohio.
 Anthony S. Kochanek, Jr., of New Jersey.
 Norbert J. Krieg, of California.
 Kenneth A. Kurze, of Rhode Island.
 David C. Lacey, Jr., of California.
 William A. K. Lake, of Connecticut.
 William E. Landfair, of Ohio.
 James E. Leader, of Delaware.
 Walter C. Lenahan, of Oregon.
 Stephen R. Lyne, of Vermont.
 Charles T. Magee, of Michigan.
 Edward A. Mainland, of California.
 Richard H. Martin, of the District of Columbia.
 James K. Matter, Jr., of Michigan.
 Charles W. Maynes, Jr., of Utah.
 Howard M. McElroy, of New York.
 Richard H. Melton, of Maryland.
 Joseph Meresman, of New York.
 Harry M. Montgomery, Jr., of New Jersey.
 Edward G. Murphy, of Indiana.
 Lewis Roy Murray, Jr., of Tennessee.
 John D. Negroponte, of New York.
 Thomas J. O'Donnell, of Michigan.
 Gerald G. Oplinger, of Pennsylvania.
 James D. Phillips, of Kansas.
 James A. Placke, of Nebraska.
 Charles R. Pogue, of Indiana.
 Frederick S. Quin, of New York.
 Alexander L. Rattray, of California.
 Leo J. Reddy, of Massachusetts.
 Fernando E. Rondon, of California.
 Theodore E. Russell, of Maine.
 Robert J. Ryan, Jr., of Massachusetts.
 Charles W. Schaller, of the District of Columbia.
 Richard G. Scissors, of Missouri.
 Robert E. Service, of California.
 Robert Lee Shuler, of Nebraska.
 Dudley G. Sipple, of California.
 Michael B. Smith, of Massachusetts.
 N. Shaw Smith, of Virginia.
 Richard W. Smith, of New York.
 John J. St. John, of Pennsylvania.
 Peter A. Sutherland, of Massachusetts.
 T. Elkin Taylor, of Georgia.
 Richard W. Teare, of Ohio.
 Alan R. Thompson, of Alaska.
 Samuel B. Thomsen, of California.
 John B. Tipton, of Illinois.
 Thomas M. Tracy, of Connecticut.
 Frederick S. Vaznaugh, of California.
 Lannon Walker, of California.
 E. Allan Wendt, of Illinois.
 Walter G. West, of Colorado.
 Alfred J. White, of New York.
- Richard L. Wilson, of Iowa.
 Donald R. Woodward, of California.
 David E. Zweifel, of Colorado.
 Foreign Service officers of class 4 and consular officers of the United States of America:
 Robert B. Allen, of Virginia.
 Herbert T. Mitchell, Jr., of North Carolina.
 Robert I. Randolph, of California.
 Valentine E. Scalise, of New York.
 James P. Sullivan, of Pennsylvania.
 Richard Noyes Viets, of Texas.
 Mrs. Melissa F. Wells, of New York.
 Herbert E. Wilgis, Jr., of Maryland.
 Foreign Service officers of class 5:
 Richard C. Alvarado, of Texas.
 Henry R. Appelbaum, of New York.
 G. Paul Belabanis, of California.
 Edwin L. Barber III, of Virginia.
 Adrian Anthony Basora, of New York.
 William A. Bell, Jr., of the District of Columbia.
 Bradford Bishop, Jr., of California.
 Robert J. Blais, of Florida.
 Kenneth W. Bleakley, of New York.
 Parker W. Borg, of Minnesota.
 David G. Brown, of Pennsylvania.
 Stephen W. Buck, of New York.
 James N. Bumpus, of California.
 Timothy J. Burke, of Wisconsin.
 Duane C. Butcher, of Oklahoma.
 Ronald B. Casagrande, of New York.
 Richard Castrodale, of Pennsylvania.
 Martin L. Cheshes, of New York.
 David P. N. Christensen, of Nevada.
 John H. Christensen, of Iowa.
 Malcolm H. Churchill, of Iowa.
 Harold F. Colebaugh, of California.
 Peter Collins, of New York.
 Richard E. Combs, Jr., of California.
 Michael B. Cook, of New York.
 Gordon A. Cornell, of Massachusetts.
 John P. Crawford, of Ohio.
 James F. Creagan, of Ohio.
 Frank B. Crump, of North Carolina.
 Charles H. Dudley, of Florida.
 Mark M. Easton, of Pennsylvania.
 David J. Fischer, of Texas.
 Townsend B. Friedman, Jr., of Illinois.
 Samuel C. Framowitz, of New Jersey.
 William A. Garland, of Maryland.
 Sydney Goldsmith, of New Jersey.
 Kenneth A. Guenther, of the District of Columbia.
 John E. Hall, of New York.
 Peter T. Hansen, of Florida.
 Richard J. Harrington, of California.
 Richard J. Higgins, of Missouri.
 H. Kenneth Hill, of California.
 John L. Hirsch, of New York.
 Francis S. M. Hodson, of New York.
 Robert Onan Homme, of Minnesota.
 Robert G. Houdek, of Illinois.
 W. Nathaniel Howell, Jr., of Virginia.
 John J. Hurley, Jr., of Massachusetts.
 Henry H. Janin, of California.
 Miss Karen D. Jenkins, of Virginia.
 Darryl N. Johnson, of Washington.
 Ralph T. Jones, of Wisconsin.
 John M. Joyce, of Colorado.
 Gordon G. Kaplan, of Illinois.
 Peter R. Keller, of Connecticut.
 Robert K. Kelley, of California.
 John H. Kelly, of Georgia.
 Don Roland Klenzie, of Massachusetts.
 Robert H. Knickmeyer, of Missouri.
 Charles E. Lahiguera, of Rhode Island.
 Alphonse F. LaPorta, of New York.
 Edward W. Lollis II, of Indiana.
 David L. Mack, of Oregon.
 James F. Mack, of New York.
 James H. Madden, of California.
 James B. Magnor, Jr., of Virginia.
 John J. Maresca, of Connecticut.
 John Linden Martin, of Oregon.
 Keith D. Martin, of New York.
 Thomas G. Martin, of Alabama.
 Dwight N. Mason, of New Jersey.
 Shirli F. McArthur, of Washington.
 Henry Young McCown, Jr., of Texas.
 Thomas E. McNamara, of New York.
 Michael J. Mercurio, of Ohio.
 Michael A. G. Michaud, of Maryland.
 Bradford William Miller, Jr., of New York.
- Gerald Joseph Monroe, of New Mexico.
 Coleman J. Nee, of Massachusetts.
 Donald R. Niemi, of Wisconsin.
 Richard M. Ogden, of Connecticut.
 Thomas F. O'Herron, of New York.
 Allan W. Otto, of Illinois.
 Edmund M. Parsons, of Texas.
 Hal W. Pattison, of New Jersey.
 Samuel R. Peale, of New York.
 Robert A. Peck, of Iowa.
 Vernon D. Penner, Jr., of Maryland.
 Irwin Pernick, of New York.
 James DeW. Perry, of Connecticut.
 Miss Linda Margaret Pfeifle, of Maryland.
 Gary S. Posz, of California.
 Gordon R. Powers, of Idaho.
 Joseph A. Presel, of Rhode Island.
 David M. Ransom, of the District of Columbia.
 David S. Raycroft, of New York.
 James W. Reeves, of California.
 Charles W. Reynolds, of California.
 Bruce C. Rogers, of New York.
 Richard C. Schenck, of New York.
 Richard T. Scully, of Virginia.
 David H. Shinn, of Washington.
 Leonard G. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts.
 Alexander K. Slight, of Connecticut.
 Gerald E. Snyder, of Florida.
 John D. Stempel, of Indiana.
 John Todd Stewart, of California.
 Gareth Gordon Sweany, of Washington.
 Miss Elizabeth A. Swift, of the District of Columbia.
 Daniel Taher, of New Jersey.
 Paul Daniel Taylor, of New York.
 Patrick N. Theros, of the District of Columbia.
 Victor L. Tomseth, of Oregon.
 George A. Trail III, of Pennsylvania.
 James A. Treichel, of the District of Columbia.
 Miss Theresa A. Tull, of New Jersey.
 John Way Vincent, of Illinois.
 Thomas J. Wajda, of Ohio.
 H. Francis Wanning III, of Pennsylvania.
 Paul V. Ward, of Florida.
 Stephen E. Ward, of New Jersey.
 Alexander F. Watson, of Massachusetts.
 Haven N. Webb, of Tennessee.
 James C. Whitlock, Jr., of North Carolina.
 Leonard F. Willems, of Wyoming.
 David S. Wilson, of California.
 Nathaniel Wilson, Jr., of Virginia.
 Joseph A. B. Winder, of Indiana.
 John M. Yates, of Washington.
 Foreign Service officers of class 5 and consular officers of the United States of America:
 Norman L. Achilles, of Pennsylvania.
 Richard D. Belt, of Ohio.
 John M. Beshoar, of Colorado.
 John H. Fincher, of Illinois.
 Jay R. Grahame, of New York.
 Robert F. Illing, of California.
 Stephen Tillman Johnson, of California.
 James H. Lassiter, of California.
 W. Graham Matson, Jr., of California.
 William L. Swing, of North Carolina.
 Stephen B. Watkins, of Connecticut.
 Foreign Service officers of class 6:
 Wendell L. Belew, of California.
 Robert B. Boettcher, of Texas.
 Victor H. Borchardt III, of Colorado.
 Miss Michele M. Bova, of Maryland.
 Miss Mary Rose Brandt, of Oregon.
 Kent N. Brown, of California.
 Miss Cornelia Anne Bryant, of Florida.
 William S. Butcher, of Ohio.
 Malcolm Heaton Butler, of Texas.
 Robert J. Carroll, of Connecticut.
 James W. Carter, of Texas.
 Emil Castro, of New York.
 Bruce W. Clark, of California.
 Herve Parke Clark, Jr., of California.
 Herbert A. Cochran, of North Carolina.
 Miss Mary Teresite Currie, of New York.
 Timothy E. Deal, of California.
 Rust M. Deming, of the District of Columbia.
 James P. Dodd, of Kentucky.
 Jerry L. Dodson, of California.
 Robert S. Driscoll IV, of New York.

Alan D. Breed
Kenneth R. Depperman
Ira E. Thompson
Ralph W. Eustis
Edward F. Lewis
Edmund J. Spillane, Jr.

John B. Jones-Bateman, Jr.
Robert H. Overton
Kenneth D. Albritton
John M. Duke, Jr.
John R. Butler
Edward R. Baumgartner
David A. Corey
Howard E. Michelson
Kenneth D. Urfer
Kenneth E. White
Richard G. Nelson
Peter D. Corson
William R. Lipham
John H. Guest
James A. Atkinson
Harold B. Summey
Joseph L. E. Hamilton
William H. Simpson
Edward Sullivan, Jr.
William Drew
James N. Schenck
John F. Curry
Donald C. Cunningham

Robert A. Biller
Robert J. Ketchel
Thomas W. Kirkpatrick
Walter W. White
James J. Rodney III
Brinton R. Shannon
Roger P. Hartgen
George R. Oberholtzer
Joseph F. Smith
Alan C. Dempsey
John E. Decarteret
Gilbert E. Brown, Jr.
Gilbert L. Aumon
Ernest C. Allen
Robert E. McKew
Richard A. Blackford
Paul D. Henneberry
John R. Ehrmann
Benjamin K. Schaeffer
Axel J. Hagstrom
John H. Hancock, Jr.
Francis M. Coonrod, Jr.

The following-named officers of the Coast Guard for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander:

Leonard F. Alcantara
Robert M. Wood
Paul A. J. Martino
Llyod C. Burger
Eugene L. Blowers
Randolph Dekrone
Frederick A. Hill
John A. Macdonald
James F. Meade
Robert H. Wehr
John D. Vitkauskas
Jerome J. Savel
Byron H. Romine
Richard A. McBride
Richard A. Appelbaum

David A. Hough
David L. Folsom
John R. Wallace
Guy P. Clark
Stephen P. Leane
Richard J. Hinkle
Dennis C. Hilliard
Robert C. Eddy
James L. Shanower
Donald G. Langrock
Joseph C. Amaral
Robert H. Cassis, Jr.
Brent C. Mills
William A. Jansen

George F. Viveiros, Jr.
Kennard M. Palfrey, Jr.

William G. Hicks
Clifton R. Smith
Norman B. Lynch
Norman E. Cutts
Robert G. McMahan
Paul F. Bade
David P. Bosomworth
George H. Garbe
Bruce L. Solomon
Thomas P. Schaefer
Robert Gillespie
James Welskittel
Donald M. Taub
Richard D. Olsen
Don S. Bellis
Charles W. Faircloth
Lynn N. Hein
Arthur W. Wagner
James E. Rivard, Jr.
Leroy C. Melberg
William M. Flanders
John G. Stanley
William B. Mohin
Earle L. Sullivan, Jr.
Kirk R. Kellogg
George L. Rettle
Richard I. Rybacki
Laurence C. Kindbom
Joseph H. Wubbold

William J. Brogdon, Jr.
David A. Suml
Charles E. Moorhead
James I. McLeaish
Lawrence J. Opeizo
John B. Friel
Julian W. Howell
William T. Rockwell, Jr.
Dale R. Foster
Billy C. Read
Emmerson E. Chambers
Thomas L. Wedgewood
James G. Wilcox, Jr.
Robert J. Descouteaux
Ronald D. Moriarty
Neal G. Nelson
Edwin L. Rahn
Leon D. Lawson
John O. Leatherwood, Jr.

Russell C. Warren
George A. Wildes
Robert C. McFarland
William F. Barry
Jon D. King
Leonard V. Dorrian
Paul E. Versaw
Francis A. Nicolai
Peter A. Joseph
Cecil W. Gray, Jr.
Jonathan C. Ide
Stanley F. Powers
Robert F. Muchow
John S. Davis
Robert A. Ferguson
Douglas C. O'Donovan
William B. Steinback

Anthony B. Ford
Peter L. Collom
Macon T. Jordan
Thomas R. Brougham
John C. Midgett, Jr.
Osler R. Tipton
Donald J. Aites
Karl W. Lehrman
Nolan C. Sowell
Albert E. Kaufmann, Jr.
Earle W. Keith III

John F. Roeber, Jr.
William Protzman, Jr.
James D. Prout
Robert T. Willoughby
John A. Randall
Robert L. Ashworth
John L. Patterson
William A. Anderson
Kenneth E. Wagner
Joseph D. Porricelli
Joseph F. Carilli
Robert E. Kramek
Brian P. Richards
James A. Hallock, Jr.
Thomas E. Blank
Samuel J. Cavallaro
Thomas F. Frischmann
Adam J. Shirvinski
James M. Seabrooke
Thomas E. Braithwaite
Jon A. Setter
Matthew J. Barbour, Jr.
Joseph S. Anderson, Jr.

Robert J. Swain
Francis M. Blackburn
Robert R. Caron
James S. Billingham
George P. Wisneskey
John C. Trainor
Harold G. Fletcher, Jr.
George E. Gaul
Lawrence M. Merlino
David A. Worth
Joseph C. Beima
William E. Zimmerman, Jr.
Neal A. Nicholson, Jr.
Chester R. Watrzynski
William B. Watkins
Mikel A. Cole
Allen E. Rolland
James L. Walker
James A. McIntosh
Joseph H. Discenza
David H. Withers
Leonard J. Pichini
William S. Haight
Charles W. Morgan
Robert A. Basteck

The following-named Reserve officers to be permanent commissioned officers of the Coast Guard in the grade of lieutenant commander:

William F. Merlin
Bradley L. Wood

The following-named officer of the Coast Guard for promotion to the grade of commander:

William F. Merlin

The following-named Reserve officer to be permanent commissioned officer of the Coast Guard in the grade of commander:

William A. Publicover

IN THE ARMY

The following-named Medical Corps officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

To be brigadier general

MEDICAL CORPS

Col. William Henry Moncrief, Jr., O37637, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

Col. Thomas Joseph Whelan, Jr., O59531, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Rufus L. Taylor, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

MEDICAL CORPS

Rear Adm. George M. Davis, Jr., Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, for appointment as Chief

Gregory J. Sanok
Joseph Marotta
James C. Carpenter
Derrill E. Kramer
Ruloff W. Whiteman
Kenneth L. Lambertson

John W. Keith
Frederick H. O. Mayr
Ralph E. Knorr
Jack A. Eckert
Hal M. Floyd
Leeland N. Gregg, Jr.
William C. Donnell
Donald H. Ramsden
Homer A. Purdy
Richard F. Young
Roger D. Williams
Dennis G. McDaniel
Roger T. Ostrom
Donald F. Kemner
George H. Martin
Jerald L. Rendall
Stanley E. Wood, Jr.
John L. Bailey
Ronald C. Addison
Patrick H. Cannon, Jr.
Frank R. Peasley
James K. Woodie
Edward R. Pusey, Jr.
Pat Murray
James R. Shontell
Donald C. Addison
James F. Hunt
Gerald W. Barney
Paul C. Shearer
Martin J. Danko
Andrew D. Webb III
Alexander C. McKean, Jr.

Larry D. Brooks
Francis W. Mooney
Ronald M. Potter
Richard C. Blaschke
Stephen H. Hines
George A. Casimir
Thomas P. Keane
Thomas H. Lloyd, Jr.
Thomas W. Boerger
Joseph L. Valenti
Arthur E. Henn
John G. Schmidtman

of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for a term of four years in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5137(a).

Vice Adm. Robert B. Brown, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5133(b).

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Joseph W. Barr, of Indiana, to be Secretary of the Treasury, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Robert C. Wood, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Robert W. Korner, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Turkey, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Albert W. Sherer, Jr., of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Theodore R. McKaldin, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ADMINISTRATOR OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Patrick V. Murphy, of New York, to be Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Wesley A. Pomeroy, of California, to be an Associate Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Ralph G. H. Sle, of Hawaii, to be an Associate Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Hector P. Garcia, of Texas, to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Maurice D. Mitchell, of Colorado, to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

William Bill Brown, III, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the term expiring July 1, 1973, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

U.S. COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS

William H. Darden, of Georgia, to be a member of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals for the remainder of the term expiring May 1, 1975, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 9, 1969:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Joseph W. Barr, of Indiana, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 9, 1969

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

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.—Genesis 1: 1.

Almighty God, creator and sustainer of this wonderful universe in which we live, hour after hour Thou art speaking to us and day after day Thou art seeking to lead us. Help us to hear and to heed Thy word and to so respond to the leading of Thy spirit that the paths to peace may become plain and the ways of working together for freedom and justice may be made known to us.

In this knowledge and by this faith may we lead our Nation to deeper depths of devotion, to higher heights of honesty, and to greater goals of genuine good for the children of men.

We thank Thee for courageous men who, under the banner of our country, reach out for knowledge of other planets. We pray for them, for their safety, and for continued success in our astronomical endeavors. May the knowledge gained be used for the good of all men.

Hear us and help us, we beseech Thee, O Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will any Member-elect who has not been sworn come to the well of the House and take the oath of office?

Mr. REID of New York appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE THE APOLLO 8 ASTRONAUTS

The SPEAKER of the House presided.

At 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper (William M. Miller) announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort our distinguished visitors into the Chamber the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. BOGGS; the gentleman from California, Mr. MILLER; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. TEAGUE; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. GERALD R. FORD; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDS; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. FULTON;

and the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. MOSHER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints on the part of the Senate as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Montana, Mr. MANSFIELD; the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY; the Senator from West Virginia, Mr. BYRD; the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. ANDERSON; the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DIRKSEN; the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT; the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. YOUNG; the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. CURTIS; and the Senator from Georgia, Mr. RUSSELL.

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the Apollo 8 astronauts.

Col. Frank Borman, U.S. Air Force; Capt. James A. Lovell, Jr., U.S. Navy; and Lt. Col. William A. Anders, U.S. Air Force, accompanied by the committee of escort, entered the Chamber and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Mr. Vice President, my distinguished colleagues of the Congress of the United States, this afternoon marks an auspicious moment in the annals of this Chamber of the House of Representatives. We are privileged at this time to lay aside for a brief period our legislative duties and to welcome here three distinguished courageous Americans of whom we are very proud.

It is my personal pleasure and great honor to present to you three brave men who have, through their notable contributions to our understanding and exploration of space, added glory and prestige to our Nation and knowledge to the world.

The Apollo 8 astronauts—Col. Frank Borman, U.S. Air Force; Capt. James Lovell, Jr., U.S. Navy; and Lt. Col. William A. Anders, U.S. Air Force—I present to you with the greatest of pleasure.

[Prolonged applause, the Members rising.]

Before calling upon each of these distinguished gentlemen to make remarks to the joint meeting and the other distinguished ladies and gentlemen who are present, without objection on the part

of my colleagues in both branches—and this is a little unusual, the request or suggestion I am about to make—I know that as our brave friends were on their dangerous and historic mission, the prayers of countless millions of persons were with them. Probably among the most intense prayers and the most intense feelings were those of their loved ones on earth. I would like to bring in the warmth of the family—and I think it inures to the dignity of this joint meeting—and ask the wives, the families, and the relatives of our brave astronauts to rise and to be greeted by all gathered at this joint meeting.

I am asking Mrs. Borman and her family, Mrs. Lovell and her family, and Mrs. Anders and the members of her family to rise for proper recognition.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The Chair now recognizes the distinguished gentleman, one of our three brave astronauts, Col. Frank Borman of the U.S. Air Force, to address the joint meeting.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

Colonel BORMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress, and distinguished guests, you are looking at three very grateful and three very humble Americans. And before I make my brief remarks, I would like the honor of introducing to you my colleagues so that they may have the honor of addressing a few brief words to you.

I was a little reluctant to do this because on the flight every time I gave up the microphone I seldom got it back.

But it is my pleasure first to present Capt. James Lovell.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

Captain LOVELL. Distinguished people from the good earth: Frank, of course, will tell us, tell you, the thoughts and the feelings we had during our flight. But I did have this one thought, and this thought occurred to me when I came back.

I stepped out of the house a few days later and looked up at the moon and I could scarcely believe that I was there. A sense of pride, a feeling of satisfaction and achievement came over me. And I thought to myself, Is there some American in this great country who, when he sees the moon, cannot feel the same as I do and say to himself, "We were there"?

Colonel BORMAN. Now I am not sure I want it back, Jim, after that.

Now I would like to present Col. Bill Anders.

Lieutenant Colonel ANDERS. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

As a crew member of Apollo 8, I would like to thank you and the millions of people you represent for making this historic flight possible.

As an American I would also like to thank you for making Apollo 8 the success that it was and thereby giving our Nation and the whole world something to really be proud of.

As Frank said, we did not give him too much of a chance to talk while we were airborne. We are yielding him the floor

now and I would like to present to you the greatest spacecraft commander the Manned Spacecraft Center has ever seen.

Colonel BORMAN. Thank you, Bill.

Through the wonderful media of television we of Apollo 8 were able to share with you many fantastic events in the past few days. Apollo 8 all the way from the ride on the rocket—Saturn V rocket—that weighed something like 6 million pounds and burns fuel at the rate of 15 tons a second, to a really awe-inspiring view of the earth as it came over a rugged lunar landscape, but I must confess that nothing that we saw on the flight, nothing that happened during the launch or our lunar orbit is quite as awe-inspiring as the events of this moment. This is awe-inspiring even to a transplanted Texan.

It is true that very few men have orbited the moon, but it is also true—and I think it is important that we recognize this fact here today in Congress—it is true that very few men have received the support and the generous share of the country's resources that we have. For 10 years and under three Presidents innumerable Congressmen and Senators have voted continuously to provide us the funds that made this flight possible. And I know I speak for everybody in NASA and everybody in the country when I say, "Thank you from the bottom of our hearts."

Now, the question that we always receive, "What was the most indelible view? What do you bring back? What do you remember after this flight?" I must confess that all of us, when we saw the earth rising over the lunar landscape, said this was it. But being unlikely poets, or not being poets at all, we have to turn to a very distinguished poet, and if I may, I would like to read to you an excerpt from Archibald MacLeish, because I think it captures the feelings that we all had in lunar orbit:

To see the earth as it truly is, small and blue and beautiful in that eternal silence where it floats, is to see ourselves as riders on the earth together, brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold—brothers who know now they are truly brothers.

So that one overwhelming emotion that we carried with us is the fact that we really do all exist on one small globe, and when you get out 240,000 miles, it really is not a very large earth.

But I think it is also appropriate to recognize the peculiar American contribution to our flight. Certainly the efforts of the scientists, the engineers, both in the Government and in private industry, were immeasurable. And the American workmen who transformed the formulas, the equations, the thoughts into hardware—hardware that to us was really a living, breathing, magnificent piece of machinery—to the American workmen we owe a special debt of gratitude.

And I could not sleep tonight if I did not acknowledge the wonderful support of our people in the Manned Spacecraft Center, the Mission Control Center for the 6 days. They worked around the clock 24 hours a day. They guided us. They directed us. They sympathized with us. They even prescribed medicine for

us. And in reality they were the fourth member of the crew. So to all of our colleagues who remained on the ground, "Thank you very much."

Now, as you all know, the flight has been very well covered, but there was one significant accomplishment that has gone rather unnoticed, and I would like to take note of it today if I may. I think that one of the things that was truly historic was that we were able to get good Roman Catholic Bill Anders to read the first four verses of the King James version. But now that I see the gentlemen here in the front row, I am not sure we should have read the Bible at all.

Now, I have said that the accomplishment of Apollo 8 was, in a narrow sense, an American accomplishment. I would like to report to you that we received many wonderful telegrams from almost every country on the good earth, including a very significant and a very sincere one from the cosmonauts of the Soviet Union, and we were especially pleased to receive it.

Yet, when we say that this was an American achievement, we really have to go back to Newton and paraphrase him, I am sure in a poor way, by saying that we stood on the shoulders of giants, because how can anyone think of Apollo 8 without thinking of Galileo, or Copernicus, or Kepler, or Jules Verne, or Oberth, or Tsiolkovskiy, or Goddard, or Kennedy, or Grissom, or White, or Chaffee, or Komarov. We truly stood on the shoulders of giants.

And if Apollo 8 was a triumph at all, it was not an American triumph, it was a triumph of all mankind—and we acknowledge it as being such.

Now, to get back, if I may, just for a moment, to some of the details of the flight, you recall that we described the lunar landscape as being "forbidding," "gray," "unwelcome," "eternal loneliness." That is, the one poet on the crew described it that way very well over television. Yet, as we were coming back to earth, we were all contemplating on the fact that hopefully in a few months a human being will tread on that landscape, and in a few years we will have an international community of exploration and research there, much the way we have in the Antarctic.

So the progress of today will not be measured by the engineer or the scientist, because I am convinced that the question is no longer how to do things, but really how long will we take, and how much money will we spend?

I think this is a very wonderful but a very sobering thought.

What I am trying to say is that the progress of exploration will be determined not by the scientists or the technologists or the engineers, but rather by the people of this earth.

So I would like to leave you with that thought, and of course the thing that we all feel: That exploration really is the essence of the human spirit, and to pause, to falter, to turn our back on the quest for knowledge, is to perish—and I hope that we never forget that.

Now, I would be a very shallow human being if I did not confess to you that while I am deeply committed to our

space exploration program, and to unlocking the secrets of the universe and of the moon, I am even more deeply committed to the future of this country and this earth.

As we unfold the secrets of the universe, you will look to the scientists and the engineers, but for the future of this country—this great country—and this good earth, we will look to you.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., Col. Frank Borman, U.S. Air Force; Capt. James A. Lovell, Jr., U.S. Navy; and Lt. Col. William A. Anders, U.S. Air Force, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Members of the President's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting of the two Houses is hereby dissolved.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock p.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING THE RECESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SCHEDULE OF RECESSES FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 91ST CONGRESS

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader for the details and an announcement of great interest to all of the Members.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished minority leader yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished minority leader—and this announcement, of course, is made after confer-

ences between the Speaker and the minority leader and other members of the leadership and myself—I am pleased to announce to the membership of the House the following schedule of recesses heretofore agreed to:

First, the Lincoln Day recess over Lincoln's Birthday. The recess will take place from Friday, February 7, to the morning of Monday, February 17.

Second, the Easter recess, from the close of business on Thursday, April 3, to the morning of Monday, April 14.

Third, Memorial Day, from the close of business Wednesday, May 28, to the morning of Monday, June 2.

Fourth, Independence Day, July 4, from the close of business on Wednesday, July 2, to the morning of Monday, July 7.

Fifth, in August a recess from the close of business on Wednesday, August 13, until the morning of Wednesday, September 3—assuming that there is no sine die adjournment before this recess takes place.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all of the Members of the House of Representatives are grateful for the action of the Speaker and others who were involved. I certainly feel this is a distinct step forward in arranging our schedule and in letting the Members know that they can make plans accordingly. However, I would hasten to add—and I say this because we want to work at the job and get the job done—that when the distinguished majority leader says, for example, that we will recess at the end of business on Wednesday, July 2, that means we will work on Wednesday, July 2, and there will be business on the floor to be considered on that date. There will be no shading, and I plead with my Republican colleagues not to come and ask that there be a light schedule on that extra day, because this is a very good schedule. However, it is one that must be lived up to and one that we all understand is what we are going to follow.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentleman from Michigan will yield further, I appreciate the gentleman's observation, and I trust that all Members of the House will understand that we have gone as far as we feel we could go in making certain that specific dates would be available to the Members except in the case of the most extraordinary circumstances, which we do not anticipate.

Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Michigan yield further for the purpose of my making an observation with reference to the program ahead?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I gladly yield further to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. First of all, Mr. Speaker, may I advise the House that we intend to go over until Monday. We have no program to announce today. We will advise the Members just as soon as we are aware of when they will come up those days when they can expect the House to receive Presidential messages. We hope to be able to do that early next week.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

BIRTHDAY OF PRESIDENT-ELECT RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, we have all just witnessed an epochal event in the history of the House of Representatives, but I have a special achievement to celebrate today and I think all of us do, too. We have just passed through a season of celebrations, and we are about to celebrate another inaugural. I would like to bring to the attention of the Members one further distinction of this day, January 9, because it is the birthday of one of our former colleagues.

On January 9, 1913, in the little California town of Yorba Linda, a baby boy was born who was named Richard Milhous Nixon. As it happened, this was a Thursday, and I wonder if any of the Nixon family's friends and neighbors recalled at that time the old nursery rhyme that goes:

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go.

In any event, Dick Nixon did go far, and I shall not go over his entire career. Let me jump to another January day 22 years ago, when he stood in this Chamber with his right hand raised high, as we all did last week, to take the oath as a freshman Member of the House of Representatives. This was the beginning of his public service, though not of service to the country, as he was fresh out of uniform as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve during World War II. He was assigned, along with another freshman Member and ex-Navy lieutenant, John F. Kennedy, to the Committee on Education and Labor, little knowing how their destinies were to be intertwined thereafter.

My own friendship with Dick Nixon began 2 years later, when I arrived as a freshman Member of the 81st Congress, which found us both members of the minority. I must confess that in those days the junior Members of the House, in contrast to the serene and satisfied condition that prevails nowadays, did a lot of griping and a lot of complaining about the leadership and the way the Congress conducted its business. Since we did not get a great deal of encouragement from the older Members, we banded together in a little informal group which came to be known as the Chowder and Marching Club, to which 15 third-, second-, and first-termers belonged, among them the gentleman from California, Mr. Nixon, and myself. The only other charter members of this unchartered group who remain in this body are the distinguished gentlemen from Wisconsin (Mr. BYRNES and Mr. DAVIS). But, we have since added to our ranks, and each year have addressed birthday greetings to Dick Nixon on this date.

It has been said that birthdays are feathers in the wings of time, dropping off one by one, or that they are milestones along the road of life, each bringing us closer to our goal. This January 9 I speak, I am sure, for all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle when I say to our former colleague, the President-elect of the United States, we sincerely wish him a happy 56th birthday.

We pray that the wings of time will be strong to sustain him; that the road on which he has come so far will be clear and smooth for the future, so that he can lead our Nation and all our people into a new era of better peace, stronger harmony, and many happy birthdays in the years ahead.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a special day, for it is the 56th birthday anniversary of President-elect Richard Milhous Nixon. I know all of my colleagues join me in wishing Dick a very happy birthday.

It is a pleasure to announce to this body that President-elect Nixon today is receiving a special kind of birthday gift in my 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. A 177-acre tract—valued at around \$70,000—is being transferred to the York County commissioners for the purpose of being converted into the Richard M. Nixon Park. The park will be administered by the York County Board of Parks and Recreation.

Dr. Ernest Nixon—85-year-old uncle of the President-elect—a renowned agriculturist and a resident of State College, Pa., will be on hand for the land transfer ceremonies scheduled for today.

This land is presently owned by Bob Hoffman of the city of York, Pa. The tract is located near Jacobus in a scenic sector of York County, and it is possessed of various natural features that have great potential for public park development.

Mr. Hoffman, who is making the land transfer, is a former Olympic weightlifting coach and a physical fitness consultant of national and international prominence. He is also known throughout the United States as a true conservationist, having a keen interest in preserving the beauty and natural resources of America.

The Richard M. Nixon Park is what might be called "a natural." For one thing, Bob Hoffman, the donor of the land, is a close friend of Dick Nixon's, with this friendship extending over a good span of years.

The park is also located approximately 10 miles from the Menges Mills region, where Dick Nixon made frequent visits to the home of his parents, the late Francis and Hannah Milhous Nixon. That was in the late 1940's and early 1950's, during the timespan when Mr. Nixon served in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate. The parents lived at that location for about 7 years, moving to California in 1954.

In addition, Edward Nixon—Dick's young brother—attended and graduated in 1948 from West York High School, which is located not too far from the park. Edward established quite a reputa-

tion for his performance on the track while he was enrolled at that school.

I am proud to say that this park is the first facility that has been named after President-elect Nixon. I would like to point out, however, that he was honored by the State of California with the Nixon Elementary School when he served as Vice President.

It is interesting to note that there are plans in process for the Richard M. Nixon Park to be developed along cooperative lines which, in effect, echo President-elect Nixon's theme and appeal to the American people to "go forward together." Under this plan, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the U.S. Department of Interior would join hands with State of Pennsylvania and county and local agencies in financing the development of the park. In addition to this, the fact that the land for the Richard M. Nixon Park was contributed by a private citizen makes this truly a "go forward together" project.

William Hazlitt, an English essayist of the late 18th century, once said:

When a man is dead, they put money in his coffin, erect monuments to his memory, and celebrate the anniversary of his birthday in set speeches. Would they take any notice of him if he were living? No!

Mr. Speaker, we in Pennsylvania are taking exception to Mr. Hazlitt's remarks. We are honoring President-elect Nixon today, while he is very much with us—Happy birthday, Dick.

THE HOUSE FINALLY SEATS ADAM POWELL

(Mr. PATTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include an editorial.)

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, an evaluation of the 90th and 91st Congresses reveals that many Members have been trained in the law profession. A large number of Members have served as attorneys general, prosecutors and in other capacities to enforce the law. I can name many of my colleagues who would respect a Supreme Court decision involving a constitutional question especially when they feel that the House has acted beyond the limitations of the U.S. Constitution.

I do not join some Members who have indicated that under the division of powers, the Supreme Court has no power to judge whether an act of the House of Representatives is unconstitutional. If the House ignores the constitutional provisions, it sets a very bad precedent. As sure as the sun sets, many Members who ignored the Constitution will regret this precedent which they have taken in the Powell case. The practical, political vote for many Members may have been to vote against the seating of ADAM POWELL. I think that some of my colleagues who have advocated States rights and protested some of the decisions of the Supreme Court which have broadened the powers of the Federal Government—especially in the area of labor, education, welfare, and civil rights—will rue the day they ignored the Constitution in the Powell case.

Relative to this important matter, I would like to include an editorial that appeared in the Daily Home News of New Brunswick, N.J., Tuesday, January 7, 1968, entitled "The House Finally Seats ADAM POWELL":

THE HOUSE FINALLY SEATS ADAM POWELL
The House of Representatives, acting to right a wrong which it perpetrated two years ago, oh so condescendingly consented to the seating of Adam Clayton Powell, the controversial representative of New York's 18th Congressional District.

But to prove once again that the House, mindful of the sins of one of its members, just wanted to set the record straight, they attached a price tag of \$25,000 to the seat to which Adam Clayton Powell had twice been elected since his summary dismissal from the House two years ago.

So far as most members of the House were concerned, Powell indeed had misused some \$40,000 while he had been chairman of the House Education Committee. In fact, Rep. Emmanuel Celler of Brooklyn, who sponsored the bill allowing Powell to take his seat, said as much in introducing the resolution.

Involved in the case, so far as we are concerned, are two very simple questions. The first which is by far the most important, is whether the House has the right to deny a member his seat, despite the will of that representative's constituents.

And the second, which Rep. Celler so ably pointed to involves the very serious question of gross hypocrisy on the part of many members of the House.

Celler, after reading a letter from Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark stating that sufficient evidence for criminal prosecution against Powell did not exist, went on to say: "I think that even if there is civil liability, and that is very, very questionable—as a lawyer, I can say it's very questionable—it involves travel, it involves payment to his wife. And he who is without sin in this Chamber, let him cast the first stone. Judge not lest ye be judged—particularly with reference to dear ones on the payroll, with reference to travel, and with reference to travel documents."

So far as the legality of the House's original action is concerned, the Supreme Court will render a decision some time this spring. We think it should rule in Powell's favor since, clearly, the Constitution states that the House may rule on only three qualifications for membership: age, citizenship, and residency.

So far as the hypocrisy is concerned, only those members of the House who have also not toed up to the mark of the law and who had the temerity to vote against Powell's seating can answer that question.

To say the least, we are extremely disappointed with the House and with its very serious attempt to tamper with the rights of those citizens who elected Adam Clayton Powell to be their representative in Washington.

HIGH HANDED ACTION BY THE FCC ON CATV DOES GRAVE DAMAGE TO PEOPLE AND INDUSTRIES AROUND THE COUNTRY

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I have today called on the Federal Communications Commission in the strongest possible terms to rescind its temporary freeze on cable television operations and applications until they hold a full and complete hearing on their newly proposed regulations.

Last December 12 the Commission gave notice of certain proposed rule changes and of a general inquiry into policy matters for CATV development. The notice provides for the usual hearings and the submission of positions by interested parties, all of which is very well and good, since all sides of this complex matter certainly should be heard before any sweeping action is taken.

But, unfortunately, the Commission also issued at the very same time, certain so-called interim orders which actually froze at once the processing of all CATV applications and all further development of CATV stations not already in operation at the time of the order. In effect, what the Commission did, I am amazed to report, was to put into operation at once and under the guise of interim orders, the very same proposed rules changes it said it wanted to consider at some length in subsequent hearings.

The effect of this action has been nothing short of disastrous to the whole cable television industry and to those electronics companies which supply CATV. In my own upstate New York congressional district, for example, without a single TV broadcasting station of its own, our communities must rely heavily upon CATV. Yet now, because of what the FCC has done, we have a situation where individuals on one side of a street can get CATV services and those on the other side of the street are indefinitely to be barred from getting it. Is this fair? Is this legal? Does this make sense?

Moreover, a large number of people in the TACO plant in Sherburne, and in other electronics plants in upstate New York, have already been laid off their jobs because these interim orders have brought an abrupt and effective halt in the sale of all CATV equipment. If CATV is not going anywhere, then obviously nobody is buying.

What I find most objectionable of all, however, is that this action should have been taken by the FCC at the very time when the findings of a special Presidential Task Force on Telecommunications had already been submitted—though they were not yet published—finding that had in fact reached exactly the opposite conclusion with regard to CATV from the viewpoint reflected in the Commission's own proposed regulations and its interim orders. In other words the task force had concluded that CATV should be expanded to serve the public interest, not curtailed.

FCC Commissioner Robert T. Bartley, in a dissenting statement, declared that application of the Commissioner's interim rules is a fatally defective procedure because the rules are in fact substantive and thus have been applied without rulemaking procedures required by the Administrative Procedure Act. I could not agree with Mr. Bartley more.

The Commissioner also notes the "distinct possibility" that the interim order will stifle further development of CATV, and again, as I have already indicated, he is cooking with gas.

Mr. Speaker, legislation has already been introduced in this House by the

gentleman from California (Mr. VAN DEERLIN) calling for a full investigation by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of this whole CATV rules matter. I fully support this resolution. Surely if one administrative agency of Government can, by a single action, take away the jobs of hundreds of American citizens and jeopardize the investment of thousands of businessmen and stockholders, and disrupt the television service of millions of Americans living in rural areas, and do all this without even so much as a "by your leave, sir," to the Congress, then something is very seriously wrong.

Indeed, I believe that even stronger action than just an investigation is needed to restore justice and equity. While we investigate, CATV will continue to stagnate, thousands of men and women will remain without employment, and millions of families will be without adequate television coverage.

If the Federal Communications Commission does not promptly rescind its interim orders I intend to introduce legislation to force their repeal. I hope such a course will not be necessary, but if the FCC remains obstinate this Congress can and must move quickly to correct their outrageous and improper action, plainly directed against the welfare of millions of plain Americans whose only fault is that they happen to live in rural America instead of in one of the big cities.

CONGRESSMAN STRATTON INTRODUCES CONGRESSIONAL AMENDMENT TO ELIMINATE THE TWO MOST GLARING DEFECTS IN OUR PRESENT ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, one issue on which most Americans are agreed, in the light of some of our experiences in the recent presidential election, is that there are grave deficiencies in the present electoral college system of electing a President of the United States, and that reform is very definitely in order.

The other day I introduced a resolution—House Joint Resolution 189—in the House, designed to correct the two most serious of these deficiencies; namely, the arrangement that throws the election of a President into the House of Representatives if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote; and the arrangement which makes it possible legally for an individual elector to cast his ballot for someone other than the candidate for whom he was chosen to be an elector.

My proposed amendment, I might add, is identical to House Joint Resolution 1, introduced earlier in this session by the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Boggs).

As some commentators have already noted in the press there are almost as many different proposals for reforming the electoral college as there are commentators and critics. My amendment obviously does not go as far in the direction of reform as many people would like. It does not, for example, call for a sys-

tem of direct election of the President and the Vice President. Personally, my mind is still open on this issue, but I do recognize some of the substantial difficulties involved in getting such a sweeping reform adopted. Since the present system embodies the same Federal principle on which our Republic was established, therefore favoring to some extent the smaller States, a proposed amendment leading to a direct vote might incur difficulties in getting the necessary three-fourths of the States for ratification.

But whether direct election is or is not a desirable objective, the two features to which I have referred are so obviously bad that their elimination from our electoral system ought not to hang on the desirability of some of further and more controversial forms.

As we have just realized in the recent 1968 election, the provision which throws the election of a President into the House of Representatives in the absence of a majority of the electoral vote would have grave and damaging effects in today's world that were never even dreamed of by the Founding Fathers. At the very least it would leave the question of the leadership of our country at a time of critical international activity in doubt for much too long a period of time. Moreover the voting system provided in the House under these circumstances, whereby each State no matter how small or large receives only one vote, is just too undemocratic and outmoded for today's world.

The other glaring deficiency that must also be eliminated without further delay is the absence in the Constitution of any requirement that an individual elector must cast his vote for the person for whom he was designated as an elector. Only the other day in this Chamber we have seen once again that the Constitution is powerless to prevent an elector, chosen by the people of his State to cast his vote for one individual, casting it instead for another. If this could happen in the case of Dr. Bailey, of North Carolina, in 1968, it can happen in the case of other electors in future elections. In fact, if the electoral result should be especially close the acts of "faithless electors" like Dr. Bailey could alter the entire outcome of a presidential election, contrary to the wishes of the people themselves.

If we can agree on further reforms, well and good; but the removal of the most objectionable and hazardous aspects of the present system ought not to have to wait on agreement on more controversial reforms.

My proposed amendment would do the following:

First, abolish the electoral college as a group of individuals but retain the principle of each State's electoral vote, as at present, equal to the number of that State's Representatives and Senators;

Second, automatically count all of a State's electoral votes for the candidate who receives a plurality of that State's popular vote;

Third, provide for the election of the presidential and vice-presidential ticket which receives a plurality of at least 40 percent of the total electoral vote, in

place of the present provision that a combined ticket must get a majority of the electoral vote; and

Fourth, provide for a quick run-off nationwide election between the two presidential tickets with the greatest number of electoral votes if no ticket receives at least 40 percent of the total electoral vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the prompt adoption of this amendment so we may eliminate these two dangerous possibilities before 1972 rolls around.

A BEAUTIFUL AND EXCITING MUSICAL EXPERIENCE

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

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that Washingtonians will have a rare opportunity to share a beautiful and exciting musical experience this week. The celebrated Iowa String Quartet will be performing tonight, Thursday, January 9, at the Corcoran Gallery, and Sunday, January 12, at the Phillips Collection.

The Iowa String Quartet, which is the resident quartet at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, has gained international recognition as one of this country's most outstanding musical groups, performing in many cities throughout this Nation and in Europe. The quartet completed a tour of major European cities in February 1968 under auspices of the U.S. State Department and is planning another State Department tour in the spring of 1970.

As is their custom the members of the quartet will be performing on the famous Stradivarius instruments owned by the Corcoran Gallery which are on permanent loan to the quartet. Known as the Paganini Strads, they were owned and used by the great Italian virtuoso, Nicola Paganini, in the 19th century. Iowans are justifiably proud that the Corcoran has honored the quartet and recognized its artistic merit by making these prized instruments available to the quartet on a permanent loan basis.

All members of the quartet—Allen Ohmes, John Ferrell, William Freuil, and Charles Wendt—are on the faculty of the music department of the University of Iowa. The membership of the quartet has varied since it was first organized. Perhaps the most renowned member has been Charles Treger, who went on to become the first American to win first place in the Wieniawski violin competition held in Poznan, Poland, in 1962. Mr. Treger is still a member of the Iowa faculty. He and the present members of the quartet are typical of the vigorous artistic and cultural activity now flourishing in the State of Iowa.

GUARANTEEING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES THE RIGHT TO JOIN OR REFRAIN FROM JOINING A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES UNION

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

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, the right of Federal employees to choose or not to choose to join a union, as outlined in President Kennedy's Executive Order No. 10988 of 1962, is too valuable to be subject to the whims of whomever might occupy the White House.

Therefore, today I am reintroducing the Federal Employee Freedom of Choice Act of 1969. Basically, this measure guarantees that all Federal employees will have the right to join or the right to refrain from joining a Government employee's union. The following Members have graciously agreed to cosponsor this measure with me: The Honorable GEORGE BUSH, the Honorable WILLIAM L. SCOTT, the Honorable JOHN N. ERLBORN, the Honorable JOHN RHODES, the Honorable EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, the Honorable LARRY WINN, JR., the Honorable DURWARD G. HALL, the Honorable O. C. FISHER, the Honorable CHESTER MIZE, the Honorable JAMES B. UTT, the Honorable LAWRENCE BURTON, the Honorable W. E. BROCK, and the Honorable ROBERT V. DENNEY. During 1968 this measure received favorable editorial comment from over 40 different newspapers throughout the United States.

I believe that it is the right of every person to join or to refrain from joining a union. Furthermore, I feel that it is a violation of the basic liberties of our citizens to allow the deletion of this vital right to refrain.

At this time, I sincerely urge the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service to hold hearings on this measure as soon as possible.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO OUR LATEST SPACE ASTRONAUTS

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

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme pleasure that I join with the rest of the Congress in welcoming Col. Frank Borman, Capt. James Lovell, and Maj. William Anders to this joint session. Their achievement is a magnificent one—not only for them, but also for the people of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who have put in so many long hours of hard work on this flight.

The voyage magnificently put our world in perspective. When we look at those beautiful pictures of this earth taken from the moon orbit, one cannot help but be impressed by the beauty of it. I hope that as we continue to reach these fantastic heights in space we will all look back at the "good earth" and realize that somehow we must and we can achieve a means of living together peacefully.

In one flight the United States became the unchallenged leader of the world in science and technology. Frankly, I have never felt that we had lost this leadership, but the moon orbit dramatized to the rest of the world the magnitude of the U.S. effort and our ability—in an open society—to develop our technology.

I am especially proud that the Manned Spacecraft Center is located in Houston and that I have been able to get to know

each of these fine men personally. It is with the utmost respect and esteem for their outstanding accomplishments—as astronauts and as human beings—that I welcome Colonel Borman, Captain Lovell, and Major Anders to this body today. It is only fitting and proper to award these astronauts the recognition they have so gallantly and courageously earned.

APOLLO 8 AMONG OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress, and Americans everywhere, proudly salute the three Apollo 8 astronauts. It is quite appropriate that we should.

Exceeding and leaving the earth's gravitational force, circling the moon and returning to the earth safely and precisely, is probably the greatest human feat in history. No other accomplishment compares. Other feats will overshadow this, but for now the genius, foresight, daring, and skill of the Apollo 8 team is unexcelled.

I, too, join the salute and convey my highest commendation and appreciation.

While we bask in their achievement, we ought to keep some perspective.

I have noticed that some Members who are cheering the loudest and who are most anxious to share the spotlight with these present day heroes, were only recently disparaging and condemning the so-called military-industrial complex as something heinous, pervasive, and evil.

It should be remembered that these three astronauts—great heroes—are members of the military and that the whole Apollo 8 achievement is due almost wholly to the military-industrial complex of the United States of America.

I, too, hold that we ought to be cautious about permitting too much power in any complex—military-industrial, media, governmental, union; but let us give proper credit where proper credit is due. Today our military-industrial complex is entitled to the credit for Apollo 8.

No military-industrial complex of any other nation has equaled its achievements. No other complex or association has equaled this achievement of our military-industrial complex.

When we next criticize the military-industrial complex—and we should—we should also remember Apollo 8 among its many other accomplishments.

ORDERLY TEXTILE TRADE

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

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with several of my colleagues who have introduced into the Congress bills to provide for orderly trade in textile articles, a measure which received considerable attention in the previous Congress.

The problem of ever-increasing textile imports is fully recognized by those of us here who represent Districts in which the textile industry plays a vital role in the local economy. It is my intention to supply ways and means of protecting the livelihood of these textile workers as much as possible by supporting our President-elect in his effort to provide reasonable restraints on U.S. textile imports. The alarming rate at which these imports have increased during the last few years make it imperative that restrictive steps be taken at the earliest possible time before we reach a point of "no-return" and sheer self-destruction.

In my district—the Fifth District of North Carolina—the manufacture of textiles provides one of the major sources of family income, and only by placing restrictions on imports can we hope to hold on to these jobs. Further, any chance of expanding our textile plants lies completely in the hands of the Congress in its handling of this proposal. Frankly, I feel that these U.S. workers are entitled to the protection this legislation would afford them for the preservation of their jobs, their homes and the future of their families. Otherwise, U.S. industry will be forced to seek sites abroad for their operations to meet the challenge posed by foreign imports.

Mr. Speaker, I feel very deeply about the ramifications of a continuing liberal import program, and urgently request that my colleagues study the proposal I am submitting today and join me in my efforts to protect this segment of our population so dependent upon the textile industry.

HONORING ASTRONAUTS BORMAN, LOVELL, AND ANDERS

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

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States is honored and humbled today by the presence of astronauts, Col. Frank Borman, Capt. James Lovell, and Lt. Col. William Anders.

The magnificent Americans have taught us a joyous lesson: That the day of the hero is not past. They have demonstrated, conversely, that the day of the hero is present—and future. We mortal men are forever grateful for the disquisition.

Through all history—from the first venturing out of the caves of darkness to the conquest of outer space—man has strived to extend his reach, upwards, toward the stars.

Slowly, patiently; with courage, with genius; by error, by trial; man has learned to find his way, to multiply his strength, and to communicate.

As man's reach lengthens, so distance grows closer, time grows shorter, men grow more dependent, one upon the other.

These men of boldness have reached out anew—beyond the grasp of distance—to show us that we live in a new world—a world in which closeness is tight upon us.

In naming Astronauts Borman, Lovell, and Anders "Men of the Year," Time magazine paid these men an articulate and definitive tribute. The text reads, in part, as follows:

In the closing days of 1968, all mankind could exult in the vision of a new universe. For all its upheavals and frustrations, the year would be remembered to the end of time for the dazzling skills and Promethean daring that set mortals around the moon. It would be celebrated as the year in which men saw at first hand their little earth entire, a remote blue-brown sphere hovering like a migrant bird in the hostile night of space.

The year's transcendent legacy may well be that in Christmas week of 1968, the human race glimpsed not a new continent or a new colony, but a new age, one that will inevitably reshape man's view of himself and his destiny. For what must surely rank as one of the greatest physical adventures in history was, unlike the immortal explorations of the past, infinitely more than a reconnaissance of geography or unknown elements. It was a journey into man's future, a hopeful but urgent summons, in Poet Archibald MacLeish's words, "together, brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold—brothers who know now they are truly brothers."

And we must not forget, today, to pay tribute also to the 300,000 engineers, technicians and workers, and to the 20,000 contractors who were backed by \$33 billion spent on the Nation's space effort in the past decade. The mission's fantastic precision could never have been achieved without the creativity and dedication of the greatest task force ever assembled for a peaceful purpose.

We must be ever mindful that science is the servant—not the star.

As we pay our highest tributes to these courageous men, and to the men who made this historic feat possible, we must accept the legacy of challenge which they leave with us.

We must be aware that men of boldness must continue to reach out anew—beyond the grasp of distance—toward those higher stars of which the poet sings:

To arrest, for a space of a breath, the hands busy about the work of the earth, and compel men entranced by the sight of distant goals to glance for a moment at the surrounding vision of form and color, of sunshine and shadows; to make them pause for a look, for a sign, for a smile—such is the aim, difficult and evanescent and reserved only for a very few to achieve. But sometimes, by the deserving and the fortunate, even that task is accomplished. And when it is accomplished—behold! All the truth of life is there.

COLONIALISM OF THE SOUTH

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include a newspaper article.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans were disappointed at the urging of the U.S. Attorney General to continue a policy of political and economic sanctions against Southern States which have—over the past 4 years—confined them in a state of neocolonialism.

The Attorney General has called for a renewal of the punitive Voting Rights Act in an effort to continue the receiver-ship which denies full political, econom-

ic, and social powers only to the States of the South.

Many Americans, especially in the South, had hoped there would be no continued abolition of this right to self-determination in their sector and that the constitutional privileges of self-government and home rule would be returned to their people.

The retrogressive usurpation by the Federal Government over the constitutional powers of the Southern States is unprecedented since the reconstruction period following the Civil War—over 100 years ago.

Although the southern people were denied equal protection of the laws, guaranteed by the Constitution to other States, nevertheless they have complied with the law. The record itself shows tremendous progress to overcome distinctions which other regions within the country were led to believe existed in order to justify placing the Southern States under such sanctions.

Considering that 1969 follows in the wake of the United Nations year of human rights, most Americans would hope that our leaders would not embark on demagogic expeditions to reiterate obsolete programs of discrimination against citizens and States merely because of the regional area in which located.

Separatist movements must not be tolerated to further divide our people.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following article from the Washington Post of January 9, 1969, following my remarks:

NIXON, CONGRESS CONTROL FUTURE OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT

(By John P. MacKenzie)

The future of the Voting Rights Act, one of the Johnson Administration's proudest achievements, will soon be in the hands of Richard M. Nixon and the 91st Congress.

Civil rights enforcers in the outgoing Administration have begun to worry about one of the almost forgotten features of the far-reaching 1965 law—its life span of five years. It dies next year.

The Act, which put six deep South states and parts of a seventh into a virtual election receivership, suspended literacy tests and outlawed a host of devices used by white registrars to keep black voters from expressing themselves.

REGISTRATION SOARS

Because of the law, Negro registration has soared in the South to 3.2 million. A record 51.4 per cent of adult Southern Negroes voted in the 1968 election while nonwhite voting declined in the North and West. There are nearly 400 new black office-holders in Southern localities.

But the law expires by its own terms on Aug. 8, 1970. When it was passed over bitter Southern opposition, five years was thought to be ample time to put the Negro on his feet politically so that he could enforce his other rights at the voting booth. But in the view of concerned officials like Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the black voter has not achieved security from white reprisal when the Federal examiners and poll watchers are no longer available.

Clark warned last month's Southwide Conference of Black Elected Officials in Atlanta that "many of the most important sanctions and controls" of the law will disappear "in what then seemed a long time and now seems no time."

Within 20 months "there will be the opportunity for jurisdiction to reinstate qualifications to vote through subjective tests

such as literacy." Then, Clark said, "state legislatures may prescribe new standards, new procedures, for voting throughout this land."

The Attorney General called on Negro leaders to redouble their registration efforts while the Act is in force and urged that the Nation "provide for the future by extending the sanctions of the Act for years to come."

CHALLENGE FOR NIXON

The idea poses a challenge for Nixon, who said during the campaign that he doubted the need for further civil rights legislation. After noting that President Eisenhower signed in 1957 the first civil rights legislation in a century, Nixon said, "I do not see any significant area where additional legislation could be passed that would be helpful in opening doors that are legally closed."

Nixon, who was elected without the help of the Negro voter, would face an added problem even if he were to decide that the voting law deserves a new lease on life. That problem is that Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) and other GOP conservatives might blow the lid off any attempt at Party unity at that point.

To Clark's civil rights chief, Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Pollak, the prime value of the Act is that Federal poll watchers can be dispatched where needed. They are usually sent where Negro * * * voting population. Negro candidates or racial issues make it especially important to ensure a fair election.

Justice Department lawyers, armed with the bargaining power that goes with the authority to designate examiners and observers, often have been able to persuade local voting officials, on a "voluntary" basis, to treat Negroes equally with whites and thereby call off any heavy Federal presence on election day. For example, where election officials occasionally send a mobile registration center into rural areas to accommodate remote white farms, Federal lawyers have insured that the same services extend to Negroes.

If Nixon fails to request extension of the Act, congressional liberals are certain to seek it on their own. If Congress doesn't act, the courts may take up some of the slack.

Already a special three-judge court in Washington, where Southern governments must sue to get out from under the Act, has held that literacy tests may not be reinstated in districts where segregated education has produced "unequal educational opportunities" for Negroes. That decision is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Federal judiciary under Nixon may or may not side with the Washington court in these cases. But, since the 1965 law has done the work of hundreds of pre-1965 lawsuits, many civil rights workers would feel, in any case, more secure if Congress continued to speak out on the subject.

WISHING AWAY THE UFO PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the Department of the Air Force has now released the long-awaited University of Colorado Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. If accepted, the conclusions reached in the study may result in delaying an eventual solution of the UFO puzzle, making more difficult a scientific breakthrough in an understanding of the problem.

The study concludes that "nothing has come from the study of UFO's in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge." It furthermore concludes

that "further extensive study of UFO's probably cannot be justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby."

However, this study is not, in itself, conclusive on the question of UFO's. Incidents were left unexplained. The National Academy of Sciences in its review of the University of Colorado report stated:

The report makes clear that with the best means at our disposal positive correlation of all UFO reports with identifiable phenomena is not possible.

In short, although the study does not conclusively explain the UFO phenomenon, the University of Colorado report maintains that no further study of UFO's is justified because the cause of science would not be advanced.

Mr. Speaker, if the findings of the University of Colorado report are accepted as a satisfactory answer to the question of UFO's, both the American public and the Federal Government will become complacent to a phenomenon which, as yet, has not been fully examined.

During the 1968 hearings on UFO's before the House Science and Astronautics Committee, a discussion of the University of Colorado study sponsored by the Air Force was ruled out of order on the grounds that the subject matter was under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee rather than the Committee on Science and Astronautics. The issuance of the UFO study, however, makes it clear that the conclusion—that further investigations of UFO phenomena will not contribute to the advancement of scientific knowledge—is a scientific judgment which squarely falls within the purview of, and should be of great concern to, the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. The fact that a scientific judgment has been made makes it the duty and responsibility of the Science and Astronautics Committee to review and hold hearings on the University of Colorado UFO report and its implications.

Having concluded that further study of UFO's will not advance science, the report recommends in effect that the Federal Government should do nothing about the UFO reports it receives from the general public. In other words, the Federal Government should have no serious program of investigating the continuing incidents of UFO sightings. At a time when astronauts are exploring outer space and preparing to land on the moon, it is remarkable that the UFO problem should be discounted.

Not only does the report recommend that the Federal Government virtually ignore the issue, but it would remove the entire subject matter from student inquiry.

The report strongly recommends that teachers "refrain from giving students credit for school work based on their reading of the presently available UFO books and magazine articles."

This unusual suggestion is based on the assumption that "children are educationally harmed by absorbing unsound and erroneous material as if it were scientifically well founded."

Presumably 20 years ago the authors

of this report would have banned science fiction and the Buck Rogers comic strip.

By attempting to foreclose public discussion and further Government action, the report undermines confidence in its own conclusions and recommendations. Public interest in UFO's cannot be wished away, and reported sightings will persist. The Federal Government has an obligation to continue to explore every facet of this problem until all the evidence—scientific and otherwise—is in.

I believe it is essential that a Federal program of surveillance and investigation of UFO phenomena be established. The logical agency to carry it out appears to be NASA. I strongly recommend that the President give this responsibility to NASA and that NASA be required to submit a yearly report on the UFO problem to the President and the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate.

H.R. 2522—MAIL-ORDER SALES OF PORNOGRAPHY TO MINORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. CAHILL) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I am again calling the attention of the House to a bill which I have introduced designed to combat the sale of pornography to children. There can be no doubt but that this legislation is necessary.

Throughout the United States, local district attorneys, educators, police forces, church and civic organizations, and ordinary parents have advocated vigorous enforcement of obscenity laws.

By bringing suit in local, State, and Federal courts, many have sought to end the widespread public distribution of books, movies, records, tapes, and photographs which portray perverted sexual acts.

Invariably, however, their attempts have been restricted, if not made impossible by the U.S. Supreme Court landmark decision in *Roth v. United States*, 354 U.S. 476. In that case the Court stated:

Implicit in the history of the first amendment is the rejection of obscenity as utterly without redeeming social importance. We hold that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press.

However, the Court then went on to state that the test of obscenity to be applied was "whether, to the average person applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest" in a manner so as to be patently offensive.

Since 1957, when this case was decided, subsequent Court decisions, increasing traffic in smut, and widespread public outcry have made it apparent—

First, that, under existing judicial procedures it is extremely difficult, time consuming, and costly for courts to apply the Roth criteria of obscenity;

Second, that in reviewing and reversing lower court findings of obscenity, the Supreme Court has adopted a firm policy

which gives the fullest constitutional protection to freedom of adult speech and communication. However, it is equally clear that often this protection is directly contrary to local standards of private morals—particularly standards relating to the welfare and education of juveniles.

Mr. Speaker, it would serve little purpose for me to attempt to set forth or comment on the extensive body of legal precedent which must guide attempts to draft effective, yet constitutionally acceptable legislation in this case. However, in my judgment, the need for protective legislation is simply stated and well described in a recent article in a nationally circulated magazine. There the author stated:

The trouble with recent decision is that any sane man can look at the filth thus protected and say, "No matter what anyone says, this stuff is pornographic, and I don't want my kids reading it."

I am convinced that there are many thousands of such parents in our country—parents who do not want their kids to be subjected to vivid descriptions of sodomy, bestiality, lesbianism, sadism, and masochism—who do not want their children's sexual education and experiences to be guided by the fantastic distortions of smut merchants.

However, in the absence of legislation regulating sale of obscene materials to minors, juveniles have become the natural prey of pornographers. Supplied with filth through channels of interstate commerce, newsstands in almost every community in the Nation offer lurid and explicit descriptions of sexual acts and abuses to anyone, regardless of age, who will pay the pornographer's price.

Further, it appears that unscrupulous publishers and dealers are increasingly using the U.S. mails as a pipeline for the unconscionable flow of smut and obscenity to minors. I am informed by the Post Office Department that in 1968 alone it received over 165,000 formal complaints from recipients of unsolicited offensive mailings. Investigation of this staggering volume of complaints reveals that most of them were from parents of school-age children.

Moreover, analysis of existing Federal legislation regulating use of the mails convinces me that it is inadequate to protect children and their parents from smut dealers. For example, title 18, United States Code Annotated, section 1461, provides criminal penalties for anyone using the mails to distribute obscene matter. However, the courts have construed the term "obscene" matter in accordance with the definition formulated by the Roth decision. Thus, the statute has proven difficult to enforce and contains no special protection for families with children. Under the statute, solicitations for books, photographs, and records which most parents would consider patently offensive are permitted to enter the mails because they are not constitutionally obscene under the Roth doctrine.

Public Law 90-206 which was enacted by the last Congress has provided parents with some degree of protection. Under this "antipandering" statute, any

post office patron receiving material which he considers objectionable can request the post office to order his name expunged from the sender's mailing list. While I find this regulation encouraging, I am convinced that the protection thus afforded families with schoolchildren is inadequate—

First, because this legislation places the considerable burden of enforcement on the innocent recipient and post office authorities. Parents receiving unsolicited and objectionable mailings must first ascertain and follow post office procedures before invoking the act's protections. Subsequently, postal authorities must process and handle the recipient's application generally at substantial administrative cost and expense. However, the sole penalty placed on the smut merchant is that he has lost a name from his mailing list.

Second, the protections of this act are available only after the objectionable mailing has been received in the recipient's household. Apart from the substantial possibility that the mailing will have found its way into children's hands, the act provides no deterrent to unsolicited mailings by smut merchants.

I have therefore introduced legislation which would provide postal authorities with decisive powers to crack down on dealers in pornography. This legislation would—

First, prohibit mail-order sales of obscene materials to children of school age;

Second, it would make the unsolicited mailing of "hard-core" pornography, or offers to sell "hard-core" pornography to family with children under 16, a Federal crime punishable by fine and jail sentence.

Unlike previous Federal legislation designed to regulate the distribution of objectionable sexual materials, the bill which I have introduced is specifically directed to the protection of children. It therefore, does not attempt to employ the difficult Roth criteria of obscenity, but rather, sets forth with particularity the materials proscribed for mailing to children or families with children.

I am certain that even the most cursory reading of this bill will convince legitimate publishers and members of the literary community that they will be subjected to no peril by its enactment. The only materials proscribed from unsolicited mailings or sale to minors are the stock-in-trade of the smut merchant: explicit portrayals of sexual intercourse, sodomy, homosexuality, and sado-masochistic abuse, with no artistic purpose other than appeal to prurient interests.

I would emphasize that my bill does not seek to limit freedom of speech or expression in the adult world. It does, however, place responsibility for unsolicited offensive mailings to children and families on obscenity racketeers who are little concerned by artistic values. The bill would make clear that pornographers would be required to determine whether their mailing lists include the names of families with school-age children.

Moreover, while I recognize the broad protection given to human expression by

the first amendment, the Supreme Court in the recent decision of *Ginzberg v. New York*, 390 U.S. 629 (1968) has held that sexually offensive materials are not constitutionally protected where the interests of minors are concerned.

In upholding a New York statute which prohibited the sale of obscene materials to minors, the Court stated:

Constitutional interpretation has consistently recognized that parents' claim to authority in their own household to direct the rearing of children is basic in the structure of our society.

Mr. Speaker, it is my conviction that the legislation which I introduced yesterday is completely consistent with this rationale. I believe that my bill will effectively enable parents to protect their children from offensive sexual material and would, therefore, urge that early committee hearings be scheduled.

DEATH OF GEORGE DONOVAN, EMPLOYEE OF THE HOUSE

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of sadness that I take this time to announce to the Members of the House the death of a former employee of the House who, I am sure, is well known to many of you. The great men of this city and our Government are not always endowed with a title or an official Government position. There are many men, here in our Capitol Building and throughout the structure of our Government, who serve the Nation well, and faithfully, but receive little recognition.

The gentleman I refer to passed away last evening at Georgetown University Hospital after a long illness. I speak of the late George Donovan. George Donovan, as many of you remember him, served as chauffeur to the late Speaker, the Honorable Sam Rayburn, and also served in this capacity for me until his retirement 2 years ago. George served in this capacity for Speaker Byrnes and Speaker Bankhead also. All told, he served the Speakers for whom he worked, and the House of Representatives, loyally and with a great sense of devotion, for a period of some 30 years. During his long career, George Donovan, who was privy to many a conference, never violated a trust and his reputation for integrity was legendary, and was passed down from Speaker to Speaker.

My predecessor as Speaker, the Honorable Sam Rayburn, had the good fortune to associate with George over a longer period of time than I. Speaker Rayburn told me on more than one occasion that George Donovan was not only an excellent and dependable driver, but was more importantly, a warm and sympathetic companion. The Speaker and George were both great fishermen, and they spent many an hour and found great satisfaction in their mutual interest in that sport.

To the family of the late George Donovan I extend the deepest sympathy of Mrs. McCormack and myself, and I know that the Members of the House also join me in these expressions.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. RYAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CAHILL (at the request of Mr. Cowger), for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MADDEN and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. MORSE.

Mr. ZWACH in two instances.

Mr. RED of New York in five instances.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in two instances.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia in three instances.

Mr. NELSEN in three instances.

Mr. TALCOTT in three instances.

Mr. PELLY in two instances.

Mr. HORTON in two instances.

Mr. WYMAN in three instances.

Mr. HARVEY.

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

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey in two instances.

Mr. OLSEN in two instances.

Mr. FLOWERS.

Mr. DULSKI in three instances.

Mr. KYROS in three instances.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina in two instances.

Mr. DELANEY.

Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.

Mr. TIERNAN in two instances.

Mr. HANLEY.

Mr. BEVILL.

Mr. HATHAWAY.

Mr. RARICK in two instances.

Mr. NICHOLS in two instances.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. RYAN in two instances.

Mr. CELLER.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 13, 1969, 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:

175. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report on the retirement test under social security, pursuant to the provisions of Public

Law 90-248 (H. Doc. No. 91-40); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

176. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of agreement signed under Public Law 480 in November and December, 1968, for the use of foreign currencies, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

177. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code, to include a foster child within the definition of dependent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

178. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize an increase in the number of permanent professors at the U.S. Military and Air Force Academies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

179. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the protection of certain distinguished persons by security forces of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

180. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 427(b) of title 37, United States Code, to provide that a family separation allowance shall be paid to a member of a uniformed service assigned to Government quarters if he is otherwise entitled to such a separation allowance; to the Committee on Armed Services.

181. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the convening of selection boards to consider certain officers of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps for continuation on the active list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

182. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to authorize additional medical and dental care and other related benefits for reservists and members of the National Guard, under certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

183. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the use of appropriated funds to support Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps exchanges in certain situations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

184. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on U.S. participation in the World Health Organization, Department of State, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

185. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a proposed amendment to extend for 3 years, from January 1, 1968, through December 31, 1970, the concession contract under which Dr. Avery E. Sturm was authorized to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services for the public in Yosemite National Park, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

186. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect the security of the United States by providing penalties for interference with defense security systems; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

187. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 2734 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary concerned to make partial payments on certain claims which are certified to Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

188. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the opinion and findings of fact of the court in the case of *Frances von Wedel v. The United States* (referred to him by H. Res. 508, 90th Cong.), pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 1492 and 2509; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

189. A letter from the Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 576 of title 5, United States Code, pertaining to the Administrative Conference of the United States, to remove the statutory ceiling on appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

190. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the rehabilitation of navigation structures and appurtenant works of the St. Lawrence Seaway project to be carried out by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation and financed from appropriations; to the Committee on Public Works.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 2646. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to convey certain lands known as Fort Lawton situated in the State of Washington to the city of Seattle and King County, Wash.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2647. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 2648. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit enterprises of gambling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 2649. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,680 to \$3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.R. 2650. A bill to designate the Town Bluff Dam and the B. A. Steinhagen Lake on the Neches River, Tex., as Dam B Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DOWDY (by request):

H.R. 2651. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide the maximum retired pay for certain retired enlisted men for the period from June 1, 1942, through June 30, 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ERLENBORN (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. HOLFIELD, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. RUMSFELD, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. COWGER, and Mr. GUDE):

H.R. 2652. A bill to extend the executive reorganization provisions of title 5, United States Code, for an additional 2 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 2653. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the purchase by the United States of arms and ammunition from foreign firms which have used slave labor, unless compensation has been made to the individuals involved or their heirs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2654. A bill to amend section 213 of the National Housing Act to provide that mortgages covering middle-income consumer cooperative housing projects may be insured thereunder up to the full amount of the replacement cost of such project; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2655. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to require that in the labeling and advertising of certain drugs sold by prescription the "established name" of such drugs must appear each time the proprietary name is used, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2656. A bill to establish a Federal Motor Vehicle Insurance Guaranty Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2657. A bill to amend chapter 115 of title 28, United States Code, to provide that courts of the United States shall not take judicial notice of arrests of persons engaged in peaceful activities in furtherance of rights under the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2658. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to increase the amount of wages entitled to priority to \$2,000, to provide that pension, welfare, and other fringe benefits shall be treated as wages, and to increase the priority period from 3 to 12 months with respect to certain wage components; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2659. A bill to provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations of which such employees are bona fide members; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2660. A bill to provide that arrests of persons engaged in peaceful activities in furtherance of their rights or the rights of other persons under the Constitution of the United States shall not be a bar to their employment by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2661. A bill to permit a State to elect to use funds from the highway trust fund for purposes of urban mass transportation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2662. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase to \$30,000 the maximum servicemen's group life insurance which may be provided members of the uniformed services on active duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2663. A bill to provide that the nuclear accelerator to be constructed at Weston, Ill., shall be named the "Enrico Fermi Nuclear Accelerator" in memory of the late Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. ULLMAN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mrs. MAY, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. WYATT, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. McCLURE, and Mr. MEEDS):

H.R. 2664. A bill to authorize the addition of certain Federal reclamation projects in the Pacific Northwest to participate in assistance from the Federal Columbia River power system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 2665. A bill to increase the membership of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2666. A bill to direct the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to remove

at the expense of the District of Columbia buildings destroyed or damaged in riots or other civil disorders; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2667. A bill to revise the pay structure of the police force of the National Zoological Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 2668. A bill to provide that the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency shall not undertake certain projects to improve or expand Federal airports without specific authorization for such projects; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2669. A bill to amend section 213(a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 with respect to claims of certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2670. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Eye Institute in the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2671. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Civil Aeronautics Board to enforce the duty imposed on each carrier to provide adequate services in connection with the transportation authorized by its certificate of public convenience and necessity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2672. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that a retired annuitant may elect to be subject to a system of deductions from his annuity on account of outside earnings instead of being subject to the prohibition against returning to the service of his last employer; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2673. A bill to establish the position of U.S. customs inspectors (nonsupervisory) in the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, to place such position in grade 10 of the Classification Act of 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2674. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that pensions paid to retired law enforcement officers shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2675. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2676. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include prescribed drugs among the items and services covered under the supplementary medical insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 2677. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2678. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax retirement annuities and pensions paid by the United States to its employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUBSER (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. DENT, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. UTT, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 2679. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 2680. A bill to regulate imports of ferroalloys and related products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 2681. A bill to establish a Commission on Hunger; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2682. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2683. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2684. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that any 5-year level premium term plan policy of national service life insurance shall be deemed paid when premiums paid in, less dividends, equal the amount of the policy; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2685. A bill to authorize the issuance of national service life insurance to service-disabled veterans at any time during their lives at no increase in premiums on account of any service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2686. A bill to authorize payment of total disability income benefits to any national service life insurance policyholder who has a service-connected total disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2687. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on olives packed in certain airtight containers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 2688. A bill to establish a commission to be known as the Commission on Air Traffic Control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2689. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,680 to \$3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California (for himself, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MCFALL, and Mr. LEGGETT):

H.R. 2690. A bill to amend section 2(3), section 8c(2), and section 8c(6)(1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 2691. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCLURE:

H.R. 2692. A bill to permit American citizens to hold gold; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2693. A bill to permit the melting of coin of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 2694. A bill to provide for the abolition of the rigid two-witness and direct-evidence rules in perjury cases, and to provide for the prosecution of contradictory statements made under oath without proof of the falsity of one of the statements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2695. A bill to provide protected facilities for the housing of Government witnesses and the families of Government witnesses in organized crime cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2696. A bill to provide for extended prison terms when it is found that a felony was committed as part of a continuing illegal business in which the offender occupied a supervisory or other management position; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2697. A bill to prohibit the investment of income derived from certain criminal activities in any business enterprise affecting

interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIZELL:

H.R. 2698. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 2699. A bill to provide for the admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. KYROS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. STUCKEY, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H.R. 2700. A bill to establish the Government Program Evaluation Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 2701. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2702. A bill to amend section 7(b) of the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2703. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to include within the definition of "elderly families" those widows who may elect to receive survivors benefits under the Social Security Act so as to make such widows eligible for consideration for low-rent public housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2704. A bill to more effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2705. A bill to establish a Congressional Center for the Study of Domestic and International Policy; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 2706. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced rate transportation for certain additional persons on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2707. A bill to provide for a comprehensive program for the care and control of alcoholism; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2708. A bill to amend section 203(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that parents of lawful resident aliens shall be eligible for second preference immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2709. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect the people of the United States against the lawless and irresponsible use of firearms, and to assist in the prevention and solution of crime by requiring a national registration of firearms, establishing minimum licensing standards for the possession of firearms, and encouraging the enactment of effective State and local firearms laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2710. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2711. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2712. A bill to amend chapter 1 (Federal-Aid Highways) of title 23, United States Code, as amended, to establish local highway planning review commissions to consider conservation problems in connection with the construction of federally aided highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2713. A bill to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Gov-

ernment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 2714. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for certain nonreimbursable expenses incurred by volunteer firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 2715. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2716. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the depletion allowance to the present maximum (27½ percent) for all minerals produced in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2717. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$750 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 2718. A bill to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2719. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 2720. A bill to amend the act of May 14, 1948, to permit the burial of veterans in national battlefields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 2721. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2722. A bill to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 in order to make members of the Reserve and National Guard ordered to active duty for training for periods of 30 days or more eligible for quarters allowances and to make allotments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2723. A bill to authorize pay and benefits for members and survivors of members of the Philippine Scouts on the same basis as such pay and benefits are authorized for other members of the Armed Forces and their survivors; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2724. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2725. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Kellogg unit, Delta division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2726. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities; to establish standards for the humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals in departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and by recipients of grants, awards, and contracts from the United States; to encourage the study and improvement of the care, handling, and treatment and the development of methods for minimizing pain and discomfort of laboratory animals used in biomedical activities; and to otherwise assure humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals, and for other purposes; to the Commission on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2727. A bill to provide for a comprehensive program for the care and control of alcoholism; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2728. A bill to amend the Federal

Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2729. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other statutes to provide a new maritime program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 2730. A bill to prohibit the furnishing of mailing lists and other lists of names or addresses by Government agencies to the public in connection with the use of the U.S. mails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2731. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans' homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2732. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increased pensions, disability compensation rates, to liberalize income limitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2733. A bill to amend the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, to provide for the continuation of the exemption for employment of economically or educationally disadvantaged persons from the employee ceilings of section 201 of that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2734. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2735. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2736. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2737. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that civil service retirement annuities shall not be subject to the income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 2738. A bill to reclassify certain key positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 2739. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 2740. A bill to provide a tax incentive for industrial development for the Indians on certain reservations in order to improve conditions among the Indian people on such reservations and in other communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLACKBURN (for himself, Mr. BUSH, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. ERLBORN, Mr. RHODES, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. WINN, Mr. HALL, Mr. FISHER, Mr. MIZE, Mr. UTT, Mr. BURTON of Utah, Mr. BROCK, and Mr. DENNEY):

H.R. 2741. A bill to protect the freedom of choice of Federal employees in employee-management relations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 2742. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to improve vocational rehabilitation training for service-connected veterans of the Vietnam era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2743. A bill to amend chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize additional training or education for certain veterans who are no longer eligible for training, in order to restore employability lost due to technological changes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2744. A bill to amend title 38 of the

United States Code to make children of certain veterans having a service-connected disability rated at not less than 50 percent eligible for benefits under the war orphans' educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 2745. A bill to amend the law relating to obscenity in the District of Columbia to exempt certain motion picture projectionists in theaters from prosecution under that law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2746. A bill to provide elective coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (for himself, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. DOWDY, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. HAGAN, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. O'KONSKI, and Mr. WINN):

H.R. 2747. A bill to establish a Commissioner of Police for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 2748. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain awards in recognition of outstanding achievement in the field of sports shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. COHELAN, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. BURTON of California, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 2749. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a national wildlife refuge in the south San Francisco Bay area; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 2750. A bill to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to permit employer contributions to trust funds to provide employees, their families, and dependents with scholarships for study at educational institutions or the establishment of child care centers for preschool and school-age dependents of employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2751. A bill to amend section 715 of title 32, United States Code, to authorize the application of local law in determining the effect of contributory negligence on claims involving members of the National Guard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2752. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population in the year 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2753. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2754. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2755. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide the same benefits for employees of public hospitals with respect to certain pensions and profit-sharing plans as those presently provided for employees of private nonprofit hospitals, other charitable organizations, and public and private schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2756. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain expenses incurred by professional nurses to enable them to perform nursing services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 2757. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that amounts deducted from pay under the civil service retirement system shall be excluded from gross

income and that such amounts shall be treated as contributed by the employer in determining the income tax treatment of amounts received under the system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2758. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to defend the head-of-household benefits to unmarried widows and widowers, and certain single other persons, who maintain their own households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 2759. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer including the exemptions for a spouse and dependents and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2760. A bill to establish the U.S. section of the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2761. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Diplomatic Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2762. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of man's first moon orbit flight and first escape from Earth's gravity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2763. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to unmarried widows and widowers, and individuals who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more, who maintain their own household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 2764. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the retirement of employees, without reduction in annuity and regardless of age, upon completion of 25 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2765. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the entire cost of the health insurance benefits of Government employees shall be paid by the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 2766. A bill to permit one-half of the budget surplus for any fiscal year to be applied against the public debt and to provide that one-half of such surplus shall be applied as tax credits against individual income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 2767. A bill to amend section 620, of title 38, United States Code, to authorize direct admission to community nursing homes of those veterans needing such care for a service-connected condition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2768. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to eliminate the 6-month limitation on the furnishing of nursing home care in the case of veterans with service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2769. A bill to amend section 602 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the presumption relating to psychosis to veterans who develop a psychosis within 2 years after discharge from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 2770. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital at Vancouver, Wash.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 2771. A bill to amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to make it clear that each community is to be considered a separate entity in determining whether its population qualifies it as a "rural area" for pur-

poses of assistance under the farm housing program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 2772. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase to \$30,000 the maximum servicemen's group life insurance which may be provided members of the uniformed services on active duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2773. A bill to extend from 7 to 10 years after the death of an insured the time within which application could have been made for certain World War II gratuitous national service life insurance benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 2774. A bill to prohibit the investment of income derived from certain criminal activities in any business enterprise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 2775. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 2776. A bill to provide that individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act, and individuals in the corresponding categories under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act without regard to their age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mrs. MAY, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. ULLMAN, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. McFALL, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SISK, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. TUNNEY, and Mr. JOHNSON of California):

H.R. 2777. A bill to enable potato growers to finance a nationally coordinated research and promotion program to improve their competitive position and expand their markets for potatoes by increasing consumer acceptance of such potatoes and potato products and by improving the quality of potatoes and potato products that are made available to the consumer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 2778. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to remove the restriction on the use of certain private institutions under the dependents' medical care program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2779. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2780. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act in order to authorize quality grants for schools of veterinary medicine and scholarships for students of veterinary medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCULLOCH (for himself, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. POFF, Mr. CAHILL, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. McCLORY, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. ROTH, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. BIES-TER, Mr. WIGGINS, Mr. TAFT, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. ERLBORN, Mr. KING, Mr. WYLLIE, and Mr. WYMAN):

H.R. 2781. A bill to amend chapter 207 of title 18 of the United States Code to authorize conditional pretrial release or pretrial detention of certain persons who have been charged with noncapital offenses, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 2782. A bill to exempt a member of the Armed Forces from service in a combat zone when such member is the sole surviving son of a family, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OLSEN (for himself, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, and Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2783. A bill conditions of mailing at special fourth-class rates; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 2784. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the payment of an appropriate allowance, in lieu of quarters and subsistence, to employees of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, engaged in floating plant operations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 2785. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Tennessee certain lands within Great Smoky Mountains National Park and certain lands comprising the Gatlinburg Spur of the Foothills Parkway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2786. A bill to protect the freedom of choice of Federal employees in employee-management relations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 2787. A bill to guarantee productive employment opportunities for those who are unemployed or underemployed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2788. A bill to establish a Domestic Development Bank to assist in the development of employment and business opportunities in certain urban and rural areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2789. A bill to require the disclosure of gifts, income, certain financial interests, and clerk hire; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REUSS (for himself, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 2790. A bill to foster high standards of architectural excellence in the design and decoration of Federal public buildings and post offices outside the District of Columbia, and to provide a program for the acquisition and preservation of works of art for such buildings, and for other purposes, to be known as the Federal Fine Arts and Architecture Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2791. A bill making a supplemental appropriation to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the Clean Air Act, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2792. A bill to make a supplemental appropriation to carry out the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2793. A bill making a supplemental appropriation to the Office of Education to carry out the Bilingual Education Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2794. A bill making an appropriation to the Office of Education to carry out the Bilingual Education Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2795. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Council to be known as the National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2796. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2797. A bill to amend section 2(2)

of the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the definition of "employer" therein shall include certain corporations or associations operating a hospital; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 2798. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a farmer shall have until March 15 (instead of only until February 15 as at present) to file an income tax return which also satisfies the requirements relating to declarations of estimated tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 2799. A bill to establish a Commission to make a comprehensive study and evaluation of the methods of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 2800. A bill relating to taxation by States of the income of Members of Congress, members of their staffs, and certain officers of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 2801. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries established by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 2802. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to authorize comprehensive pilot programs in lake pollution prevention and control; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.J. Res. 206. Joint resolution to direct the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the effects of the display of violence in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.J. Res. 207. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.J. Res. 208. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.J. Res. 210. Joint resolution to direct the Librarian of Congress to transfer certain documents to the Hall of Records Commission of the State of Maryland; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 211. Joint resolution designating the Sunday before Labor Day in each year as "National Traffic Accident Prevention Day," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 212. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 213. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 22d day of April of each year as "Queen Isabella Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.J. Res. 214. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for educational programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.J. Res. 215. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of

May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 216. Joint resolution designating February as "American History Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 217. Joint Resolution requesting the President to proclaim the last week in October of every year as "National Student Council Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.J. Res. 218. Joint resolution to provide for protection of passengers against danger caused by the hijacking of airplanes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.J. Res. 219. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to employment of subversives in defense facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.J. Res. 220. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 222. Joint resolution designating the 22d day of November as "National Pledge of Allegiance Day," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.J. Res. 223. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.J. Res. 224. Joint resolution to change the name of Pleasant Valley Canal, Calif., to "Coalinga Canal"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.J. Res. 225. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the United States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 226. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a national preferential primary election to select candidates for the office of the President and Vice President and to provide for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote of the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 227. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to bring the Baltic States question before the United Nations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to an international convention on aircraft hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States and the political entities thereof should adopt 911 as the uniform single, nationwide emergency telephone num-

ber; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McDADE:

H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that a fight against organized crime is inseparable from efforts to reduce urban poverty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Organized Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress relating to the Nigeria-Biafra area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that in the interest of peace in Vietnam the Government of the United States should only consider further expansions of trade, educational and cultural exchanges, and other related agreements with the Soviet Union and its East European satellites when there is demonstrable evidence that their actions and policies with regard to Vietnam have been redirected toward peace and an honorable settlement and when there is demonstrable evidence that they have abandoned their policy of support for so-called wars of national liberation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution to provide early appropriations for Federal educational programs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H. Res. 109. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Res. 110. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of all aspects of crime in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H. Res. 111. Resolution amending the rules of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H. Res. 112. Resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the establishment of permanent peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 113. Resolution to bring about lower interest rates; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Res. 114. Resolution to amend Rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SISK:

H. Res. 115. Resolution to authorize committee to study the need of divesting Departments of Agriculture and Interior of programs directed toward urban areas; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Res. 116. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make studies and investigations within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 2803. A bill for the relief of Miss Maria Elena de Torrontegui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 2804. A bill for the relief of Dr. Konstantinos Nickolaos Babaliaros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 2805. A bill for the relief of Michele Filoppo Lunetta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 2806. A bill for the relief of Rodolfo Aguirre Acosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2807. A bill for the relief of Erlinda Alindogan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2808. A bill for the relief of Raul Fernando Berdugo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2809. A bill for the relief of Zenon Hernandez Betanzos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2810. A bill for the relief of Angelo Buono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2811. A bill for the relief of Mr. Leopoldo Murillo Campos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2812. A bill for the relief of Felicitas Gonzales Cervantes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2813. A bill for the relief of Leung Wing Cheung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2814. A bill for the relief of Nestor Maghirang Dalusong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2815. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Sabas Edrada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2816. A bill for the relief of Brenda Obana Espiritu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2817. A bill for the relief of Dellah Aurora Gamatero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2818. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chen Yuan Huang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2819. A bill for the relief of Estela Aguilar Hurtado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2820. A bill for the relief of Aliza Kabaklian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2821. A bill for the relief of Eun Hi Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2822. A bill for the relief of Seishiro Kanishi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2823. A bill for the relief of Dea Lay-Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2824. A bill for the relief of Agostino Licata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2825. A bill for the relief of Francisca Ocampo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2826. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Orlando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2827. A bill for the relief of Sophia Wang Su Peng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2828. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Tandes Prado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2829. A bill for the relief of Eliseo V. Repique and Celerina R. Repique; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2830. A bill for the relief of Esperanza Sindol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2831. A bill for the relief of Kit Hung Yuen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2832. A bill for the relief of Tsang May Yuen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2833. A bill for the relief of Grigor Zarookian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 2834. A bill for the relief of Sung Hyum Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2835. A bill for the relief of Arcadio C. Ocho, and his wife, Dr. Elisa M. Ocho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2836. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ramesh Chandra Sardana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 2837. A bill for the relief of Evangeline Tolentino Gragera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2838. A bill for the relief of Felipe A. Pastrana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2839. A bill for the relief of Andrea Cristoforo Testa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2840. A bill for the relief of Ho Tsiu Yee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 2841. A bill for the relief of Antonino Gulino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2842. A bill for the relief of Timothy On To Ts'o, Linda F. Q. Ts'o, and Theodore Yue Tak Ts'o; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 2843. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ashraf El-bayoumi, his wife, Soheir, and children Mona and Amr; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2844. A bill for the relief of Bertha Margoth Freire; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHISHOLM:

H.R. 2845. A bill for the relief of Vladimir Bibic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2846. A bill for the relief of Francis Michael Mikio Yamaguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2847. A bill for the relief of Riccardo Giometto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2848. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ok Soon Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H.R. 2849. A bill for the relief of Anan Eldredge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2850. A bill for the relief of Kyung Hee Park Grady; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 2851. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe D'Acquisto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2852. A bill for the relief of Marie-Louise (Mary Louise) Pierce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COWGER:

H.R. 2853. A bill for the relief of Crispulo Chan Manubay and his wife, Felicia Ng Manubay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2854. A bill for the relief of Carlos Manuel Moran-Valdes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 2855. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award Congressional Medals of Honor to Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr., and William A. Anders; to the Committee on the Armed Services.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.R. 2856. A bill for the relief of E. F. Fort, Cora Lee Fort Corbett, and W. R. Fort; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 2857. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Ciaccio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2858. A bill for the relief of Tong Li Fat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2859. A bill for the relief of Mario Guerriero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2860. A bill for the relief of Antonio Picci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2861. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Iran Sheedfar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 2862. A bill for the relief of Renato Casclang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2863. A bill for the relief of Josef Cohen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2864. A bill for the relief of Frieda Goldshmidt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2865. A bill for the relief of Leah Gromb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2866. A bill for the relief of Wong Yue Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2867. A bill for the relief of Fong Pak Kui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2868. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ruth E. Lavaras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2869. A bill for the relief of H. Victor Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2870. A bill for the relief of Otton Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2871. A bill for the relief of Paulino Guim Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2872. A bill for the relief of Luk Mak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2873. A bill for the relief of Carmine Mileo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2874. A bill for the relief of Oumar Nabe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2875. A bill for the relief of Arsenia V. Tolentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 2876. A bill for the relief of Beasley Engineering Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2877. A bill for the relief of B. J. Carney & Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2878. A bill for the relief of Eduard Samuel Farag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2879. A bill for the relief of Le Thi Huong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2880. A bill for the relief of Ambrosio Andreo Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2881. A bill for the relief of Ramona Martinez, Mario Martinez, Ambrosio Martinez, and Rene Rolf Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 2882. A bill for the relief of Dr. Grace Padilla Ayuyao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2883. A bill for the relief of Belur S. Bhagavan, his wife, Leelavathi, and his child, Minni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2884. A bill for the relief of Dr. Eun Sook Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2885. A bill for the relief of Kyung Sook Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2886. A bill for the relief of Dr. Aurora P. Cuevas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2887. A bill for the relief of Norma Angelina O. de Rama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2888. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chong Choon Han, his wife, Soon Hwa Han (nee Lee), and their minor children, Soo Man Han, Kyung Sun Han, Kyung Mi Han, and Kyung Eun Han; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2889. A bill for the relief of Dr. Humberto DeGuzman Hernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2890. A bill for the relief of Rueben Rosen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2891. A bill for the relief of the Rube-roid Co., and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2892. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vicente G. Rubin and his wife, Dr. Fe M. Rubin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2893. A bill for the relief of Dr. Dali-say San Agustin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2894. A bill for the relief of Cholita Dy Sy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2895. A bill for the relief of Dr. Poh-

Yuan Tseng and his wife, Chi Hui Tseng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2896. A bill for the relief of George Wise; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 2897. A bill for the relief of Gwendolyn Agatha Bradshaw; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2898. A bill for the relief of Matteo Cretella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 2899. A bill for the relief of Maria Carolina; Palacio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 2900. A bill for the relief of Esperanza Alcalde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2901. A bill for the relief of Aldo Amanini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2902. A bill for the relief of Lincoln Joseph Barrow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2903. A bill for the relief of Francesco Buffa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2904. A bill for the relief of Francesco Caroppo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2905. A bill for the relief of Perla Casuto (nee Eskanzani); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2906. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kuan Ping Chiu, and his wife, Dr. Isabel Uy Chiu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2907. A bill for the relief of Danillo Conti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2908. A bill for the relief of Richard Benjamin Dewgard and his wife, Phillipa Leanoro Dewgard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2909. A bill for the relief of Oswald Lloyd Folkes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2910. A bill for the relief of Paris Frantzis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2911. A bill for the relief of Antonio Giustino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2912. A bill for the relief of Peter Goldson, his wife, Merva Hedy Goldson, and child, Brian Goldson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2913. A bill for the relief of Jose Maria Lopez Herrero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2914. A bill for the relief of Pietro Silvio Licata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2915. A bill for the relief of Jose Maya Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2916. A bill for the relief of Mabel Mollineau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2917. A bill for the relief of Mario Noto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2918. A bill for the relief of Caterina Salamone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2919. A bill for the relief of Pasqua Spedicati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2920. A bill for the relief of Eila Elee Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2921. A bill for the relief of Mr. Jean E. Tsolkas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2922. A bill for the relief of Marianna and Francesco Turco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2923. A bill for the relief of Miss Filippa Vella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2924. A bill for the relief of Faye Walters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2925. A bill for the relief of Yvonne Catherine Walters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2926. A bill for the relief of Mr. Marsel Yafet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2927. A bill for the relief of Chung Ping Yung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 2928. A bill for the relief of Dr. Raymond Gerard Joseph Veillet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H.R. 2929. A bill for the relief of Aurora M. Evangelista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 2930. A bill for the relief of Antonia Curiel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2931. A bill for the relief of Fiorvante Evangelista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2932. A bill for the relief of Antonino Iacucci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 2933. A bill for the relief of Ottavia Olante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2934. A bill for the relief of Joseph Zippetelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 2935. A bill for the relief of Antonio Adragna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2936. A bill for the relief of Ernesto Bautista and his wife, Melinda Q. Bautista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2937. A bill for the relief of Konstandinos Dimos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2938. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Mannino, his wife, Rosalie Mannino, and their children, Giuseppa Mannino and Stefania Mannino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2939. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Mannino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 2940. A bill for the relief of Henry E. Dooley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 2941. A bill for the relief of Carlo Bleco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2942. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Cappello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2943. A bill for the relief of Francesco Ciarella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2944. A bill for the relief of Gabriele D'Antona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2945. A bill for the relief of Dora and Rosa Vassile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 2946. A bill for the relief of Tara Singh Brar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2947. A bill for the relief of Robert G. Campardon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2948. A bill for the relief of Maria Prescilla Caramanzana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2949. A bill for the relief of Gallia Ehsan Abdel Latif El-Sayed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2950. A bill for the relief of Edwin E. Fulk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2951. A bill for the relief of Faustino M. Gayo, M.D.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2952. A bill for the relief of Pablo Aspilche Juandeaburre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2953. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kase Noguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2954. A bill for the relief of Tahir Ahmad Rashedi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2955. A bill for the relief of Irene Ivy Shaw; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2956. A bill for the relief of Rufino Tomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2957. A bill for the relief of Luciano Vighi, Oliba Vighi, and Claudio Vighi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLURE:

H.R. 2958. A bill for the relief of Edith Laczay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKNEALLY:

H.R. 2959. A bill for the relief of Hanna Lerner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 2960. A bill for the relief of certain Filipino nurses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 2961. A bill for the relief of Antonio Aiello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2962. A bill for the relief of Helen Rose Botto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2963. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Barbara K. Diamond; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2964. A bill for the relief of Andrea Cornel di Socebran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2965. A bill for the relief of Joseph J. Frank; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2966. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aya H. Gray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2967. A bill for the relief of Roberto Manlig; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2968. A bill for the relief of Miss Juliet G. Mudzinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2969. A bill for the relief of Francisco R. Palma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 2970. A bill for the relief of Dr. Tung-Ming Lai, his wife, Chin-Yu Wang Lai, and their minor children, Chiu-Nan Lai, Chiu-Jyue Lai, Chiu-Mei Lai, Chiu-Min Lai, and Chiu-Mi Lai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2971. A bill for the relief of Seisho Ota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2972. A bill for the relief of Miss Akenese Valma'a; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 2973. A bill for the relief of Francesco Ardito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2974. A bill for the relief of Dr. Eliseo Banguis and Dr. Lucia Banguis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2975. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Emerito Daganzo de la Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2976. A bill for the relief of John Murray Evans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2977. A bill for the relief of Dr. Loyola Jose Mascarenhas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2978. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Matta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2979. A bill for the relief of Jerry G. Perko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2980. A bill for the relief of Efraim Shmuell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2981. A bill for the relief of Dr. James S. K. Tsai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 2982. A bill for the relief of Santo Sapienza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 2983. A bill for the relief of Kamal Akley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2984. A bill for the relief of Calogero, Guiseppa, and Paola Alba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2985. A bill for the relief of Satoru Ando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2986. A bill for the relief of Antonino Badalamenti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2987. A bill for the relief of George Mikhael Badro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2988. A bill for the relief of Veronica Barnes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2989. A bill for the relief of Vito Cimino and Gaetana Cimino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2990. A bill for the relief of Domenico Di Bellis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2991. A bill for the relief of Heide Lomangino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2992. A bill for the relief of Filippo Mandala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2993. A bill for the relief of Costa Youssef Najjar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2994. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Novello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2995. A bill for the relief of Desbina Sour; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2996. A bill for the relief of Faez Elias Tayar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2997. A bill for the relief of Nunzia Uccellatore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2998. A bill for the relief of Tiberio Lecce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2999. A bill for the relief of Joao Gil Ramos and Aldora Maria Moreira Ramos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUILLLEN:

H.R. 3000. A bill for the relief of Dr. Carlos R. Castello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3001. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jorge Fuxa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 3002. A bill for the relief of Dr. Aml-nollah Jazab; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 3003. A bill for the relief of Maria Luigia Di Giorgio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3004. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Saverio Florino and their son, Francesco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3005. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maud A. Provoest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 3006. A bill to fix the date of citizenship of Alfred Lorman for purposes of the War Claims Act of 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 3007. A bill for the relief of Miss Sima Soleimani Wesel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 3008. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rob-

erto German D. Concepcion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3009. A bill for the relief of Raymond D. James; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3010. A bill for the relief of Dr. Avelino T. Sales and his wife, Loreto O. Sales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3011. A bill for the relief of Dionissia Efstanthios Kefalinou Tzinieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 3012. A bill for the relief of Soo II Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3013. A bill for the relief of Antonio Varvaglione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 3014. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award Congressional Medals of Honor to Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, and William A. Anders; to the Committee on the Armed Services.

H.R. 3015. A bill for the relief of Antonio Gerardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3016. A bill for the relief of Bimal K. Guha Mozumder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3017. A bill for the relief of Dr. Henri Pelosof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3018. A bill for the relief of Maria Neves Sousa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 3019. A bill for the relief of Milagros C. Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3020. A bill for the relief of Terezija Kranjec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 3021. A bill for the relief of Rafael Cisneros-Calderon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3022. A bill for the relief of Michelle Marie Dethurens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3023. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maximina Garabiles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3024. A bill for the relief of Erwina Dimdam Grifalda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3025. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Librada Guzman Liggayu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3026. A bill for the relief of Edith L. Lynch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3027. A bill for the relief of Hiroshi Nakao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3028. A bill for the relief of Armindo Santos-Ferreira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 3029. A bill for the relief of Linda Allimada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3030. A bill for the relief of Lydia Bernardez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3031. A bill for the relief of Jane V. R. Bryant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3032. A bill for the relief of Mario Casola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3033. A bill for the relief of Casimiro Greco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3034. A bill for the relief of Josephine L. Hynes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3035. A bill for the relief of Polycarpus Psomiadis and his wife Argyro Psomiadis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3036. A bill for the relief of Thomas Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3037. A bill for the relief of Christaline A. Ysaguirre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3038. A bill for the relief of Zbigniew A. Ziolkowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 3039. A bill for the relief of Gloria V. Del Carmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3040. A bill for the relief of Lee, In Sook; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3041. A bill for the relief of Andrea Najjar Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3042. A bill for the relief of Lourdes R. Samonte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 3043. A bill for the relief of Forest Fiber Products Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3044. A bill for the relief of Rodric Stewart Pence (Joo, James); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A MEANINGFUL AND APPROPRIATE NEW YEAR ADDRESS

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, it is most appropriate and extremely timely that the first message I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the 91st Congress would be the annual Saginaw Club's New Year's Day toast to the President of the United States. On January 1, 1969, James P. Brown, Jr., editor of the Saginaw, (Mich.) News was honored to deliver the 56th toast. In this instance, Mr. Brown's remarks were directed to President-elect Richard M. Nixon.

Because I felt Mr. Brown's address has meaning for all of us, it is my pleasure to insert the text of his remarks as they appeared in the News:

NIXON'S CHALLENGE: HUMAN SPIRIT CRISIS

A crisis of the human spirit is the gravest of the challenges facing the new administration of Richard M. Nixon, James P. Brown

Jr., editor of The News, told members of the Saginaw Club Wednesday.

Giving the club's annual New Year's Day toast to the President of the United States, Brown said that President-elect Nixon is taking office at a moment when "truly—not just rhetorically"—new paths are opening for the nation.

The text of his talk follows:

On this first day of a new year it is with a feeling of great humility and even greater privilege that I stand to give our Club's traditional toast to the President of the United States. For 56 years this toast has been one of our most treasured observances. Yet, never has the day, the age or the times been quite as they are on this, the 57th New Year's day when our members have met here for this occasion.

Consider: In 1913, when the first such toast was delivered by Benton Hanchett, the airplane was not yet 10 years old—for not until Dec. 17, 1903, did the Wright brothers fly for the first time.

Last week, we put men into orbit around the moon.

Between those two dates a world has changed . . . our world.

In this room this morning are men who grew up without the automobile . . . who remember seeing their first electric light . . . who saw the telephone come into common

usage . . . who remember the advent of central heating and indoor plumbing!

And also in this room this morning are our sons who . . . who will see. . .

. . . How can anyone even imagine what they will see in their lifetime or . . . what the world they will be living in 57 years from now will be like!

This morning, therefore, I would like to follow the advice President Johnson gave a group of government leaders the other day, "Look to the future," he said.

What a future lies before us!

The Apollo 8's Christmas moon flight is like a punctuation mark to an era.

In a very real sense it comes as an exclamation point to the first two-thirds of the 20th century. Never in man's history has so much happened . . . and never in so short a time! In just 68 years we have been transformed from a static, horse-bound society into the space age.

Yet in other ways that same moon-flight is a colon . . . for not only does it cut off the first two-thirds of this century, it also—and perhaps most importantly—introduces the last third.

In just 31 years, remember, the 20th century will be forever gone.

Thirty-one years!

To you sons and grandsons, this may sound like eternity. To us fathers and grandfathers,

It is a frighteningly short breath in the span of history.

It is somehow fitting that Apollo 8 circled the moon in the last month of the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, the last president of the first two-thirds of the 20th century, and that its full impact will come to Richard Nixon, who in just 20 days will begin his term as the first president of that last third of this century.

For politically, as well as scientifically, we have come to a bridge between eras.

Not in decades has a President of the United States taken office at a moment in history when so many new paths truly—not just rhetorically—were opening before the nation.

Abroad, a new era awaits President Nixon. Peace negotiations may stumble along in Paris, but overnight they could succeed and change the entire international picture.

But whatever happens there, the battle has taken a totally new turn in Vietnam. After years of futile forecasts that victory was near, it really looks as though this is the case today. Whether the Paris talks drone on, break up, or succeed, the course to a final decision has opened in Vietnam itself.

And what will the world look like without Vietnam?

Old alliances are crumbling, old friends are changing. New line-ups may or may not emerge. At home, inflation remains a vicious parasite eating away at our prosperity, but abroad, for the first time in months—perhaps years—the dollar is relatively stable. Even a first class misstatement by the incoming secretary of the Treasury didn't really hurt it, you'll note. Why? Because change is afoot in the world. It isn't so much, perhaps, that the dollar looks that good . . . it's just that no one is really sure of what is or will be better!

Obviously, there is no guarantee Mr. Nixon and his administration will benefit from all this . . . but the opportunity is there: the chance for positive, favorable change is, indeed, his.

In a sense this situation is ironic, for four years ago Lyndon Johnson rode peace, prosperity and fear of change to the greatest landslide political victory in our history. This man, who probably is personally responsible for more and greater changes in our life than any president since Franklin Roosevelt was pictured by the people as an apostle of the Middle Way, but his election victory well may have been the last gasp of the status quo, for the changes—the revolution—he inspired brought us to these days of decision, and brought Richard Nixon to office.

Not the least of the legacies of Lyndon Johnson has been the social philosophical, moral—what ever you want to call it—confrontation between the American citizen and the American ideal of the equality of man.

This confrontation has been physical, violent, bloody, destructive. It also has been spiritual—for in a very real sense, that's what the whole thing is about!

We as a people . . . rather, let us say we as a white majority . . . have been asked to face up to one simple question: Do we truly believe what we say?

If we believe what our churches preach, if we believe the words of our own most cherished documents, if we believe in the rights of all men—not just a privileged few, whether that few be determined by wealth, status or color—then we must march with the revolutionaries.

We need not agree with all their tactics, nor support illegal actions—but if we are to be what we say we are, we have no choice. We must enlist in support of the cause of human rights . . . and every member of this Club can be proud of the leadership that has been given this cause by such of our members as Buzz Morley, Colby Ryan, Dewey Stearns, Elmer Braun, Dick Cotton, Fred Hammer, Stan Jurrens, and many, many others.

Much, much has been accomplished—here and nationally. Partly because of this, but mostly because its self-destructive folly is being recognized, this great struggle also seems to have reached a turning point. The violence that spewed forth from the ghettos each summer for too many years seems to be ebbing. The needs have not changed, nor the issues. Yet, more and more, it appears that the era of big city rioting is passing . . .

But . . . and this, too, must be recognized—the problem is perhaps even more frighteningly explosive as a result.

In this one very special area, our new president well may face his most critical challenge—and his greatest opportunity. The raw, wild cry to violence has been discredited, but the need for reform and progress remains. Those victims of 300 years of deliberate discrimination and non-deliberate rejection are in a very real sense going through a period of pause, thought-collecting and assessment. They have not halted; if anything, their forces have become far more dangerously polarized. Who will emerge from this time of stock-taking? Will it be spokesmen for hatred, the leadership that seeks first destruction? Or will it be those forces for progress who believe in the American way, the American ideal and hope that men of all races can—and will—work and live together?

In a very real way what we do—you and I—in meeting our responsibilities will determine the answer, I, for one, feel no sense of guilt for slavery or the wrongs committed by my ancestors, but I am responsible for what happens today, here in Saginaw!

As we still stand in awe of last week's magnificent moonshot, with our three spacemen barely back to their families . . . as we try to comprehend what this means . . . as we recognize that man's life is changing at a pace we cannot control, we also must squarely face the dilemma of the split which today confronts our nation.

It is not an easy dilemma—rather, it is mind-crushingly difficult.

On the one hand, cascading demands for human equality, too often overthrowing the bounds of legal procedures, have stirred into being an age of protest that is shaking our very society itself. On the other, a wave of reaction is seeping the country that could overwhelm not only protest but our freedoms as well.

The most significant event of the year just ended was not the election of a new president, but all the things that happened in Chicago as one of our great parties met to choose its nominee for that office.

Nor is it only the events in Chicago itself that I speak about. They were but a catalyst. The really frightening side of that tragic week was the massive wave of public reaction in support of unnecessary force.

Let me emphasize that word "unnecessary."

I would like to read a paragraph from an article by a senior editor of Newsweek magazine. This man is no hippy journalist; he is a mature and talented newsmen, an ex-police reporter in Chicago, in fact, who had numerous friends on the force and whose sympathies, if anything, would lie with the police. He wrote:

"Two of us followed a Task Force unit as it swept across the park on Monday night. There was 'provocation'—the crowd violated the curfew, stoned a squad car and threw bottles at the advancing policemen—and many deserved to be arrested. The police used tear gas and some force to storm a barricade, but resistance ended as the demonstrators retreated. Instead of making arrests or merely chasing them out of the park, policemen ran the fleeing people to the ground and clubbed them after they were down. There were screams and pleas not to be hit, then the hollow, clunking sound of

night sticks smashing skulls and splashes as limp forms were dumped into a nearby pond. A girl was pushed to the ground and clubbed in the head by two police officers until her shrieks became a sobbing moan. A blood-spattered boy tried to crawl out of the pond and a policeman knocked him back with a stunning blow to the head."

I read this to you not as an indictment of the Chicago police force, or of any police force. For one thing, force is necessary in many cases to maintain law and order. It was necessary in Chicago. Our police should never hesitate to use whatever force is necessary to control any given situation. For another, these men are human beings—they were aggravated almost beyond human endurance . . . and that they failed their obligation as police officers can be understood.

But the wave of public reaction that supported their cruelty is not America.

We cannot survive as a nation if we condone unnecessary force. And in these last few years, in a nation agonizing over a social revolution at home and an unpopular war abroad, caught in flames of violent protest movements of many kinds, we have been—all of us—too prone to turn to the gun and the club as an easy answer.

We must resist this temptation.

We cannot solve the causes of violence by more violence.

All the challenges of this newly born space age we are now entering, the unknown wonders—or horrors—of this last third of the 20th century now begun, all of these fade into insignificance before that challenge which is always with us but which today seems so much more finally here: the crisis of the human spirit.

As it is too easy to accept force as a solution, it also is too easy, too simple, to blame a president or some other leader for national failures, which in the final analysis must be attributable to one source alone, the spirit of our people.

We are, each of us, responsible for this world of ours.

We cannot delegate that responsibility to a President Johnson or a President-elect Nixon. We cannot look at needs of our own community and blame City Hall for the fact that they have not been met. We cannot expect to solve the great moral challenge of our day, human rights, unless we meet its challenge in our own hearts and minds.

A national woman's magazine once had as its slogan, "Never underestimate the power of a woman." I tell you this morning, never underestimate the power of one person.

To each of us—young and old—there is given greatness.

Each person here has within himself the ability and the power to change the face of the earth.

Have you ever stopped and thought about this aspect of the days of Christ on earth: His basic effort was not performing miracles or even preaching; for three years He spent most of His time working with 12 men, trying to bring them to the fullness of their ability. Even at that, one of the 12 was lost.

But the remaining 11 went forth and conquered the world.

They did it person to person, man to man, individual to individual. They had neither guns nor gun powder, armies nor government. They had the fullness of their own abilities. And the completeness of their belief in the right.

Each of us has those same abilities, the same knowledge of what's right.

Never underestimate the power of the individual . . . the power that is you.

Leadership we must have, yes . . . Yet, we also can lead. As we move into this new age let us turn to the day ahead and to the man who will lead us, let us pledge him—from the depths of our own personal commitment—our support . . . for he can be no greater than we make him.

Members of The Saginaw Club, sons, grandsons, I give you the President of the United States.

REINTRODUCTION OF BILLS

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a number of bills which I had previously introduced in the 90th Congress and which were not acted upon in the last 2 years.

The fact that there are 19 of these bills is, I think, a clear indication that this Congress faces a great deal of unfinished business. I do not believe that we can be content to deal with the problems that may have arisen in the course of administering laws that were enacted in the preceding years. There is much constructive that remains to be done, that has been on the national agenda for years, and that now cannot be postponed.

In particular, I am hopeful that the Congress and appropriate committees will begin prompt action on several measures which I have brought before this House in the past. Specifically, I introduced a bill last year calling for the establishment of a Congressional Institute for the Study of Domestic and International Policy. Without going in to the details of this proposal, it would provide the independent, in-depth research of quality, on a continuing basis, that the Congress now has to obtain largely from the executive branch. I believe that such a structure is necessary for the enactment of meaningful and creative legislation.

Concomitantly, wholesale reform of congressional procedures is long overdue; many bills were pending when the 90th Congress adjourned and I am reintroducing my proposal which covers a number of areas in detail, including financial disclosure by Members of Congress more comprehensive than that now required by the code of ethics adopted by the House last year.

High on the national list of priorities is the enactment of strict gun registration and licensing provisions—an obligation that the 91st Congress cannot afford to ignore. One of the bills that I am reintroducing contains provisions identical to those rejected—mistakenly, in my judgment—by the Congress last year.

Recent hearings on proposed regulations of the Federal Highway Administration to require two public hearings on the location and design of federally aided highways have focused national attention on the callous disregard for public and community sentiment in the building of roads. I strongly support these proposed regulations but I feel that we must go a step further and make these decisions matters for the affected community to determine. To this end, I am reintroducing my bill granting authority to State legislatures to estab-

lish local highway review commissions. These commissions, where they exist, would have to be consulted before a highway could be built through the area of their jurisdiction and the commission's veto of a proposed road could be overruled only by the Secretary of the Interior.

Lastly, there are a number of reforms that need to be made in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 to further our goal of uniting families. I am again introducing several bills to this end, and I am hopeful that these, as well as the other measures I have discussed, will be considered promptly in this new session.

ELECTION REFORM

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, as was clearly evident with the events of the past political year, the question of election reform deserves serious attention. After considerable study and review, I am today introducing a bill which is designed to improve the methods of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

This bill calls for the creation of a bipartisan commission which would conduct a comprehensive study and evaluation of these methods. It is my intention that this commission will also suggest improvements in the present convention system and render a verdict on the feasibility of instituting a direct national presidential primary.

Perhaps most importantly, the commission could help bring some uniformity to the process of selecting delegates to the national nominating convention. At present, we are beset with a bewildering complexity of nominating procedures. In 1968, for example, 15 States and the District of Columbia elected convention delegates in primaries. Other States, including Rhode Island, had them elected by party bodies derived ultimately from primary elections. Three States used State and district party conventions derived partly from primaries and partly from ad hoc meetings, while the remaining States chose their delegates by State and district party conventions derived solely from ad hoc meetings.

This bill is a manifestation of my belief that there is nothing sacred or necessarily unchangeable about our present national nominating convention system. In 1968 the winds of political change covered our country. The American voter has correctly demanded a larger role in the selection of national candidates and delegates to national conventions.

An essential element of this Commission is that it would study the question of how we can achieve greater popular participation in this selection process. Our present system was called into being in the election of 1832 to replace the in-

adequate and undemocratic legislative caucus which was a response to the development of the two-party system in the 1790's and made the random selection of a President by State electors obsolete. This Commission would ascertain whether or not a 136-year-old convention system has outlived its usefulness and requires revision or replacement.

The right of being a delegate today should be just that, a right, not a reward. The layman should have just as great an opportunity to become a delegate as the faithful party adherents who receive these posts as a reward for long years of service. We must now seek a more broadly based membership in our political parties in order to represent those who feel disenfranchised. We must establish better communication with the poor, the young, and the minorities in our society who feel that our present system offers them nothing. I do not feel that the power of delegate selection should be vested in party officials who are selected in primaries oftentimes well in advance of a presidential election.

As introduced, my bill would establish a Commission to make a comprehensive study and evaluation of the methods of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The Commission shall be composed of 13 members. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be a member and Chairman of the Commission. Of the other 12 members, three shall be appointed by the Speaker from Members of the House; three shall be appointed by the Vice President from Members of the Senate; three by the President from the executive branch, and three also by the President from private life. The Commission would report to each House of Congress and the President not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this act.

It is my hope that the establishment of this Commission would do much to abate the confusion that currently exists in this most vital area of our political process.

SORRY HISTORY OF FARM PARITY IN 1968

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, the December report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture on farm costs, prices received, and the parity relationship, contains no change from the distressing news that has emanated from this source for several years. Parity remained frozen at 73 percent for the month of December.

Highlights for the month of the Yule was the governmentally inspired gift of raising farm costs to an alltime high. The index—based on the 1914-17 average of 100 soared to 360. This represents an increase of 16 points in just 1 year. While farm prices also increased by a total of 9 points during this 12-month period, the parity ratio dropped from a year ago because of the accelerating rate of costs.

The two charts below indicate the parity ratio by major farm commodities for the month of December and chart II gives the average monthly parity for the year 1968:

December 1968	
Commodity:	c/o parity percent
Cotton.....	48
Wheat.....	47
Corn.....	63
Peanuts.....	76
Tobacco.....	60
Butterfat.....	75
Milk.....	85
Wool.....	45
Barley.....	66
Flax.....	68
Oats.....	67
Sorghum grain.....	64
Soybeans.....	70
Beef cattle.....	78
Chickens (broilers).....	61
Eggs.....	78
Hogs.....	71
Lambs.....	82
Turkeys.....	65
Average.....	73

CHART II

1968 parity by months

Month:	Average percent
January.....	74
February.....	74
March.....	74
April.....	73
May.....	73
June.....	73
July.....	73
August.....	74
September.....	75
October.....	73
November.....	73
December.....	73
Yearly average.....	73.5

ELECTORAL VOTE

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the very interesting and intelligent debate on the question of whether Dr. Bailey's vote should be counted for Richard Nixon or George Wallace, one thing kept gaining my attention. Those who were arguing for the objection to the vote continually used phrases such as "wishes of the people" and "intent of the Constitution." It has always been my understanding that the Supreme Court decides the intent of the Constitution, not the Congress, and that the Supreme Court has ruled that electors are free and independent agents.

Nowhere in the Constitution or the rules of the House have I found any law or regulation which gives the Congress the right to arbitrarily decide what the wishes of the people are. We are here to follow the Constitution and the rules as they are specifically written.

One Member, in his argument for the objection, admitted that the line of difference in casting and counting votes was slender, but that he thought the line was one which could be stretched a little.

If we are to begin stretching lines a little on this issue, what is to prevent us from stretching the lines a lot on other issues?

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has no other duty in this matter than to open and certify the electoral votes which have been forwarded to us by officials of the various States. How do the sponsors of this objection know, for instance, that the North Carolina electoral vote in question did not follow the wishes of the people? Did an official of the State of North Carolina or even a citizen and voter of that State notify them that the vote did not follow the wishes of the people or was not "regularly given?" Or did they perhaps see that there were 12 votes for one candidate and one for another, and on the basis of this alone decide that something was wrong?

In 1960, the Democratic voters in Alabama nominated a slate of 11 electors. Six of those electors were pledged to one candidate and five were pledged to another. This slate was elected in the general election and duly cast their votes for those candidates to whom they had been pledged. If something like this had happened this year, would the objectors arbitrarily decide that something was wrong and challenge this vote?

This Congress has no right under the Constitution to look into any electoral vote beyond the sealed envelope which is delivered to it by the officials of each State. We have no right to stretch the Constitution a little and decide what the wishes of the people of North Carolina are. We only can and must count the electoral votes forwarded to the Congress by the State of North Carolina and certified by the officials of that State as being accurate.

A MUCH-ADMIRER MAN

HON. PETER N. KYROS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, the year 1968 was to many Americans a year of uncertainty and unhappiness. But rather than dwell upon unfortunate events of the past year, I would like to recall those revitalizing moments when we all obtained a glimpse of the greatness which resides within our most distinguished Americans.

Three of these courageous Americans, whom we are proud to have with us here today, are the crew of the Apollo 8, whose incredible flight expanded our horizons into the realm of the previously unknown. Another American came before us at a time when many of us despaired at the divisions besetting our Nation. This man was Senator EDMUND MUSKIE, long admired and loved by his constituents in Maine for his dedicated service to State and Nation. Given the opportunity to bring his qualities before a broader constituency, EDMUND MUSKIE touched countless Americans with his keen mind, thoughtful humor, and quiet determination to bring out that which

is best in us. The following column by Roscoe Drummond which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on January 7, 1969, described this experience of the past year—the year in which America discovered EDMUND MUSKIE:

POINT OF VIEW: A MUCH ADMIRER MAN
(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—The Democrats. Where are they going and who's going to take them there?

One thing is clear—there is no shortage of leadership talent at the top of the Democratic ranks. After narrowly missing the presidency last November, the Democrats have three prestigious leaders and one elder statesman who will not be idle for long.

They are Hubert Humphrey, Senator Edmund Muskie, Senator Edward Kennedy and, on the sideline but never silent, LBJ.

I am not assuming to predict who will more likely be the Democratic presidential nominee in 1972, but there is evidence that an unusually large number of Americans, Democratic and Republican, feel that the real "sleeper" of the '68 campaign was this man Muskie and hope he will emerge as a significant political force in the nation and in the Democratic Party.

The evidence I am referring to comes, in part, from the fact that the crush of Christmas mail at the post office is nearly matched by the crush of political mail which has flowed spontaneously into the office of the senator from Maine.

It is evident that as Humphrey's running-mate, who was hardly known even by name west of New Hampshire until last September, Muskie achieved a remarkable rapport with the American people.

This rapport persists and one of the signs is that Muskie already has received 80,000 letters from voters of both parties and of all ages. They keep coming. I have read a wide cross-section of this mail and their nearly unanimous plea is "We want Muskie!"

In sum:

They want to see a Democratic Party more nearly in the image of Edmund Muskie than anything else they can think of.

They like what Muskie said and kept on saying in the campaign and want to hear more of it from him.

They hope he can become an influential force in the Senate and many of them speak of 1972 and Muskie in the same sentence.

The letters, reflecting a remarkable outpouring of goodwill, good wishes and personal admiration, come from young voters and teen-agers who may not be able to vote in four years but who might provide a formidable campaign boost as young people did for both McCarthy and Robert Kennedy. These letters also bear the signatures of labor leaders, corporate executives and college presidents.

It didn't take Muskie long to catch the public taste in this bitter-sweet campaign in which Humphrey, though widely esteemed as a person, was so heckled and hooted by the Johnson-haters that he had a poor time of it getting his case to the nation.

But it wasn't long before people began to realize that in Muskie, Humphrey had given them something special. He drew large audiences and by early October a Muskie rally became a local happening.

Obviously it was easier for Muskie than for Humphrey because the top of the ticket was the main target for hostility and violence from the anti-Vietnam demonstrators. He bore the burden of a divided party and suffered most from the miasmic atmosphere of the Chicago convention.

Still it was Muskie who had the greater success in calming and in talking candidly with those who first wanted to shout him down. He offered their spokesmen the oppor-

tunity to be heard if, in turn, they would listen to him.

They did—and often liked what he said. His theme today, as then, is the great need "to inspire the American people to trust each other, to take chances on each other, to work with each other to do the things which must be done to heal the divisions among our people. There is no other way to do it but in the hearts and minds of the American people."

It is this theme which is bringing Muskie such a tremendous post-election response.

It is his goal to keep the Democratic Party near the political center where it can do most to persuade the nation "to choose peaceful political change and reject the politics of confrontation which leads to undemocratic repression."

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY-DESIGNATE WINS RURAL EDITOR'S PRAISE

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, Alan C. McIntosh, nationally recognized contributing editor of the Rock County Star-Herald, Luverne, Minn., has come up with some interesting insights on Clifford M. Hardin, Secretary-designate of Agriculture. I believe those involved with agriculture will find the McIntosh commentary of considerable interest, and I am pleased to include it for the RECORD:

OUR SYMPATHY GOES TO CLIFFORD HARDIN

Why would anyone want to be secretary of agriculture? We surely don't know. It's a sort of "impossible dream" thing where you haven't got a Hong Kong chinaman's chance of winning.

That is why we sent a telegram expressing sincere sympathy to Chancellor Clifford M. Hardin of the University of Nebraska. If any congratulations are due they should be to the nation.

We had really hoped that President Elect Nixon would have Secretary Freeman continue in office. We can't think of anything that would please us more inasmuch as we have a very decided dislike of the Minneapolis lawyer. In our book, being secretary of agriculture shouldn't happen to a dog.

Thru the 14 years we have known the Hardin family we have acquired a deep respect and a warm affection for them. We have been in each other's homes, we have used the chancellor's 50-yard line football tickets on more than one occasion, we have been with them on a number of occasions.

Why would Hardin give up the Nebraska post, where his salary is either the top, or second from the top, in the "Big Eight" conference.

He also has a \$250,000 home overlooking a little lake and a private golf course. He will leave all this to go into the hurly burly of the agriculture department which suffers from a severe case of elephantiasis.

This man is ranked in college circles as a "real brain" yet he is as common as an old shoe to be with . . . as easy to visit with as can be.

He has a gift of "getting along." In his 14 years at Nebraska he has united that state behind its university. The University of Omaha was also brought in this year into the University of Nebraska fold. The high rise buildings, the spectacular plans that have been made and consummated are proof that he can make big dreams come true.

The new secretary will not be a belligerent, table pounding type like Secretary Freeman.

Hardin is a great conciliator. The revolutionary Students for a Democratic Society feel terribly frustrated at Nebraska because, as they wailed, they haven't found a good issue to use in staging a confrontation with the university.

The new secretary is a "square shooter" who deals with his hands above the table. But he is no meringue filling type of character. Watch his jaw muscles when the chips are going down and you see in a flash that he cannot be pushed around.

The role of an educator nowadays is not easy. More than one college president has said "there must be easier ways to make a living." Time magazine this past summer ran a page feature of the number of educators who had thrown up their hands in disgust over the tactics of campus revolutionaries and taken employment elsewhere.

Maybe Chancellor Hardin thought "maybe I better get out while the getting's good and I'm ahead." We doubt it . . . because this chap has never sought the easy road. We think he is taking this cabinet post for the same motives that men and women go into fields of service, the Red Cross, the ministry and other fields where the monetary rewards are slim but the challenges are great.

The chancellor and his wife Martha (who looks more like a high school junior than a grandmother) spent only a week in their Okoboji home in 1967. This past summer they had four days before they left for New Zealand and Australia. He hasn't had much chance to relax. We know that early in September he was trying to squeeze in a half day at the lake. It was his only "free time" until Christmas. And, the cabinet post will be worse.

So—we lose a good friend—and Nebraska University loses one of the truly great chancellors in the nation. If all the cabinet members can measure up to Hardin for ability and integrity this will be an outstanding cabinet which will mean much to America.

DID HE DIE IN VAIN?

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on November 14 two young hoodlums shot and killed Meyer Kanter in his furniture store in Northeast Washington.

Mr. Kanter is one of a growing list of victims of violence in the District of Columbia, where small businessmen face daily threat to life and limb.

He lost one business in the April riots, but faith in Washington, D.C., and its majority of good citizens caused him to try once more to make his contribution to improving conditions here.

Conditions not only did not improve, they worsened. And today Meyer Kanter's family have no husband and father.

I insert in the RECORD the full text of a letter written by the Kanter family to the Washington Evening Star. In addition to expressing their personal loss of a beloved man, they most eloquently describe the disillusionment and concern of hundreds upon hundreds of Washington area residents in the failure of the officials of this city to restore order since the April 1968 riots.

The letter, in full, follows:

DID HE DIE IN VAIN?

SIR: As we mourn our beloved husband and father, we feel compelled to express some of our innermost thoughts of the moment: Why was such a dear person murdered? Who should bear the burden of such a heinous crime?

Meyer Kanter truly loved life and he loved the city of Washington. In the face of great adversities, he had refused to leave the neighborhood where he had worked for thirty years, but he was killed there because he was a man of principle who walked and lived unafraid.

After one of his stores was destroyed in the April disorders, he never lost faith that conditions would improve. He felt that the acts of crime which were taking place were the actions of a relatively few people of the community. His responsibility, he thought, was to the majority of good citizens in the neighborhood which he had served for many years and who wanted him to remain. Certainly no one would ever shoot him to death.

But, he was so wrong. The leaders and law-makers of this community must shoulder the responsibility for not having vindicated his faith in the good in mankind, as well as his faith in the future of Washington and its leaders.

People of all races are afraid of the crime and violence which is plaguing our community. Our leaders must not continue to let such a small minority of people control the destiny of this city.

We are all human beings before we are of a race, and the true division which exists among us are the law-abiding citizens of our community as opposed to those who choose not to live within the law. It is the latter group which is being allowed to prevail because our leaders are falling in their responsibilities to the former. So much is being done and so much consideration is being given to the rights of the accused that the rights of his innocent victims have been forgotten. Or does the innocent victim have any rights after the commission of the crime? Does Meyer Kanter have any more rights now that he has gone?

There is no justification for allowing these acts of crime and violence to continue. Those who have committed this cruel and senseless murder should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The choice was theirs.

Why do our leaders not hear the crying? Why do they not hear the pleading? It is their duty to hear and to respond by bringing swiftly to an end the lawlessness which has struck fear in our hearts. It will not bring our husband and father back, but maybe then his death will not have been in vain. He died for what he thought was right. He was not afraid. Why are they?

The KANTER FAMILY.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill to raise from \$1,680 to \$3,000, the amount of money a social security annuitant may earn annually without loss of benefits.

A year ago, the Congress raised the limitation from \$1,500 to \$1,680. Yet, those of us who have close contact with senior citizens are well aware how unrelated this figure is to today's high cost of living.

Mr. Speaker, I am personally aware of the fact that in the district which I have the honor to represent there are

many thousands of social security annuitants who are willing to perform useful tasks—useful for the community as well as for their own personal and economic well-being—who are precluded from so doing because of the present unrealistic limitation on outside earnings.

Mr. Speaker, it is for this reason that I urge prompt consideration of this sensible piece of legislation by the House Ways and Means Committee.

CASTRO USED GUN CONTROL LAW

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, no dictator has reached power without antigun laws or gun registration laws. Every American can and should know this—if he is educated to search history for the truth.

No greater opportunity have we Americans to renew the lesson than from the work of the former Cuban President, Batista.

Batista's gun laws were intended to prevent the Castro guerrillas from obtaining firearms. But, in effect, only the loyal Cubans registered their guns and Castro's followers would not abide by the law.

So, in the end, the weapons of the Cubans were registered but those of Castro's followers were not.

We know who won that shootout. Today, Castro has all the guns and the Cubans do not even have Cuba.

Even more recently—recall those poor Czech citizens looking at Russian tanks and soldiers squatting in their city parks. Can you not visualize their feelings—if only their grandfathers had forseen the need for the citizen soldier and provided in their law, as ours did, that their descendants have the right to keep and bear arms.

Mr. Speaker, I place a report from the Armed Eagle, the official publication of the Association To Preserve Our Right To Keep and Bear Arms, Post Office Box 1391, Medford, Oreg., 97501, at this point in my remarks, along with a story from the Sunday Star for January 5, 1969, on the problems of ammo sales:

[From Keep and Bear Arms, December 1968]
BATISTA'S GUN LAWS AIDED FIDEL CASTRO,
SAYS REFUGEE

One example of the potential danger in firearms control legislation was given in the Palm Beach Post of June 20, 1968, by staff writer Todd Wright. We are reprinting Mr. Wright's article below:

The proposed stringent gun laws in the United States are aimed at protection of the public, but in Cuba they proved a bonanza for Fidel Castro.

When he took over Cuba, succeeding Fulgencio Batista as dictator, he was able to arm his so-called "militia" with arms confiscated from every owner of any kind of gun in the country.

This was a simple matter due to the stringency of Cuba's gun law established by Batista, explained Julio Rabel, who with his family, got out of Cuba in 1961.

"The owner of any gun," he said, "had

to register it with the police. The license, filed with the police, contained not only the make, number and description of the gun, but also the owner's picture and fingerprints.

"Thus it was a simple matter for Castro's men to collect every gun in the Country."

Rabel now in charge of the gun department at Abercombe and Fitch in the Royal Poinciana Plaza, owned a sugar cane and rice plantation in Cuba, but left it all behind to get to the United States.

"Today in Cuba," he said, "only those on Castro's side are permitted to own a gun of any description. My rifles, used only for hunting such game as quail, doves, ducks and guinea hens, were seized shortly after Castro took over.

"In every block of Havana as well as in other towns and villages there is an informer. He or she is responsible for reporting any suspicious acts by anybody living in his block. The mere sight of a gun will send an informer scurrying to the police."

After Castro handed out the guns to his loyal followers, Rabel said, they had a field day, slaughtering cattle on farms and ranches. "They killed prize bulls and other valuable cattle without discrimination," he added, "until it reached such a point that the government had to import cattle from Canada and South America to replenish the badly depleted stocks."

Displaying no wistfulness about having had to leave his homeland and property, Rabel recalled that when he left, each adult was allowed to take \$10 in cash, in addition to a few personal belongings, primarily clothes.

"But my mother-in-law who just got out a couple of months ago on one of those 'freedom flights' could only bring a small satchel of clothing with her and no money at all."

He said she got to this country via Mexico, whereas his own family had landed in Miami.

"The real tragedy in Cuba," Rabel said, "is how the children are brainwashed."

He recalled the seven-year-old girl who accompanied her parents to Miami on a freedom flight and cried over being forced to "go to that imperialistic country" and on landing spat on the ground to show her disgust.

Rabel and his wife now live with their son and daughter-in-law and 5 grandchildren.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star,
Jan. 5, 1969]

AMMO SALES RULES STILL PUZZLING

The new federal gun control law, designed to prohibit interstate mail order sales but into which a lot of other gimmicks crept, has been in effect three weeks now. Naturally there have been grumbles and complaints, but the greatest confusion has been in the sale of ammunition.

The law went into effect at the tag end of the hunting season, else there probably would have been more grumbles. The full effect probably won't be felt by most sportsmen until late next summer when they start thinking of a new shotgun or a case of ammunition.

AMMUNITION SALES

As for over-all sales, dealers say that in the short time involved they can't tell what effect the law is having, particularly as the period involved the pre-Christmas season. One big retailer said his gun department sales were off 60 percent the first week and 10 percent the second week compared to the same periods the previous year.

However, he added that he couldn't ascribe a firm reason. Possibly there were persons buying heavily before the law went into effect, especially ammunition, or maybe people are taking a wait-and-see attitude.

As for ammunition, the law does not prohibit over-the-counter sales, even to out-of-state residents. Sales of shot-guns and rifles

are prohibited to out-of-state residents, and therein lies the confusion.

A dealer in Bethesda admitted there are "a lot of misconceptions about the law among the dealers and public. We are still struggling for a clear reading on the law, one they won't change on us, like they did just before it went into effect."

He was referring to the "contiguous state" part of the law allowing sales of shotguns and rifles to residents of contiguous states, if the law of these states allow such sales.

AMMO CONFUSION

Until four days before the law became effective this was interpreted to mean that if gun sales weren't against the laws of the states involved, everything was okay. But on complaint of Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., the interpretation was changed to make it necessary for states involved to pass special laws allowing contiguous state sales, something that could take years.

Some dealers weren't making ammo sales to non-residents, but now most have found it is permitted. The buyer has to identify himself, and the sale must be recorded as to what type of ammo is purchased, how much, and by whom, with name, address and how identified—drivers license, social security, ID card, or whatever. For awhile some dealers were making the purchaser sign for the ammo, but that isn't necessary. There has been confusion, though.

Because of the bookkeeping involved, at least one Virginia dealer has put a \$1 service charge on ammo sales of under \$5. "A box of .22s for 75 cents costs me a dollar in the office," he said.

Some ammo purchasers are balking at the identification part, either as a matter of principle or for some other reason.

"They think it a form of registration," one dealer said, "creeping federalism that is hurting the sportsman without affecting the criminal."

"Some think it interferes with their personal freedom," he added. "But if they won't identify themselves, I can't sell to them."

NO IDENTIFICATION

Another dealer noted that "one or two of my customers looked to be the type that didn't want anybody to know who was buying ammo. They went away from here fast when I wanted identification. What worries me is, what will these fellows do when they run out of what ammo they have now? A little moonlight requisition?"

Still another dealer said one or two of his customers thought the identification thing was a fine idea. "A man who won't identify himself is the kind who shouldn't have the stuff," was one customer's reaction.

It is in shotgun and rifle sales that the real rub will come, especially in the Washington area. With three jurisdictions—the District, Maryland and Virginia—all in one metropolitan area there's bound to be confusion.

The thinking among sportsmen is that Virginia likely will pass the legislation to permit across-the-border sales, and that there's a good chance Maryland will do likewise, but with more trouble. A prominent Marylander, Sen. Joseph Tydings, was a leader in the struggle to get an even tougher federal law passed, one that included license and registration.

UNLIKELY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

As for the District, probably never. An oddity is that some people think the new District registration law, supposed to go into effect this month but being held up by an injunction, has language that with liberal interpretation would allow across-the-border sales.

Dealers in D.C. and nearby Maryland and Virginia who have been used to selling to residents of the other places are finding things very much curtailed. One big D.C. retailer, Atlas Sports Store, has a Virginia

branch to take care of customers there, and made an arrangement with a Maryland dealer to handle customers in that area. Most, though, are not so fortunate.

An Alexandria dealer noted that "with the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, a good percentage of our customers came from over in Oxon Hill and Indianhead in Maryland. I don't know what they're doing now, but they're not coming in here."

A Bethesda dealer said he had many customers living in Northwest Washington, "and there's been some letdown."

Nationally it is too early to tell, but specialty gun dealers with rifles or shotguns for which there's not enough demand for local dealers to carry, are bound to be affected. The first sportsman's magazine to come out since the law went into effect, "Guns & Ammo," has with many of the advertisements a legend that didn't appear before: "At Your Local Dealer—Do Not Order Direct!"

"NEWSFRONT" STAYS ON

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial appearing recently in the New York Times with regard to the continuation of "Newsfront," an important educational program seen on channel 13 in New York.

Trans World Airlines and its chairman, Charles Tillinghast, have decided to provide the financial support that will enable the program to remain on the air for another 6 months. This is good news for the viewing public who have come to value the imaginative, in-depth news and feature programming of channel 13.

In my judgment, it is essential that educational television and the character of channel 13 be more fully supported in the public interest, both privately and publicly, and I believe that this editorial makes that point clearly.

I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the RECORD:

"NEWSFRONT" STAYS ON

A respected news-interview-commentary program will remain on the air for the next six months because of a last-minute grant by a private corporation. "Newsfront," which is seen during the week on WNDT (Channel 13), will be underwritten by Trans World Airlines. Following the pattern of similar grants to the educational stations, the corporation will get an on-air credit but there will be no commercial messages.

The rules of the Federal Communications Commission require disclosure of noncommercial TV program "sponsors." This may well enhance a company's image with viewers who appreciate the non-sell, for there is no corporate intrusion in the program itself.

Grants from enlightened corporations are necessary to keep many educational TV programs on the air. The new Corporation for Public Broadcasting—which could help to underwrite such programs as "Newsfront"—is just beginning to get off the ground by supporting live, interconnected educational stations. Until there is full realization by the Federal Government, states and local communities that alternatives to commercial broadcasting require support, the beggar method of financing for nonprofit stations will remain an uneasy way of life.

RALPH NADER ON BUSINESS SECRECY

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, Ralph Nader always has something important to say to American consumers. Whether discussing auto safety or industrial accidents, whether prodding this Government agency or exposing deficiencies in that one, he is a superlatively honest and perceptive observer of consumer protection and its shortcomings.

In two recent articles in Business Today, Ralph Nader analyzes business secrecy and its effect on the consumer:

[From Business Today, Winter 1968]

THE HIDDEN EXECUTIVES

(By Ralph Nader)

Last year a group of Princeton University seniors wrote to the heads of fifteen large corporations requesting the participation of either the Chairman, President or Executive Vice-President on a panel of business leaders to discuss in open forum some problems of corporate responsibility. The students added that the forum's format would provide for audience questions and comments on the positions taken by the executives.

The response to this letter was strongly negative, with only two companies agreeing to send a public relations man. The students were dismayed. But it is standard operating procedure for large companies to avoid exposing their top executives to any college audiences that can ask questions. The last time the chief executive of one of America's 50 largest companies spoke to and with students in an open forum may not be within the memory of man. Presidential candidates, Cabinet officers, Senators, Governors have all entered into unstructured dialogues on basic issues with students. But this has not been the case with corporate moguls.

Such a strict policy of avoidance cannot be explained away on the basis of time pressures but rather is rooted in the desire to be insulated from bilateral communication on issues deemed too controversial for public airing. The principle is as old as politics: if the arena of exposure can be limited, then the control over policy and dissent can be maximized. Perhaps the best indication of this policy's success is that students have settled for low echelon, public relations or trade association employees speaking for companies and industries in the most bland terms. Indeed, there are probably few students who can name the Chairman and President of the five largest corporations; yet many can reel off the names of Governors of states most of whom are smaller than these companies.

Anonymity of mega-corporate leaders outside the business world is actively pursued as a shield against public scrutiny of their massive and pervasive economic power. When General Motors Chairman Frederic Donner and President James Roche were asked to testify in July of 1965 before Senator Abraham Ribicoff's Subcommittee inquiring into auto safety, few newsmen or Washington hands in that hearing room had heard, much less seen the managers of a company grossing more annually than all but two foreign governments (\$2.3 billion an hour). GM was personalized that day and the nation was given a glimpse into the unresponsiveness and laggardness of a company's auto safety policy and investment—a glimpse that soon grew into outrage and safety legislation. The weekly program—"Meet the Press"—tried repeatedly to interview Henry Ford II during

the auto safety controversy in 1966, but he declined.

As long as corporate giants remain faceless institutions garnished with a few slogans and trademarks, the public will receive few glimpses into decisions or inaction that affect the course of the economy and the health and safety of a society.

It is interesting to note how General Motors, as one large corporation, tries to reconcile the need to "appear" before the public and the demands of insulation from an inquiring public. The company maintains a guest lecture list which organizations can draw upon for speakers. Illustratively, a former Miss America, Marilyn Van Derbur, is presently a guest lecturer for General Motors and speaks before groups around the country. Presumably, providing the public with a list of celebrities ready to speak conserves valuable time of top executives who restrict their addresses to business and trade groups.

It would seem reasonable to recognize a public right of access to corporate leaders. In January 1966, the Attorney General of Iowa invited the heads of GM, Ford and Chrysler to testify at a public hearing on auto safety open to citizens of Iowa who were given the opportunity to ask questions. All three companies turned him down and a trade representative of the Automobile Manufacturers Association took their place. He declined to answer any questions dealing with the companies because he was not authorized to speak for any company's policy. The AMA does not build and sell automobiles; it could not substitute for the auto companies: Yet these companies stated that they would have to decline any and all such invitations. The officials of Los Angeles County still have not succeeded, for example, in having auto company heads publicly tour the besmogged city and engage in a public exchange of views with the citizenry in an orderly public forum. Making sales and taking our profits from a region polluted by the companies' products incur no responsibility to meet the consumer, in the stiff judgment of corporate management.

Only once a year do corporate leaders have to expose themselves to a two-way communication process. This occasion is the stockholders' meeting. But this dialogue is conducted under the most abbreviated, authoritarian manner with a stacked audience of highly partisan and vocal employees and luncheon-oriented shareholders who usually hoot down anyone trying to engage in a sequentially rational exchange involving a point critical of the company. Arbitrary rulings by the Chairman are cheered and only the threat of turning oneself into a spectacle—as do the few professional corporate quizzers—insures a minimum hearing.

The rules and rationale behind economic (and corporate) democracy are much the same as those underlying democratic politics. The contempt accorded rights of access and duties to confront citizens by corporate management has been costly to the public interest. For the variety of values and urgencies, rarely communicated to top corporate echelons by subordinates and other filters of communication, are denied a chance to enrich the company's vision and provide it with a close sense of the community's moral imperatives which a just economy must always reflect.

[From Business Today, Autumn 1968]

(By Ralph Nader)

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND CORPORATE DISCLOSURE

A common theme running through the consumer protection drive in recent years is the call for greater disclosure of corporate information. Business put forth strong opposition to the auto safety, truth-in-lending, truth-in-packaging, and gas pipeline bills, for example, in large part because of its

aversion to telling the public about its product performance or cost.

During the early New Deal years, a similar struggle ensued over the issue of informing investors or potential investors accurately and more fully about securities and the securities markets. The cause of investor protection was installed in two important laws passed in 1933 and 1934. More than three decades passed before pressures began to focus behind disclosure requirements for protecting consumers' lives and pocketbooks outside the securities markets.

A fuller and freer flow of information from business to the public is critical both for the consumer and for a competitive market system. There is great resistance to such a flow. Business firms repeatedly tell us they believe in competitive enterprise and the open market. This is preaching and not practicing. For if this belief is held, certain principles should follow. One is that buyers have a meaningful choice of products or values from which to choose. Another is that these buyers are provided with enough information on which to make their choice in a way to reward the better product and penalize the shoddier one by rejecting it. In this manner, a disciplinary feedback from the marketplace operates to keep business firms alert and provides them and potential entrants with an incentive toward improved quality because knowledge of such improvements will be available to buyers. Information flow and feedback is a spur to a higher quality of competition.

Unfortunately, in far too many instances, what business says is not what business does. Competition, like levitation, is not a condition that is natural to man. The large corporations dream of monopoly, but since that is not possible for most of them, they practice varieties of collusion, conscious parallelism, protective imitation or similar mimicry of the dominant firm. All these policies add up to keeping the consumer in the dark about the product or service and bringing about the corporate Valhalla of a closed market and controlled enterprise.

For example, America's most expensive consumer durable—the automobile—is sold with virtually no specific information provided by the manufacturer about its safety performance. You are urged to buy a particular model because it "wide-tracks," (Pontiac), it "prowls" (Cougar), it makes "you feel and look better" (Firebird). Although the dealer will gladly tell you how many seconds it takes to go from 0 mph to 60 mph, he cannot tell you about such features as brake stopping distance, handling and tire performance, visibility, crash resistance of door latches and hinges, steering assembly, seat attachments and side and roof strength.

The auto companies say they exhaustively test their cars but they are unwilling to provide the customer with this information. Consequently, the buyer cannot compare different makes and models and reward the superior one. The same lack of product information pervades the marketplace, whether it be electric light bulb duration, hearing aids, tires, interest rates or "service" charges, life insurance policies, appliances, cleansing agents, furniture and foods.

Over a period of time, a successful perpetuation of ignorance about product price and performance erodes any reality of consumer sovereignty except at the cruder levels of product quality. Since there is always a tension between buyer and seller, it is obvious that the quest for manipulating the buyer is a lasting one for the seller. In recent decades we are witness to an intense development of styling, packaging, brand name emphasis, and the provocative association of product glamour with personality or emotional whims ("Mustang makes dull people interesting. . . ." goes the ad). Such marketing themes are not frivolous; they are designed, in the tradition of applied social science, for the serious purpose of diverting

scrutiny from the product to non-product characteristics or imagery. Auto companies have found it much easier to have motorists cultivate an expectation over grille patterns than non-fade, non-locking brakes or decent vehicle handling. There is little pressure for engineering innovations under such diversions. Conditioning a response is an easier way to sell than meeting an ever more critical customer scrutiny.

As more information about a product—what it is and what it can be—filters out to the public, a prime pre-requisite for viable competition is developed. That pre-requisite is a sufficient proportion of alert consumers and consumer groups who look behind the package, the slogans and the musical ditty and ask that quality and innovation be shown them. There is as little justification for secrecy in the marketplace as there is for secrecy in government. In both places, secrecy insulates from sight the blunders, the stagnation, the waste and the incompetence. Yes, and the venal as well. Efficient, clear information flows, brought about by consumer demand, government disclosure statutes and enlightened business leadership, is much of what is meant by "consumer democracy."

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON MAINE'S FOREIGN TRADE ZONE PERMIT

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most controversial and talked about issues of the day is the application by the State of Maine for a foreign trade zone. Although this application has the support of New Englanders and many residents of nearby States, it has been the object of the wildest accusations and the rudest consideration of any proposal I know of to ever be put before a Government agency for approval.

On behalf of the State of Maine and her sister States, I bring to the attention of this body the following open letter to the President of the United States urging fair and immediate action on Maine's application for a foreign trade zone:

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON MAINE'S FOREIGN TRADE ZONE PERMIT

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the people of Maine and our sister States in New England, we urge your prompt personal intervention before January 20th to insure fair play in the matter of Maine's pending application for a Free Trade Zone.

Your Cabinet officer, C. R. Smith, Secretary of Commerce, has refused to take action, required of him, to approve or disapprove this application.

This dereliction of duty, which may adversely affect the economy of Maine and New England and the 1½ millions citizens who live here, has been vigorously protested by congressional delegations from the New England States. Committees of the House and the Senate have requested C. R. Smith and his subordinates in the Foreign Trade Zones Board to testify before them to explain their dereliction on this matter. Secretary Smith has refused. Court actions pending against him for this, will, unfortunately, not be adjudicated before Smith's term in office expires January 20th. However Secretary Smith uses this pending court action as an excuse not to appear before Congressional committees investigating this matter.

The people of Maine, Mr. President, have

reason to fear that your Secretary of Commerce has been unduly influenced in his refusal to act or testify by a powerful handful of oil companies whose future profits are involved.

There is evidence, made available to Congress and the White House staff, of strange and suspicious delays, in the months of Secretary Smith's handling of Maine's long-standing application.

There is evidence which points, with disturbing consistency, to a prejudice on his part in favor of established oil companies and a converse prejudice against the best interests of the people of New England.

Secretary Smith's past associations with these oil interests, and his announced plans to join a firm aligned with these same oil interests after he leaves your Cabinet, combined with his refusal to act in accordance with statute on the Machiasport application and further combined with his refusal to appear before Congressional committees, greatly disturb the people's trust.

In short, Mr. President, millions of people in New England, including many of our elected Senators and Representatives and Governors of both parties, are gravely worried lest one of your Cabinet officers may have deliberately leaned over backwards to favor a few oil companies at the expense of American citizens.

Recently, Maine's Governor Curtis, together with New England representatives from the Congress, called upon your White House assistant for Energy matters, Mr. Pierson, to ask your intervention. Mr. Pierson replied, in effect, that since you, the President, come from an oil producing state it is your policy not to intervene personally in oil questions.

To date, Mr. President, this is not officially an oil matter. It is simply a matter of granting a routine license to Maine to operate a Foreign Trade Zone as permitted by law.

Yet, we fear, sir, that Commerce Secretary Smith's conduct is making this a matter not only of oil, but possibly of oil pollution at the Cabinet level in your Administration.

Unless and until C. R. Smith satisfactorily and publicly explains the reasons for his refusal to act in accordance with his public responsibilities, the presumption will remain that a Cabinet officer of the Johnson Administration has acted as a catspaw of Big Oil interests rather than for the benefit of the American people he is sworn to serve.

Based upon Secretary Smith's actions and non-actions in recent weeks, it appears that he intends to hide behind the protection of the January 20th expiration of the Johnson administration and the end of his term of office as Secretary of Commerce.

If this shameful course is followed by him, it must necessarily leave upon the present administration a stain of pollution by Big Oil.

We appeal to you, Mr. President, to intervene personally to prevent this result, while there is still time.

We urge that you instruct your Secretary of Commerce to act in accordance with his responsibilities and declare for or against Maine's application for a Foreign Trade Zone before January 20 and make public the reasons for his decision.

Respectfully,
EDITORS OF THE MAINE SUNDAY TELEGRAM.

TRIBUTE TO THE ASTRONAUTS

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is both fitting and proper that the Con-

gress should today meet jointly to honor Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, and William A. Anders, the three U.S. astronauts who have just recently returned from an historic voyage to the moon in Apollo 8.

As a Member of Congress from the State of Florida from whose soil their journey began, I am particularly pleased to represent the citizens of the 9th Congressional District in paying tribute to these daring Americans.

Their highly successful venture must rank as one of man's greatest achievements in his quest for knowledge and in his challenge of the unknown. And yet, throughout their entire voyage, these three brave men were ever mindful of their mortal existence, and the effect of God's will on earth and in the universe.

America, and indeed, the world salutes their accomplishment, and I am most happy to express my sincere congratulations.

SEMPER PARATUS

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, located within the confines of my district is the Elizabeth City Coast Guard Air Base with a compliment of some 300 officers and men of the Coast Guard.

All too often the deeds of heroism of these men as well as that of the entire Coast Guard in saving lives and property go unnoticed.

Some time ago, the Daily Advance in Elizabeth City, N.C., appropriately paid editorial tribute to these fine men. I think it equally proper that this editorial appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SEMPER PARATUS

As you jolly well know means *always prepared* and it is the fitting motto of the United States Coast Guard.

It is easy and pleasant to accept almost unthinkingly, our Coast Guardsmen out at the Elizabeth City Air Base because they're kind of family in our community.

But sometimes in our easy familiarity, we forget the enormous hazards these brave officers and men routinely face in what is euphemistically called "the line of duty." It is a good deal more than that. It is dangerous, hard, exhausting work and the dedicated *esprit de corps* with which the Coast Guardsmen undertake their difficult chores sets them apart from us mere mortals.

When the savage, freakish pre-winter Nor'easter ripped up the Atlantic Coast this week, most of us rode it out snug in bed or at least safe inside, including one nut who shall be nameless but who nonetheless secretly enjoys the terrible spectacle of these great storms.

But not our Coast Guardsmen.

Few civilians around here can imagine the vast rescue operation which the Coast Guard laid on along thousands of miles of the battered coast and spume-flecked open sea from Monday night through Wednesday afternoon.

More than 300 officers and men under Captain Fred T. Merritt, the tough, ram-rod skipper of the Air Base, who more than proves the argument a taut ship is a happy ship, went on continuous rescue duty.

Before the great storm passed us by, the

men from our Air Base piled up more than two full days of flight time in fixed wing aircraft and helicopters, ranging far up and down the coast on every kind of mission. They rescued the crew of a near-foundering trawler off Hatteras Inlet at the height of the gale, airlifting the seamen to safety. Besides going to the aid of disabled ships and yachts, they even picked up stranded motorists, located lost hikers and then found time to airlift an emergency crew of Highway Department technicians to the Route 32 Albemarle Sound Bridge, where the draw was jammed due to storm damage.

And while our Coast Guardsmen, in their self-effacing way, insist their rescue missions were routine they were far from it.

Hour after hour they flew their helicopters in near-hurricane winds and turbulence, at wave-top level, with the full knowledge they were often operating in conditions well beyond the design stresses of their craft.

They modestly discount such heroics, but we don't. This is work for brave men only.

Into the night the great C-130's ranged far over the open sea, assisting a distressed yacht here; then running down reports of fishing vessels missing or in trouble hundreds of miles away. Many of the crews of the C-130's came back to this continuous duty without rest after an arduous week on another search-and-rescue mission in Newfoundland.

The remarkable and gratifying thing about all this is that in spite of what is obviously difficult and hazardous duty, every man-jack at our Air Base is totally dedicated to his profession and wouldn't think of doing anything else.

We consider this devotion to duty quite a tribute to you, Captain Merritt, and to your officers and your men.

The next sound you'll hear, Skipper, is the click of our heels.

Accept our salute, Sir.

ABOLITION OF THE PRESENT
ELECTORAL SYSTEM

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, last Monday we gathered solemnly here in this Chamber to engage in the quadrennial ritual of counting the votes for the electoral college. In my estimation, the purpose, meaning, and value of the electoral system, however highly vaunted over the years, seemed to have lost their relevancy to modern-day America. And, as if to pour salt in the wound, we were treated to a charade whereby one elector from North Carolina openly defied the will of the majority of the State's electorate and cast his vote for George Wallace with both impunity and immunity.

As I watched the drama unfold, Mr. Speaker, I shuddered at the prospect of what might have happened had the House been called upon to elect the President. At various points we appeared to have all the cohesion of a postwar French government.

There can be no question but that the electoral system in 1969 is both an anachronism and an absurdity. I wholeheartedly support its abolition.

Mr. Speaker, I need not belabor for my colleagues today the arguments against retention of the elector college system. Many of those arguments were placed before us Monday succinctly and cogently.

For example, we have subscribed to the one-man one-vote dictum of the courts, yet we persist in allowing a system which flaunts the heart and spirit of the one-man one-vote rule. This argument alone should provide the necessary impetus for change. Consider, for instance, a hypothetical, yet not impossible situation. Suppose that of the eligible electorate in my own State of New York, only 2 million of them exercised their franchise, and that in Illinois, 3 million voters went to the polls. Despite the wide disparity in total vote in each State, New York would still be entitled to 43 electoral votes and Illinois would get only 26. The inequity is so glaring that further comment is unnecessary.

I have heard scores of ideas on the subject of electoral reform ranging from a straight popular vote to a system of proportional weighting of the votes. I lean toward the popular vote concept myself, but I maintain an open mind.

One fact remains painfully clear, Mr. Speaker. Congress has to adopt a constitutional amendment to alter the system and we have to do it promptly and judiciously. I hope the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Celler, will take the matter under consideration as soon as his committee is organized.

This issue is too vital and the potential consequences are too grave to let the matter go unattended any longer.

BLIND ASSOCIATION SCORES
HISTORIC FIRST

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House the historic "first" achieved recently by the Rhode Island Association for the Blind. It was one of three organizations to receive formal accreditation in the first such action taken by the National Accreditation Council for agencies serving the blind and visually handicapped.

The Rhode Island Association is headed by Mr. Donald W. Flynn, its president, and Mrs. Helen W. Worden, executive director. It is a nonprofit membership corporation established in 1967 to assist in aiding the blind and the visually handicapped.

I was pleased to learn of the significance of the association's accreditation and to read about the significant accomplishments that they have achieved in such a short period of time. At this point in the RECORD I include a press release concerning their efforts:

BLIND ASSOCIATION SCORES HISTORIC FIRST

PROVIDENCE, R.I., December 30, 1968.—The Rhode Island Association for the Blind has scored a historic "first" by being one of three organizations to receive formal accreditation in the first such action taken by the National Accreditation Council for agencies serving the blind and visually handicapped.

The Council, a non-profit membership corporation established in 1967 following an extensive three-year study by an independ-

ent national commission of experts, conducts a voluntary accreditation program in the field of blindness similar to those which have long existed in education and hospital care. The Association successfully underwent the accrediting process and was accredited at the winter meeting of the Council's 34 member Board of Directors. Other agencies also accredited were the Massachusetts Association for the Blind and the Cleveland Society for the Blind.

Approximately 450 national, state and local agencies are engaged in services to blind and visually handicapped people across the nation. Expenditures on behalf of the blind are estimated at \$400 million a year nationally.

According to Dr. Arthur L. Brandon, President of the National Accreditation Council, "The principal significance of accreditation is that it offers objective and professionally sound testimony to the validity and quality of an agency's services. By providing a ready means of identification of those agencies whose operations meet nationally recognized standards, accreditation builds public confidence, not only on the part of those who support the agency through voluntary gifts or taxes, but also among the blind and visually handicapped people who make use of the agency's services."

The standards that accredited agencies are required to meet cover basic aspects of agency administration and financing, as well as such specific programs as the agency may offer. The R.I. Association for the blind conducts casework and counselling services, mobility and orientation training, an Industrial Training Workshop, vision rehabilitation, volunteer and social services for R. I. blind and visually handicapped persons.

The standards developed by the National Accreditation Council have been widely endorsed by leaders in the fields of social welfare and rehabilitation. They have been reprinted in braille and recorded form by the U.S. Library of Congress and are now in use in Canada, South America, Asia, Australia, and Europe as well as in the United States.

The Rhode Island Association is headed by Mr. Donald W. Flynn, president; Mrs. Helen W. Worden is Executive Director.

BILL BAGGS—LOSS OF A FRIEND

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the community of Miami and the country have suffered the loss of a courageous man, Mr. William C. Baggs, editor of the Miami News.

Bill's voice was the cry of conscience—articulate and sensitive to the struggles and problems of men and women at home and around the world. As a private individual and as a newsman, he was ever restless in the challenge to find a better answer to improve his community and the world, and to all of these things he dedicated himself completely.

As a newsman, Bill ranked easily among the top in the Nation. He was with the Miami News for 22 years, and had been its editor since 1957. During the time Bill served as editor of the paper, it won three Pulitzer Prizes.

I join Bill's many friends and his colleagues in expressing my deep sorrow at his untimely death.

CITY OF BUFFALO CITED FOR OUTSTANDING PROGRAM AIMED AT INNER-CITY PROBLEMS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most pressing problems facing America today is the nagging existence of unemployment in the midst of plenty. To a large extent, this phenomenon has arisen because of the lack of training in modern skills and the limited opportunity afforded the economically deprived.

Since 1964, the Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce has spearheaded a drive to provide training and job placement services for the underprivileged.

This energetic effort is an excellent example of how business and community leaders can work together creatively to solve many of the urban problems which face us today.

A year ago, I called attention to the recognition given by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the Buffalo program known as JET.

Now, the U.S. chamber has again cited Buffalo for its work—this time for a combination of programs, including JET, aimed at the solution of inner-city problems.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. chamber has prepared a very informative case study of the Buffalo program as follows:

BUFFALO EMPLOYS THE HARD CORE WITH OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PROGRAM

The Opportunities Development Corporation is a non-profit corporation whose primary goal is to unify and coordinate existing services for training and employing the area's economically deprived. The first phase of ODC's activities was a training and job placement program known as Project JET (Jobs, Education and Training). Now this is augmented by a special program in transportation known as JOTT, a construction program known as JUSTICE and a Training Division.

Origin: The paradox of unemployment amid serious labor shortage lies at the root of ODC. Buffalo business and industry had many unfilled jobs, while among the area's minority groups there were thousands of unemployed people. When racial tensions developed in 1964, the Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce formed a Job Opportunities Council to help meet both racial and employment problems. From this start grew Opportunities Development Corporation.

Objectives: ODC purposes are to place the disadvantaged in jobs and to supply the manpower needs of employers with qualified employees. It has four basic objectives in fulfilling these purposes:

1. Securing openings at the entry, semi-skilled and skilled levels; and providing opportunities to minority persons for upgrading their job status.

2. Developing and coordinating programs to provide remedial education, training and retraining for minority persons; directing these programs to the needs (present and projected) of various industrial groups.

3. Gathering and distributing information about existing and anticipated needs of the business and minority communities.

4. Keeping careful records of the findings from pilot efforts as a guide to future employment programs in Buffalo and elsewhere.

In reaching these objectives, ODC uses many innovative techniques. Among them is a policy of concentrating on heads of households as the target group; using high school graduates (rather than college graduates only) as instructors; and a very close and productive working relationship with all the interest groups (employers, unions, minorities and government) involved in creating and filling jobs.

RESULTS

1. ODC operations have proved that business and minority organizations can work together effectively to achieve mutual goals. Business, labor unions, civil rights groups and units of government at several levels have joined forces to develop solutions to employment problems.

2. Through Project JET more than 1,200 heads of households have been placed in jobs. Of this number, 390 were previously on welfare; the annual welfare cost saving alone has been estimated at more than \$1,500,000. JET was the first program of its type in the United States.

3. Project JOTT (Job Opportunities Through Transportation) has been organized and was funded by the Department of Transportation to give access to jobs for hundreds of Buffalo's East Side residents who cannot now reach available jobs due to lack of transportation.

4. Project JUSTICE (Journeyman Under Specific Training in Construction Employment) has begun training minority group men to become journeymen mechanics in construction trades. This is also the first program of its type in the United States.

5. Skills and procedures developed in early JET operations have equipped ODC to assist the JOBS Program of the National Alliance of Businessmen in working toward a pledge of 2,000 jobs for the hard-core unemployed in western New York.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Origin: In 1964 the Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce formed a Job Opportunities Council. The purpose of the Council was to talk about ways that the Chamber might assist low-income people attain jobs. Members of the Council met with a group of Negro ministers from Buffalo to try to get a better idea of the needs of the minority community.

After a series of meetings in 1965, the Job Opportunities Council accepted a proposal which called for the Chamber to contribute \$40,000 to construct a building in the ghetto area. The building was to be used as a community center. The Board of Directors of the Chamber gave preliminary approval to the allocation of \$40,000.

In the meantime, some members of the Board of Directors held further discussions. All the businessmen were members of the Chamber's Executive Committee, while the Negro community was represented by the NAACP, CORE, Urban League, Citizens Community Interest (CCI) and other local community participation groups.

After three months of meetings—discussing what, where and how this unusual group could be utilized most effectively—it was unanimously decided to form a non-profit corporation, and to try to implement solutions for some of the suggested problems of mutual concern.

The ODC Board of Trustees (six from community groups, six from the Chamber's Executive Committee) soon after hiring an executive director and being incorporated, decided to pursue three basic objectives (see OBJECTIVES) in finding jobs, training jobless and gathering information. (See Exhibit A.)

To reach these objectives, the ODC Board of Trustees surveyed existing manpower programs; New York State Employment Service's list of available openings (2,000-3,000 per month); and the files of Erie County Welfare

Department, Buffalo Urban League and other social service groups.

Careful study showed that large numbers of persons were rejected by the Urban League's On-the-Job Training Program because they lacked education. Most employers had unrealistic qualifications for entry-level employment. Many unemployed were not being reached or serviced by any existing programs.

This was the problem faced by some 10,000 so-called "hard-core unemployed" in Erie County (identified in the files of N.Y.S.E.S., Erie County Welfare Department and Buffalo Urban League). They required motivation, job training and education to become fully productive workers.

A program was designed to fit the needs of the target group—Negro, male heads of households, achieving at less than an eighth grade level. One aim was, "To enhance the role of the Negro male in the family life." The approach was to provide a substantial job, continuous counseling, 30 hours of on-the-job training coupled with 10 hours of basic and remedial education at the job site.

This was Buffalo's answer to a large unskilled and uneducated labor pool, coupled with unfilled employer needs. The proposers felt this program could lead eventually to "total utilization of manpower on the Niagara Frontier."

JET IS BORN

The proposal led to JET's funding by the Departments of Labor and HEW to train 1,000 unemployed persons in various fields of work and diverse occupations that offered upgrading possibilities.

The following activities were included in the original JET plan:

1. Recruitment of Trainees—using specialized outreach techniques.
2. Intake—the initial trainee assessment and registration.
3. Counseling—testing, assistance in choosing type training and identifying supportive needs.
4. Job Development and Referral—securing employer and union participation.
5. Placement—selecting or matching the trainee and taking him to the job.
6. Follow-up—on-the-job with employer, on-the-job with trainee and at the trainee's home; includes continued supportive services.

This was the background as the program began to develop. Several initial steps carried JET toward full operation.

1. Initial financing

The \$400,000 originally authorized by the Chamber for a building was applied instead to the first-year operating costs of the new program. This enabled the officers and staff to develop ideas into program proposals, which in turn were submitted to state and federal agencies concerned with manpower development.

Once the proposals were approved, the next step was to prepare a small, permanent staff and a much larger tutoring staff to carry out the educational portion of Project JET.

2. Training tutors

Project JET initiators recognized that counseling and educational aid on a scale never before attempted in Buffalo would be required to reach the target number of 1,000 unemployed men. A special training program for the trainers was designed by the State University College at Buffalo. In July, 1966 more than 200 prospective tutors were selected from 500 applicants for a six-week course of preparation.

3. Developing jobs

As the training of counselors and tutors drew toward a close, teams of job developers launched their intensive campaign. Press coverage of discussions over the preceding year, coupled with Chamber of Commerce contact with businessmen, had set the stage. With literature ready, leaders invited 150

employers to meet for the first large-scale discussion of how JET would operate. Some jobs were offered immediately. Teams of contact workers followed up. Letters, bulletins and media appeals continued. The job development staff of JET began its thorough canvass of employers, which was to result in more than 10,000 personal contacts with 2,100 employers during the first full year of operation.

4. Recruiting Employees

To secure the initial group of applicants, JET brought into action every known official and organized means of contact with hard-core unemployed. The state employment service, community action organization, youth opportunity center staff, welfare department and others played a part.

The JET design concentrated much of the recruitment effort on a staff of outreach workers who were much the same type persons as those JET attempted to reach and who were familiar with the low-income community. They were to use various types of contact, such as house-to-house, business, church and church groups, social groups, recreation groups and clubs, etc. (Recruitment Manual is reproduced as Exhibit B.)

PROGRAM OPERATION

Basic JET Method and Approach: After JET trainees are recruited and given preliminary counseling by JET staff, they are immediately placed on jobs. They are paid the regular wage scale by employers. The employers agree to allow the JET employee to take 260 hours or more during the contract period to be tutored in reading, writing and arithmetic. Whenever possible, the education is related to the employee's job. Instruction is designed to cover a period of 44 weeks and to raise the education level of the employee to at least the eighth grade level.

The employer pays the employee for the time he is receiving instruction. The wages are reimbursed to the employer by JET, although some employers do not request reimbursement. Those employers in the program who are not able to allow instruction time do permit counselors to give supportive services.

Federal Funding: Project JET was originally funded as an experimental and demonstration project under the auspices of the Office of Manpower Policy Evaluation and Research (OMPER). The project was designed to experiment and demonstrate methods to assist chronically unemployed heads of households in obtaining and retaining substantial employment commensurate with their latent abilities.

The project is currently funded through the Department of Labor (Bureau of A&T) as a coupled program of on-the-job training and at-the-job tutorial education. All of the original program concepts are currently being utilized in a continuing attempt to assist hard-core unemployed and underemployed persons to obtain substantial employment.

Local Financing: Overhead expense for the core staff, office space, etc. is not covered by the federal contracts. The Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce continues to secure funds from business sources to take care of these costs. The original \$40,000 has grown to \$100,000 over a three-year period, and there is every evidence the business leadership will continue its investment.

NEW TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Job Opportunities Through Transportation (Project JOTT): In early discussions within the Job Opportunities Council in 1964, Buffalo leaders were told that unqualified job-seekers were not the only source of persistent unemployment. Many qualified men and women were unable to accept—or at least to retain—employment opportunities because most of the jobs being created in the Buffalo area were located far from their homes.

This has been termed "the growing concentration of new industry where Negroes don't live."

As Opportunities Development Corporation pushed forward with its jobs, education and training effort, the number of cases mounted in which trainee applicants were blocked by lack of transportation.

Many informal steps have been taken to ease the problem, including some route revisions in public transit. Due to the distances between and the sparse settlement of many areas of high employment, however, public transportation is a difficult service to provide at all the hours of the day required for a three-shift industrial work environment.

ODC documented the needs for minority transportation and then developed these needs into a proposal for Project JOTT. Objectives include providing off-schedule and supplementary public transportation between the several high-employment areas and Buffalo's low-income residents.

The Department of Transportation granted \$514,000 to ODC for a two-year demonstration program beginning August 1, 1968 in which it will serve the needs of the Project JET trainees in reaching jobs in the industrial communities near Buffalo.

Six buses are being scheduled on a 24-hour basis to serve three major industrial areas.

Journeymen Under Specific Training In Construction Employment (JUSTICE): The latest area in which ODC has moved is in training of minority group members as journeymen workers for the construction trades.

Labor, management and minority leaders worked together to develop the concept and to propose that ODC be the coordinating agency of JUSTICE. The Department of Labor has funded a specialized on-the-job training program for \$114,000 to cover the first 29 weeks of operation beginning in May, 1968.

The Building and Construction Trades Council of Buffalo and Vicinity (AFL-CIO) and the Construction Industry Employers Association (representing contractors in western New York) are the industry forces through which the training and hiring are done. (See news report, Exhibit C.)

Recruiting is performed by a Recruitment and Advisory Committee made up of representatives of ODC, Workers Defense League, Urban League, New York State Apprenticeship Information Center and others.

Initially the program will include up to 50 men, mainly from the minority groups, who meet three qualifications: (1) they are beyond the normal apprenticeable age; (2) they desire to enter the construction industry and (3) they will, through training received from the program and from the industry, qualify themselves as mechanics (or craftsmen).

All 21 craft unions in the Buffalo vicinity agreed to participate. A special agreement has been reached between the Construction Trades Council and the contractors on payments to journeymen trainees, who will receive the same wages and benefits while learning as do the qualified union members with whom they work.

Each trainee will receive 27 hours of indoctrination training during a three-week period, followed by 54 hours of specific craft training during a six-week period. Then he goes on the job in a training status for 20 weeks at the normal 40 hours per week.

At the end of the latter period, the trainee will either be referred to his craft for journeyman qualification examination, be recommended for additional training if not considered fully qualified, or be dropped if he lacks both qualification and potential at this time.

Training Division: The experience and the staff nucleus developed in starting Project JET continue to be valuable assets for Buffalo. In addition, the large counseling and tutoring staff trained for full or part-time

work is a reservoir of help for the area. A Training Division is being established in ODC to broaden the availability of these assets beyond the formal contract programs now being carried on with federal agencies.

No comparable source of qualified staff is available on the Niagara Frontier, and there is a growing awareness and demand among firms not participating in any of the three programs (JET, JOTT or JUSTICE). Some are willing to absorb training costs for hiring minority group workers if ODC will perform recruiting and training functions. Others want help under the National Alliance of Businessmen program.

The new Training Division will be able to perform in either case. It will be especially important, however, in guiding a proposed new consortium in Buffalo to train and hire the hard-core unemployed. By this approach the consortium itself can contract for training funds, secure commitments for job placements, locate and train applicants and then place them with firms.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Key Factors in Success: 1. Business leader awareness and commitment. In four years of working out operating philosophy and procedures, the leadership of the Buffalo Area Chamber and of the business community have repeatedly evidenced a determination to improve the lot of minority residents.

Evidence includes the high priority given the original Jobs Council, substantial sums pledged to the Chamber and ODC to carry on the work, the vigorous promotion and endorsement by men already involved, among other forms of tangible commitment.

2. Dependable communications among community groups. None of the other factors could have produced results had there not been a solid foundation of mutual understanding. This has been true of relationships between white and black communities, but it has aided in labor-management and other joint efforts as well. This foundation was literally forged out of a troubled situation and appears to be building strength with time.

The integrity and commitment of leaders from all elements of Buffalo make it possible for this beneficial communication to play its crucial role.

3. Do-it-yourself programming. Almost everything ODC and Buffalo have done in building more job opportunities has been a highly-localized response to a distinctive Buffalo need. There were few signs of focusing attention on some federal manpower program and then trying to pattern a Buffalo activity after a standard model. Instead, leaders identified job needs of Buffalo's minorities and developed plans for the best possible local way to fill those needs; then they convinced the appropriate officials of government that the "Made in Buffalo" solution would work. To a large degree they have been proven right, which is not to say the task of convincing and securing agreements was easy.

4. Effective professional leadership. Staffing of ODC, as with the Chamber, has tended to pull together the necessary elements for a successful community-wide effort. Operating procedures and program administration have shown innovation along with feasibility, vigor and sound management. This factor tends to reinforce the other favorable aspects of ODC and to generate confidence and respect among all participants.

Key Lessons Learned: 1. Don't over-promise. First goals spoke of 5,000 jobs for hard-core unemployed within two years, using this figure as "a reasonable target." Instead, about 400 were placed in the first year and something above 1,200 in two years. Unfulfilled promises can be dangerous, especially if tensions are high in the community.

2. Developing job openings for the hard core is a slow process. Staff and volunteer teams averaged about five visits to an employer for each new job made available to a

disadvantaged worker-trainee. These visits were in addition to an average of three visits per employee to firms after applicants were actually placed.

3. Small firms proved to be the best source of jobs. Virtually half of all placements in JET and more than half of all contracts for on-the-job training were with employers having less than 50 employees. By contrast, the large employers (over 1,000 employees) accounted for only 13.5 percent of the jobs and 4.3 percent of contracts. The 50-999 group made up about 40 percent of both job placements and contracts.

This result may have direct implications for job programs such as the National Alliance of Businessmen in which the major thrust has been directed at large, multi-unit national firms. This approach may need to be amended to operate more in the pattern of ODC-JET or the new ODC consortium plan.

4. Support services are essential. Tutoring for basic education and job skills may be only a small part of the preparation for useful work. Trainees need every sort of personal guidance and help. A JET report states, "Referral to and close cooperation with the other community services has been the rule rather than the exception." (Three case examples are contained in Exhibit D.) Problems most frequently encountered are emotional instability, alcoholism, acute family difficulties, suspected drug addiction and physical disabilities. (About 25 percent of all applicants had physical disability of some type.)

5. Contractual arrangements involving many agencies and firms may be far slower and more difficult than expected. The narrative of this report may make the problems appear minor and the progress smooth. Buffalo solved the key problems encountered, but only skill, experience, determination and the use of every available influence and pressure cleared the way.

Transferability: The concept of ODC—the establishment of a bi-racial board to evaluate community social needs and then lead action to meet them—could be transferred readily to other areas. The specific programs of ODC—such as JET—might not be applicable to every city, because needs differ.

This report is prepared to introduce the specific approaches of Buffalo without covering them exhaustively. Many pitfalls, delays and problems met by Buffalo leadership are mentioned but not emphasized. For any group seriously considering a JET-type operation for the first time, the final first-year progress report filed by ODC with the Department of Labor will prove valuable reading.

THE HIGH COST OF PUBLIC OFFICE

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the American people are becoming increasingly aware of the reforms that are needed in their Government: reforms in taxes, elections, and in Congress itself. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer on January 3, editorialized after what appears to be careful consideration on the congressional reforms necessary in receiving and reporting campaign contributions. I call this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

THE HIGH COST OF PUBLIC OFFICE

At the time of our nation's founding, the most qualified men in the new Democracy's comparatively scant population were represented in its governmental councils. Gener-

ally, they were the best educated and most idealistic of the citizenry.

Today, regrettably, too many Americans who possess the qualities needed for strong leadership, shrink from the call of public office on the federal, state and local levels of government.

One of the foremost reasons for this, certainly, is the cost of winning public office. In modern times, campaign expenses have risen to astronomical heights, posing a deterrent to many qualified men and women with limited financial resources and binding many who do seek offices to political commitments which may or may not be in the public interest.

This defect in our political system is among the chief electoral evils cited in a recent report of the Committee for Economic Development, a prestigious national organization of businessmen and educators.

The CED estimates that 1968 election costs ran more than \$250 million, concluding that "an attractive candidate with good prospects can usually find financial backing, but large gifts may depend upon direct commitments or implied conditions."

Among the Committee's recommendations is "stringent disclosure requirements on every aspect of political financing."

Officeholders and office seekers traditionally have opposed laws to compel campaign contribution disclosures on grounds that many sources of funds from large donors would dry up.

If this is the case, then it only serves to document that many contributions do have hidden political strings attached, contrary to the public interest.

One means of reducing candidate dependence on donations of large, anonymous contributors is suggested by the CED. It proposes that federal tax credits up to \$25 per year be granted citizens, to attract contributions from a broader segment of the population.

Other reforms proposed in the CED report call for federal and state subsidies of election costs that do not benefit one candidate, party or position; repeal of the federal "equal" time law requiring broadcasters to give minor candidates the same air time given major candidates, and a national presidential preference primary to give citizens a stronger voice in selection of the nation's Chief Executive.

If our democracy is to continue as the world's best form of government, Congress and state legislatures must act to institute such overdue electoral reforms.

COMMERCE SECRETARY-DESIGNATE CONTINUES TO BOOST HOMETOWN

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Shakopee, Minn., in my congressional district, have ample reason for pride in the selection of native son Maurice Stans to serve as Secretary of Commerce in the Nixon Cabinet. He has never permitted the press of a distinguished career to dampen his interest and support for his hometown. A recent editorial in the Shakopee Valley News serves to underscore this commendable trait, and under unanimous consent I include the editorial at this point in my remarks:

STANS IN CABINET

Appointment of Maurice H. Stans, Shakopee native son and member of the 1925 graduating class of Shakopee High School,

this week by President-Elect Richard Nixon to his Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce is among the long list of achievements of this illustrious son, who has given Shakopee several occasions on which to express its pride.

This most recent recognition to The Honorable Mr. Stans this week is one that has placed the community, in which he has always expressed his continued interest in several ways and support, as an even more indelible spot on the map, as well as had former friends, classmates and teachers reminiscing.

He has never been forgotten in regard to his achievements in the Shakopee schools nor has he forgotten these schools he attended.

One classmate was heard to remark that Stans always had the answers or made it a point to get them and was way ahead of the teachers most of the time. A check of his high school curriculum somewhat indicates his destiny in that it includes several mathematical courses, along with bookkeeping, government, stenography, public speaking, economics and social problems.

He displayed his fondness for his St. Mark's Parochial School in instituting a "mathematics fund." He further showed his appreciation for Shakopee High School in being instrumental in the founding, with his foundation grant, the Opportunity Fund that provides assistance for Shakopee High graduates seeking post high school study.

On one of his recent visits he made it a point to look up and spend some time with one of his former high school teachers, Mrs. Frank Strunk.

This teacher was again a part of the excitement of the announcement to his Cabinet post in being interviewed by phone by a metropolitan newspaper reporter.

The Valley News received a call from Washington, D.C., with the person seeking the information as to what town in Belgium, Stans' father, had come from. His father, the late Hubert Stans, was a painter and band director in this community for several years.

There are also other relatives in the Chaska area.

In answer to this query, the Washington, D.C. caller was referred to City Attorney Julius Collier, noted for his compilation of "The Shakopee Story," a history of this community.

In "The Shakopee Story" four notations are made regarding this former Shakopee native and now national figure when he was elected president of the American Institute of Accountants; when he was named deputy postmaster general at the age of 47, by appointment of President Dwight D. Eisenhower; when he was named deputy director of the Federal Budget of President Eisenhower, and shortly thereafter succeeded Percival as director, and when he spoke at the Commencement for 51 seniors in 1958.

City Attorney Collier was featured last Thursday on Twin Cities' television broadcasts in which he again related these and other facts regarding this native son of Shakopee.

On September 16, 1965, in somewhat of a coincidence, President-Elect Richard Nixon was the speaker at the Shakopee High School at a testimonial dinner for Mr. Stans, sponsored by the Shakopee Education Association and Shakopee Federation of Teachers.

Again the new Cabinet appointee was an honored guest of "his city" when the Stans Park at Tenth Avenue and Fuller Street, adjacent to the Shakopee Senior High School, was dedicated in his honor.

Most recently he, through a \$5,000 grant from the Stans Foundation, made possible research for the proposed Scott County Historical Society Restoration project, slated for the Memorial Park area, east edge of Shakopee.

The biographical sketch, appearing in the metropolitan newspaper, stated:

"He is a detail individual but he is a doer, if you can balance those two qualities in one man." This was attributed to a former Budget Bureau colleague who added "He is a pleasant, out-going man but he is definitely not a back-slapper."

The article continues "the 60-year-old Stans was a saxophone player with \$151 in his pocket when he left Shakopee nearly 45 years ago.

"Now he is head of Glore, Forgan, William R. Staats, Inc., an investment firm in Chicago, Illinois, which he built to the 10th largest in the nation.

"He relaxes by taking worldwide hunting trips. Ten years ago, on an African safari, he became one of the first Americans to track down and shoot a bongo, a large and fierce antelope."

On one of his visits here in 1965, pupils of his former St. Mark's School were privileged to have been shown a film of one of his safaris.

Yes, he has certainly gone a long way for a "home-town boy."

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE OLMSTED ADDRESSES WEST POINT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK ON NOVEMBER 7, 1968

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, Maj. Gen. George Olmsted, chairman and president of the International Bank, and a resident of Arlington County in my Virginia congressional district, addressed the West Point Society of New York on November 7 of last year on a subject of great importance to American businessmen involved in international trade and investments.

Because of the timeliness and crucial importance of the general's speech, I include the text, in full, at this point in the RECORD:

AN ANSWER TO THE BOOK, "THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE," FRENCH AUTHOR SERVAN-SCHREIBER'S RECENT BEST SELLER

(By Maj. Gen. George Olmsted, Army of the United States, retired, Chairman and President, International Bank, Washington, D.C., to West Point Society of New York, November 7, 1968)

Probably no single book in recent history has done more to stir up Europe than one written by the young French author and editor, J.-J. Servan-Schreiber. Over one million copies were sold in Europe in less than a year after publication—an all-time record.

The book, "The American Challenge" has jolted the Establishment in every capital in Europe. In the United States, it is now on the lists of the ten non-fiction "best sellers".

The book zeros in on the emerging crisis in Europe. It argues that Europe is slowly dying even though it is more prosperous than at any time in history. It undertakes to document the case that Europe is slipping further and further behind in the race for technological progress. It sounds a loud and clear call for mobilizing the economic forces in these countries to meet the rising challenge that threatens to turn them into satellites of the American industrial machine.

The nature of the American challenge is described as a highly developed talent in the "art of organization"—in the mobilization of intelligence and talent to conquer not only invention but development, production and marketing.

"American industry spills across the world primarily because of the energy released by the American system," Arthur Schlesinger writes in the foreword of the book, "by the opportunity for individual initiative, by the innovative knack of teams, by the flexibility of business structure and by the decentralization of business decision."

I am singling out this book as a starting point for my remarks for a very good reason. I believe all of us who are concerned with the role of the United States in the world today and in the years ahead must know and understand the kind of problems we face everywhere abroad, but especially in the European area which is so vital to our interests. It is good for us now and then to look at America through the eyes of others.

The importance of the Servan-Schreiber book to us is in the economic situation it reveals and the possible adverse political developments that may lie ahead.

The future of the United States depends on a world with many prospering countries and populations that will enjoy with us the benefits of our higher living standards. So long as the human race is torn between two competing philosophies of existence—Communism and Capitalism—we must strive to strengthen the nations that stand with us. Otherwise, the free countries will decline, and we will stand alone in a world of weak allies and strong opponents. We must also seek and find growing markets for our expanding economy.

There is much that Americans can learn in doing business in Europe and other lands. It is a technique we must master. For with over 3 billion people in the world today, and only 200 million of them in the United States, American businessmen have no choice but to seek overseas markets.

THE PICTURE IN EUROPE

What is the picture that Europeans see as it is presented in "The American Challenge"?

First, it is stated that in a few years the world's third greatest industrial power after the U.S. and the Soviet Union will not be Europe, but American industry in Europe. As a matter of fact, I think this point has already been reached. U.S. investment penetration now controls some \$14 billion in plant and equipment in Europe.

Since 1958 American companies have invested \$10 billion in Western Europe—more than one-third of our total investments abroad. Of the 6,000 new businesses started by Americans in the past decade, half were in Europe.

In the vital and fast growing field of electronics, for example, American companies in Europe control:

15% of the production of consumer goods—radio and TV, recording devices, etc.

50% of semi-conductors which now replace tubes.

80% of computers—"high-speed electronic calculators which, among other things, now even transform the management of the corporations."

95% of the new market for integrated circuits—miniature units crucial to guided missiles and the new generation of computers.

The record shows, too, for example that as early as 1963 American firms in France controlled 40% of the petroleum market, 65% of the production of films and photographic paper, 65% of farm machinery, 65% of telecommunications equipment, and 45% of synthetic rubber.

Although the Johnson Administration last January acted to reduce U.S. dollars going abroad so as to help reduce our payments deficit, American companies have found sources of funds in Europe itself to finance expansion.

"The greater wealth of American corporations allows them to conduct business in Europe faster and more flexibly than their European competitors," Servan-Schreiber wrote. "This flexibility of the Americans, even

more than their wealth, is their major weapon."

While the book examines into a wide range of data and developments, his critical comment is directed at the European enterprisers more than at Americans. He lays the failure to respond to the American challenge at the doorstep of Europe itself. Instead of calling for controls to block or discourage the Americans, he urges Europeans to adopt the American methods and techniques.

He considers a choice of three strategies for European industry today:

1. Continue along the same path and face a double decline in their business level and financial structure.

2. Try to plan a complementary role in the American economy by specializing in those areas where Europe still has an advantage—largely because of lower labor costs and use of foreign patents.

3. As an alternative to annexation or satellization, there is the choice of competition. This demands that European businesses, particularly those in the area of "Big Science", become fully competitive in the global market.

All three strategies are rejected for a number of reasons. He reasons that a European Federation is a must. "Only on a European level, rather than a national one, could we hope to meet the American challenge on all major fronts," he declares.

He offers these six steps for Europeans to regain control over their destiny in the confrontation with the American challenge:

1. Creation of large industrial units which are able both in size and management to compete with American giants.

2. Carrying out "major operations" of advanced technology that will insure an independent future for Europe.

3. At least a minimum of federal power to protect and promote European business.

4. Transforming the relationship between business, the university, and the government.

5. Broader and more intensive education for young people; specialized and continuing education for adults.

6. Finally, as a key to everything else, the liberation of imprisoned energies by a revolution in their methods of organization—a revolution to revitalize the elites and even relations between men.

I will not attempt to pass judgment on the six steps proposed. I will endorse the value of the book which clearly defines the problem which must concern all of us who believe in private enterprise whether we are on this or the other side of the Atlantic or elsewhere in the free world.

Fortune magazine, in reviewing this book challenged its conclusions. "Europe does not have to Americanize itself completely to save itself from America," it commented.

Fortune also observed: "Certainly, much of what Servan-Schreiber recommends is desirable. European unity should progress, more European youngsters should go to college, European business should regroup into bigger units. But this does not mean that Europe can achieve for itself the kind of isolated independence that deGaulle has vainly sought for France. The message of deGaulle's failure is that interdependence is inescapable, and that applies not just to France, but to all nations. The point that Servan-Schreiber misses (though it is glimpsed here and there in the book) is that growth is becoming truly international." Thus spoke Fortune magazine.

The principal fault I find with the Servan-Schreiber book, however, is that he looks at business as a national rather than an international contest for progress and perhaps survival. Or, to put it another way, he looks at business as a perpetual Army Navy football game. And, it doesn't have to be.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS IS INTERDEPENDENT

It is my belief, based on the experience of our International Bank's offshore banks and companies, that the so-called American chal-

lenge in Europe, and elsewhere for that matter, can be successfully met by a policy of interdependence. Instead of worrying about how to meet and beat American competition, I believe more European and other enterprisers should join with Americans as partners for mutual progress. We, in turn, must be more willing to meet them half-way.

Most of the largest American corporations today are multi-national organizations. So, also, are a growing number of large foreign corporations around the world. By joining hands with American concerns, in many cases, overseas companies can gain the benefits of our enterprise, energy, progressive methods, and management techniques—as well as our financial know-how. Our American companies can gain much too—possibly more.

Yes, the world picture is not all one-sided. American manufacturers are making and selling many products here that were originated in other countries. These include such things as jet engines, computers, ballpoint pens, disk brakes, oil field equipment, an oxygen process for steel making, many advanced chemicals and drugs, and other products.

The U.S. News and World Report told us a few months ago that "A merger boom of major importance to Americans is building up in Europe." They reported, for example, that in the U.K. alone recent amalgamations have created the world's second biggest bank, the largest computer firm outside the U.S., the strongest electronic group in Europe, and a new auto-making giant.

Last year alone in Europe there were 670 major mergers, joint ventures and other interlocking arrangements.

The Wall Street Journal reported a British trade expert as saying: "Bigger, more efficient industrial units are desirable—in fact are essential—to meet the fierce and growing competition, particularly from the American giants in world markets."

Instead of Europeans worrying over "The American Challenge," or we fearing the rise of more aggressive competition in Europe, I believe they and we face a larger challenge. That is, whether both sides will be drawn into an economic struggle for survival against each other, or will work together to solve our common problems and build up our mutual interests in a climate of interdependence.

It is time for all of us in business to lift our sights beyond the borders of our own countries and think in terms of the world. Wendell Willkie once preached the philosophy of a political "One World." Now businessmen must begin to think in terms of an economic "One World."

The Servan-Schreiber book serves notice on Americans doing business abroad that we must consider the alternatives we may have to face if we do not recognize the dangers in pursuing our present course overseas.

Perhaps the most basic threat to consider is adverse legislation or regulation by governments of other countries.

In England, for example, Prime Minister Harold Wilson has frequently spoken out on the need for action "to prevent the domination of our economy by the Americans."

Then, too, look what deGaulle did recently by edict in blocking the proposed merger of Fiat and Citroen motor companies. It is significant, however, that he later approved a partnership between them. By edict he could prevent any other acquisition by a non-French firm if he so wished.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR U.S. BUSINESS OVERSEAS

And so I say, American business overseas is finding it is in a new ball game. Conditions are changing. Rules are changing. And the stakes are higher than ever in the past.

There was a time when our U.S. business interests abroad were modest, and companies handled their foreign business with a small international staff tucked away somewhere on the organization chart. More recently, our American enterprise in certain fields

overseas was so big and powerful compared to the foreign competitors in the host countries that the need for understanding, skill and effectiveness in our management techniques was not so very apparent.

Today it's a different story. American firms are facing aggressive competition from foreign companies on their own ground—companies that are as large, have as much power and flexibility as our companies—and, in some cases, bigger and even more powerful.

American enterprise cannot succeed in other countries if it flies the flag of economic imperialism. We must not seek to exploit the resources, control the managements, and dominate the markets.

The new worldwide approach of U.S. companies calls for new management concepts and new types of management men. It calls for a new kind of leadership development and training for international operations.

We need to move with, rather than against, the rising tide of nationalism that is sweeping every country in the world today. This means we must realize that management skill knows no national boundaries. It flourishes in many lands and places, and we must recognize and work with it wherever we find it.

We must be willing to share ownership, and control and management with the nationals in the other countries where we operate.

We must seek out the ablest young people in the countries in which we do business, and provide leadership development programs to help those most qualified to rise to top officer positions.

We must provide the necessary motivation, recognition, and rewards to men and women in our foreign companies so they will give us their best efforts.

While seeking the most efficient management techniques we must learn to speak the languages and accept the established customs which are traditional and precious to the people in other countries, realizing that our way is not always the best, simply because it is the American Way.

Companies with employees here and abroad must give more opportunity for interchange assignments so American employees can get foreign experience, and foreign employees can gain experience here. This will make them all better future managers.

We must establish better communications between the people in the foreign and domestic departments of our businesses so that all will feel more knowledgeable and more essential to the total enterprise.

In short, American companies that do business in the world community must re-evaluate their competitive positions and present policies, and undertake to improve their management techniques—with special emphasis on better recruitment and development of new managers all along the line.

And most important of all, our public image and our community relationship must clearly emphasize the policy of interdependence.

We at International Bank believe in practicing what we preach.

In our foreign operations we believe it essential to be and we are in partnership with local leading businessmen.

The enterprises become integral parts of the local economy.

The banks and companies are staffed with local nationals. And I would like to emphasize that the policy works as well in Liberia, Lebanon, Iran, Nassau, Jamaica and Trinidad as it does in Europe and the United Kingdom.

While initially we utilize our American financial and management know-how, and technicians, we go out of our way to move qualified nationals into top management positions as soon as it can be done.

We make it possible for promising young people to develop their knowledge and skills so they can advance in management.

We seek out talented young people in our foreign and domestic organizations, and rotate them for service tours here and abroad.

We become good citizens with good public relations in the countries and communities where we are active.

We find that these policies work. This is why I commend them to you and to all American Companies doing business internationally.

CONCLUSION

To summarize my own views then, I believe that today our three basic challenges are:

1. We must accept the fact that the endless fight between national interests is outmoded, old fashioned, and no longer meets the realities of the present or the future.

2. American business, with its economic and scientific power, technical know-how, and managerial energy, cannot charge blindly ahead without creating antagonisms, negative reactions and punitive restrictions. We must realize that in the long run such conduct will limit if not deny us the markets that we need and are trying to create in other countries.

3. And finally, a vital difference between what I understand to be the views of Servan-Schreiber and those to which I subscribe is the central importance of the human being in these economic, scientific, technical and managerial areas: I believe to talk of human talent in strictly national terms is to impose unnecessarily severe limitations on such men. Human talent is the one commodity which no society can afford to waste. Therefore, the free flow of human talent and ideas without regard to national boundaries should be permitted and encouraged. To allow human talent to seek that environment where it can be most productive strengthens the individual and at the same time strengthens his nation and the free world.

The answer then to these three basic challenges is interdependence—the partnership approach, the art of working together for the common good. In this way we can strengthen the defense of capitalism and enhance the hopes for world peace.

My suggested answer is clear and concise; however, it will not be easy to implement. To quote a famous contemporary Frenchman, Andre Malraux, French Minister of Cultural Affairs: "The basic problem is that our civilization which is a civilization of machines, can teach man everything except how to be a man."

In closing may I remind you of the words written early in this century about another great world power then at the zenith of its development—

"The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart:
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

The poet was speaking of political imperialism. He feared it would not survive—and it didn't. I have been speaking against economic imperialism. Let us realize that it too will not survive. Let us accept the challenge of the interdependence and partnership approach while there is yet time.

HEARINGS ON ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled hearings to be held before the full com-

mittee on House Joint Resolution 179 and House Joint Resolution 181, and other pending proposals, to amend the Constitution calling for the reform of the electoral college. These hearings will begin on Wednesday, February 5, 1969, at 10 a.m., in room 2141, Rayburn House Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or to submit statements for the record should send their requests to the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, room 2137, Rayburn House Office Building.

SPECIAL FOURTH-CLASS POSTAL RATE

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill relating to subsection 4554(e) of title 39, United States Code, on conditions of mailing for books, records and other special fourth-class mail.

This bill delays the effective date of subsection 4554(e) of title 39, United States Code to July 1, 1969. This bill is designed to bring some order out of the present chaotic situation with respect to the sorting and bagging of 1,000 or more pieces of special fourth-class mail in a single mailing, which has been created by the Post Office Department regulation of August 9, 1968.

I am glad to say that my two colleagues ALBERT W. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and DOMINICK V. DANIELS, of New Jersey, join with me in this statement and in sponsoring this bill.

Section 4554(e) which was enacted as part of the bill to adjust postal rates and Federal salaries, section 108(a) of Public Law 90-206 approved December 16, 1967, reads as follows:

(e) Articles may be mailed under this section in quantities of one thousand or more in a single mailing, as defined by the Postmaster General, only in the manner directed by him.

The Post Office Department, early in 1968, set up a task force within the Department, to study the problems involved in mailing materials under the special fourth-class rate, with the volunteered cooperation of the book publishing and record industries. The Department subsequently issued on June 29 a preliminary regulation relating to the mailing of special fourth-class mail, and on August 9, 1968, a final regulation required shippers of books, records, and other fourth-class mail in quantities of 1,000 or more pieces per day:

First. As of October 1968 to sort and bag identical pieces by three-digit zip code; and

Second. As of January 15, 1969, to sort and bag nonidentical pieces by States. Over 70 plants—the vast majority of them being plants shipping books—in all parts of the country were affected by this regulation and a large proportion of the companies operating these plants protested both individually and through their trade associations that compliance with the regulation and the time sched-

ule set was not possible; that the regulation itself did not correspond to the practical requirements of shippers and of the Post Office Department and that the regulation was disruptive of competitive patterns within the industry. The Postal Rates Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee held a hearing on September 10, 1968, on this problem, at which leading Post Office Department officials and representatives of the industry and the postal unions were heard. Subsequently, on September 11, 1968, the full Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved a bill—H.R. 19415—House Report 1967—which would have, one, suspended the January 15, 1969, phase of the regulation to July 1, 1969, and two, given the Postmaster General authority to waive the provisions of the regulations in hardship cases. Unfortunately, it was then too late in the 90th Congress for this bill to be considered by the House.

Meanwhile, the companies and industries affected were faced with requirements which they could not meet and they were forced to resort to the courts as the only source of relief. The present situation is that three companies have obtained temporary injunctions from three separate Federal district judges suspending the operation of the entire regulation of August 9, 1968, with respect to these three companies. Another six or seven companies have filed requests for such temporary injunctions in the Federal courts. In addition, two industry trade associations, the Book Manufacturers Institute and the American Book Publishers Council have filed "class actions" challenging the validity of the August 9 regulation as it applies to all book manufacturers and all book publishers respectively. It will be some weeks, if not months, before these cases are argued and decided.

We are now faced within the next few days with the coming into operation of the January 15 phase of the regulation on nonidentical pieces, which affects many more companies than the October 1 phase. Some companies will be forced to comply regardless of hardship and the disruption of service to their customers, whereas other companies protected by court injunctions, will not need to comply.

This is an intolerable situation in which the Federal Government is placing an important industry, which means much to the educational and cultural life of this country.

I urge thus, once more, that the present Postmaster General suspend the operation of the August 9 regulation prior to January 15, 1969—and if this is not done, urge the new Postmaster General to do so immediately on taking office—and to negotiate with the industries affected. The book publishing and book manufacturing associations have repeatedly indicated to the Post Office Department their willingness to sit down and work out an agreed solution to the problem. The Department has so far been unwilling to consider any of the suggested solutions, and if the situation is not resolved by the mailers and the Post Office Department by their own initiative, I shall move as soon as the Committee on

Post Office and Civil Service is organized that the appropriate subcommittee hold hearings on this bill in order that the Congress may have an opportunity to help solve the problem by legislative means.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, due to illness, I could not attend the opening session of this body on Friday of last week and thus was unable to participate in the debate over the seating of the gentleman from New York, Mr. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

I am pleased that Mr. POWELL has taken his rightful seat and that his constituents in the 18th District of New York will once again be represented in the House.

In my judgment, however, adequate measures have already been taken against the gentleman from New York for his alleged transgressions by his exclusion from the 90th Congress, a step which I spoke out against on the floor.

In addition, he has satisfied his outstanding legal judgment in the New York courts and a Federal grand jury has expired without returning an indictment against him.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I would like to state that had I been present on Friday, I would have strongly supported the first resolution of the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee to seat Mr. POWELL. Specifically, I would have voted yes on rollcall No. 2, yes on No. 3, no on No. 4, yes on No. 5, and yes on No. 6.

THE RIGHT DECISION

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to express my very strong opposition to the challenge of the electoral vote cast by North Carolina elector, Dr. Lloyd W. Bailey.

I am convinced that the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate acted wisely in rejecting this challenge. It is my judgment that the Congress has no right to alter the electoral vote from North Carolina, or any other State.

I feel that Dr. Bailey acted within his State's constitution and within the Federal Constitution and it is not for the Congress to disrupt this due process.

If a challenge is made of an elector, then I believe it should be done within the State concerned.

Efforts by Congress to take over this right from the States could conceivably set a precedent which could, at some future date, usurp the power from the electoral college and make it possible for Congress to alter the outcome of a presidential election.

ALABAMA SESQUICENTENNIAL STORY

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, 1969 marks the 150th anniversary of my State of Alabama's entry into the Union. Governor Albert P. Brewer has called for a year-long celebration of this momentous event, and has appointed a sesquicentennial committee to direct the activities of this celebration. Alabama wants to share its sesquicentennial celebration with the entire Nation, and will officially begin the events during the half-time of the nationally televised Senior Bowl football game at Mobile this Saturday.

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to place in the RECORD the Alabama sesquicentennial story which outlines briefly some of the activities which are planned during Alabama's 150th anniversary of statehood:

ALABAMA SESQUICENTENNIAL STORY

Under the direction of Mrs. William W. McTyeire, Jr., of Birmingham, General Chairman of the Alabama Sesquicentennial, the 150th Anniversary Party is getting well underway. Chambers of Commerce, civic leaders, and county administrators are all cooperating in making 1969 Alabama's biggest year. According to Martin Darity, Director of the Bureau of Publicity and Information Commission, "Everyone in Alabama will have a ball, and that is the theme of our national advertising program, which invites all America to join us."

The 150th Anniversary celebration will be literally kicked off with the half-time show at the nationally televised Senior Bowl football classic in Mobile. Jimmy Morris, half-time show director, promises to make this extravaganza one of the most colorful spectacles ever presented in this annual football classic.

Alabama schools will emphasize Alabama history, the libraries of the State will suggest Alabama inspired reading, garden clubs will colorfully decorate their garden plots with official Sesqui flowers.

Events will be peaking in the summer months when we expect out-of-State visitors to join in our festivities. Slated for June 24 is Sesquicentennial Day with special ceremonies at the Capitol in Montgomery and supporting activities throughout the State.

Tuscaloosa will be observing their own 150th anniversary during the week of April 20-27. Parades, pageants, and special events of all kinds will be featured in this collegiate city of middle Alabama. Tom Shurrett, General Chairman of the Tuscaloosa Sesquicentennial Committee, promises a full week of activities to please everyone coming in the Tuscaloosa area.

The Alabama Historical Society traveling to Huntsville this year for their annual meeting and pilgrimage will officially open the reconstructed "first capital" in that city. A complete restoration of many historic sites will be featured as part of the Rocket City contribution to the Alabama 150th.

The City of Selma, under the General Chairmanship of Charles L. McLafferty, is planning an all-out State observance. Many of the ante-bellum homes will be open, the Town and Gown Theater production, "The Storm Tree", is being considered, plus fancy dress balls and special tours of the city.

Down on the coast Baldwin County is planning a county-wide observance with every community in the county having individual observances in their immediate area. Pageants at Fort Morgan are being

considered and special programs at Yancey State Junior College will be presented.

A great moment in Alabama history will be re-enacted over several weekends at Wind Creek Park near Alexander City. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend will be presented with a cast of hundreds participating.

A great boat-a-cade armada will take over the Tennessee River from Pickwick Dam to Guntersville in the early part of July. This Sesquicentennial fleet will make port in the Alabama communities on the river. Each community will observe the Alabama Sesquicentennial as the fleet arrives, greeting them with parades, fish fries, parades and historical tours of their area. The Alabama Mountain Lakes Association will be spearheading this event.

Alabama's great tourist attractions will all be going all-out to extend special invitations to Alabama visitors.

The Town and Gown Theater of the University of Alabama in Birmingham will be presenting historical dramas throughout the state. Production of "The Storm Tree" based on incidents in the life of Alexander Gilliver will tour from February 17 through May 1. The production is written by Martha Rankin of Montgomery.

In October the National Peanut Festival in Dothan will feature the Alabama Sesquicentennial in their activities. Madison, in the northern part of the State, is planning its own observance of its centennial on October 27.

Huntsville is planning a full calendar of events beginning May 2 and 3 with the hosting of the Alabama Historical Association. On May 3rd, the original document of the Alabama Constitution will be placed on exhibit in a specially built unbreakable case in the lobby of the Madison County Courthouse. July 5 will be the dedication of the restoration of Constitution Hall, and the Huntsville Times will publish a Sesquicentennial edition for the occasion. On August 3, the Huntsville Historical Association will sponsor a special program in participation with other groups and recognizing descendants of the signers of Alabama's constitution.

October 25 is the 150th anniversary of the opening session of the first General Assembly of the State of Alabama, and special programs are planned for this date in Huntsville.

November 9 in Huntsville is the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Alabama's first governor, William Byatt Bibb. Special re-enactment and programs are planned.

December 14 is Alabama Day. There will be a major celebration in Huntsville and throughout the state on the preceding day, Saturday, December 13.

Montgomery is planning an all-out celebration for the week of December 3, which is the founding day of this city. Pageants, fireworks, costume balls, and many activities are planned for the capital city.

Financing of the Alabama Sesquicentennial is being provided by the Alabama citizens themselves. Commemorative coins, a series of five in both nickel silver and sterling, is one of the major sources of revenue. These commemorative coins are being minted in limited number and sell for \$.50 each, or an uncirculated set for \$3.00. The coins are also minted in sterling silver and are numbered. The coins are being sold in matched, numbered sets for \$60.00. Both coins are available through cooperating Alabama banks and savings and loan associations.

Another colorful souvenir is the historical pictorial dinner plate. The plate is 10 inches in diameter and will sell for \$2.50. Local organizations will be selling them in the Alabama communities.

Alabama's First Lady, Mrs. Albert P. Brewer, is editing an "Alabama Ladies Cookbook" to become available in February. The book contains many famous Alabama recipes that have been handed down from one generation to another and new ones which have

never before appeared in print. The book will be illustrated by rare Alabama engravings.

Special programs, visiting celebrities and other activities will accompany the First Day Issue of the U.S. Postal Stamp, commemorating the Alabama Anniversary of Statehood. Cachets are being designed for this event and commemorative packets will be sold.

In progress of production are sheets of commemorative seals which will go on public sale in January. Approximately the size of a commemorative stamp, each of the 25 seals will depict in full color a famous Alabama attraction. These seals will carry the Alabama Sesqui theme around the world.

Especially prepared for this anniversary, "Living History in Alabama," will come off the presses in early 1969. This 64-page book is composed of eight circle tours of the State, routing travelers to historical sites they may visit, describing the history of the area and significance of each site visited.

The book makes Alabama's rich heritage come alive and will be available for distribution to schools, libraries, and the general public.

Numerous other programs are in process of development. Cities and civic groups are making exciting plans which are daily revealed. All events registered with Sesqui Headquarters (15 Office Park, Suite 104, Birmingham, Alabama, 35223), by December 15 will be included in an official calendar. Groups and communities are urged to adopt projects and get in touch with Headquarters as soon as possible. Robert Rockhold, State Coordinator, is available to give suggestions, council and support to all interested in participating in this important Anniversary which can enhance the image of Alabama internationally and generate new pride among our own citizens.

Governor Albert Brewer has called on the support of all Alabama industries, business communities, civic clubs, schools, and churches to undertake Sesqui projects on their own . . . to develop a series of special commemorative events. "With this help, we will make Alabama 150 a truly great celebration . . . and showcase Alabama in all its grandeur."

CLEAN LAKES ACT OF 1969

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill that I refer to as the clean lakes bill for 1969. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter contracts with private or public firms to immediately pursue those methods of the most efficient removal of pollutants, or of keeping our lakes clean and beautiful.

There is a strong and urgent need for us to take action to prevent further loss of the great values of our 100,000 inland lakes. In my own State of Minnesota, we have over 14,000 lakes of 10 acres or more, and so this is a matter of great interest to us.

With soil erosion, and with the runoff of unused fertilizer or insecticide sprays, we are experiencing a changeover from deep, cold lakes to shallow, warm water lakes. With the settling of this sediment and fertilizer to the bottom, this soil becomes extremely rich and under water plant growth is stimulated excessively. This causes a change in the water temperature, a change in the oxygen content, and a richness of the growth of foliage

and algae on the lake surface. These basic changes then alter the value of the lakes and consequently the real property located on the shores depreciate in value greatly. This domino effect results in lower tax values, and all of the attendant problems connected with higher tax rates, and fewer and fewer taxpayers.

This problem, while relatively expensive to correct now, is still far less expensive than building manmade lakes with still no approved, efficient means of making sure that the whole process will not be repeated all over again.

This bill passed the other body in the 90th Congress, and I urge this Congress to take quick action on this bill.

MAINE SHIP OF HOPE

HON. PETER N. KYROS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, last year, during the adjournment of the Congress, I had the opportunity to visit several countries in Latin America, including Brazil. One of the highlights of that trip was to meet with a number of people participating in the Partners of the Alliance program. Though I was unable to visit the state of Rio Grande do Norte, the Partner state of the State of Maine, I did go to Salvador, in the state of Bahia, where I found much interest in their partnership with Pennsylvania. There are, Mr. Speaker, 15 U.S. States joined, on a state-for-state basis, with states in Brazil. It was an exhilarating experience to witness some of the enthusiasm of private citizens working on projects in the fields of agriculture, education, business, and health throughout the hemisphere. The Partners complement, in a very important citizen-to-citizen way, the government-to-government program of the Alliance for Progress.

For the attention of my colleagues in the Congress, I am inserting two articles and an editorial from Maine newspapers featuring a project of great interest to the citizens in my State. It involves the SS *State of Maine* which, last Friday, left Castine Harbor laden with hospital equipment, school supplies, handtools, and other items for use in Partner projects in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. It is my understanding that the Jaycees of Maine expended 8,000 man-hours in collecting and readying the equipment and supplies for shipment on board the training ship of the Maine Maritime Academy. I am pleased to note that this one Maine Partners project is the largest single effort ever attempted by any of the 38 U.S. States participating in the program. It is highly commendable that so many hundreds and thousands of people throughout the hemisphere are committed to activities such as this in an effort to promote better understanding and cooperation within the Americas.

Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis, of Maine, has been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Maine Partners program. The first U.S. Governor to lead a citizens' development team to Latin America and

himself a graduate of the Maine Maritime Academy, Governor Curtis was instrumental in arranging this mission of friendship by the SS *State of Maine*. Mr. Alan A. Rubin, the chairman of the Maine Partners of the Alliance, has done a remarkable job in coordinating the collection and loading of supplies for this voyage. Governor Curtis, Mr. Rubin, the Maritime Academy cadets, the Maine Jaycees, and many other Maine citizens deserve the gratitude of all of us who seek to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the people of the Americas.

When I was in Brazil, I was overwhelmed by the enthusiasm which the Partners of the Alliance program has aroused among Brazilians. The good will which has resulted from this program could never have been obtained through military assistance programs, commodity import programs, or many other aspects of our foreign assistance efforts which, however necessary, are not readily understood by most citizens of South America. The Partners of the Alliance program, however, is what international harmony is really all about. The Partners of the Alliance represents the basic concern of citizens of one nation for the well-being of citizens of another nation. I am proud of my Governor and the people of Maine who have responded so enthusiastically and generously to this opportunity to work together with their many friends in Brazil.

The above-mentioned articles follow:

[From the Maine Times, Nov. 8, 1968]

(By Maryline White)

MAINE SHIP OF HOPE

When the good ship "State of Maine" slips out into the harbor of Castine on her way to South America in January, every inch of hold-space will be filled with a vast array of products from Maine—all donated by private citizens in the state who feel there are many ways in which to "communicate" with people who live half a world away.

There'll be hospital beds and fertilizer and blackboards and chalk. There'll be hand tools and vitamins and playground equipment. Not to mention a generous quantity of love and understanding and involvement with people on a very personal basis.

The project is known as "Operation Partners-Ship" and is the largest ever attempted by any of the 37 U.S. states taking part in the people-to-people Partners of the Alliance for Progress program. Maine's "sister" state of Rio Grande Do Norte in Northeastern Brazil will be the recipient—and yet, it's anything but a one-way street, Alan A. Rubin, chairman of the Maine Alliance explained to the Maine Times this week.

Coming back aboard the "State of Maine" with its ambassadors of goodwill, the cadets of the Maine Maritime Academy, will be examples of Brazilian art, culture and history. And the South American "neighbors" of State of Mainer plan to include an entire house—one of their own typical models—in exchange for the pre-cut, pre-fab Maine house the Down-East folks are sending to them.

Included in the shipment from Maine to Rio Grande do Norte are small boats and out-board motors. In return, Maine will receive a genuine "Jangada" a Brazilian fishing raft made of balsa logs and tied together with sisal (palm) rope. We're sending a used tractor. They're sending us an ox cart. It goes on and on. . . .

The idea of using a ship laden with supplies and equipment bound for a sister state in the Alliance program was just a dream last year to the Maine Partners, and to Gov.

Kenneth M. Curtis, who was the first U.S. governor to lead a citizens development team to Latin America in August 1967. A graduate of the Maritime Academy himself, Gov. Curtis approached Rear-Admiral Edward Rogers, superintendent of the Academy, who must have said something like "Why not?"—because shortly thereafter the school was making plans to schedule Natal in Rio Grande as its target port for the 1969 annual cadet training cruise.

And shortly after that, members of Maine Partners were mapping out the details for the solicitation of donations, the collection, crating and transporting of those donations to Castine for a departure date of January 1.

"The response has been tremendous", Maine Partners Chairman said, "First the governor helped get the ship for us, Admiral Rogers pledged full support, in addition to the ship and the cadets, and the Maine Jaycees took on the huge task of collecting and crating everything."

And the people of Maine have come forward with contributions in keeping with their professions or businesses or interests. Some have been large donations, other small and all have been welcome. One hospital in the Lewiston area has 65 bedrooms of furniture and an X-ray machine. On the other hand, a small electrical supply dealer in Portland sent in a single box of plugs.

"But that little box of plugs meant just as much to us as the X-Ray machine," Rubin says.

And more donations are needed before every nook and cranny of the ship is filled. Maine Partners are especially looking for used equipment, and discarded or out-of-date—by American standards—donations. But they must be in good, workable condition, Rubin said. The Partners are not seeking the "modern" so much as the "usable". One Maine hospital was hesitant about offering a collection of wooden wheel chairs they had in storage. After Rubin told them that Rio Grande clinics and hospitals didn't have any wheel chairs at all, the hospital packed them off to a Jaycee collection station.

Here is a partial list of items still being sought in order to cram the holds full on the "State of Maine" before she leaves on the two-month cruise to Maine's sister state: two used tractors, 78 RPM record players with 10 and 12-inch records, used ditto or mimeograph machines, small boats, pencil sharpeners, blackboards and chalk, sharp wood-working tools (hand or electric) and a barrel of nails so the cadets can erect the Maine house during their three-day stay in Rio Grande. (The cadets have had an unexpected instruction course in the very unnautical art of housebuilding, courtesy of the Augusta firm which donated the house).

But time is short. Today is November 8. All items must be received by the Jaycees at one of their five collection stations around the state by November 30. This is so there will be time to crate, list and clear through customs every item going aboard the ship before its departure in January.

If Maine Times readers have something they want to donate, call or write now to Mrs. Joan Hutchinson, 63 Mayflower Road, Augusta; phone, 622-5708. She will ask you what it is, where it is and when it can be picked up by the Jaycees. Or if it's money (also needed before the ship's departure from Castine), mail the check or money order to Mrs. Hutchinson. All donations are tax deductible, Rubin said.

We had a thought that one of the most active, energetic groups in the nationwide Alliance program must be mulling over some future plans. Sure enough, they are.

"Next year," Rubin said, "We'd like to send a plane load of high school students to our Partners in Brazil for a month and have the plane return full of Rio Grande high schoolers. Young people in Maine are very eager to become involved too."

Knowing the Maine Partners and Gov.

Curtis and all of the other prime-movers and guiding lights of this Alliance effort, it wouldn't surprise us if they had two planes for 1970! And perhaps, tucked under the seats, some band instruments and some schoolbooks and some tape recorders and some "Beatle" hats and some . . .

[From the Bangor (Maine) Daily News, Nov. 15, 1968]

S.S. "STATE OF MAINE" READIES FOR MISSION
(By Bob Drew)

CASTINE.—Sometime within the next 10 days, heavily laden trucks will begin descending upon this quiet coastal community.

Their cargoes of crated goods will be quickly and efficiently whisked into the Number Three Hold of the S.S. State of Maine, training ship of the Maine Maritime Academy.

Ultimately, the Maine, which once cruised the Caribbean as a plush luxury liner, will deliver the goods to Brazil, where they are destined for use in Maine's sister state in the Alliance For Progress program, Rio Grande do Norte.

Fertilizer, lime, seed, tools, hospital equipment, medical supplies, books, school desks and a wide variety of other materials related to the education, medical, agriculture and marine fields are currently being collected across the length of Maine.

The collection effort represents hundreds of hours of volunteer activity by many Maine citizens, spearheaded by the Maine Jaycees, who are working in close cooperation with the Maine Partners in the Alliance for Progress.

There are presently 38 states in this country participating in Partners of the Alliance programs, each with a different area in the world.

But the Maine gesture is the largest single effort ever attempted.

Main Jaycees, working at five major collection points, have already begun the task of crating the material. Arrangements have been made to transport the material to Castine as rapidly as crating can be completed.

Because all reports are not yet in, no one knows exactly how much material has been donated for the program, but Alan A. Rubin of Lewiston, chairman of the Maine Partners of the Alliance, estimates that approximately 125 tons of goods are currently awaiting shipment.

He estimated the value as "approaching \$100,000."

Rubin said Thursday that several warehouses were already full, particularly in the Lewiston area, where a tremendous effort has been made. Jaycees there plan to enlist students from the Central Maine Vocational Technical Institute to help with the crating process.

Actually, the collection process is still going on.

One can get an idea of the scope of the program from the items which are being sought.

In the education field, books of all kinds, bookcases, chairs, movable desks, desks, school desks, typewriters, ditto copiers, duplicating equipment, pencil sharpeners, games, sports equipment, playground balls and equipment and other materials are wanted.

Upwards of a thousand school desks already have been donated. Microscopes, and simple chemistry and physics equipment is needed also.

In the agricultural field, hand tools are sought, as well as lime, seed and fertilizer, horsedrawn equipment, woodworking tools such as hammers, saws and levels, and it is hoped a tractor, or two, can be located.

Large amounts of medical supplies are being asked for, and gifts to date include something like 200 hospital beds, an iron lung, x-ray equipment and hospital rooms of furniture.

Other items include crayons, paper, paints, chalk, brushes, cameras, motion picture

equipment, fishing nets, hooks, lines, books on marine subjects and small boats and out-board motors.

Perhaps one of the more unique gifts is a 20 by 40-foot prefabricated house. That will be erected in Brazil by cadets of the maritime academy, when the ship unloads there. A special crew of cadets, headed by Dale Glidden of Augusta, a senior at the academy, is to be given specialized training for this phase of the project.

The house is to be used as a headquarters for the Partners project in Natal, Brazil, where the ship will dock.

There's another aspect of the program, too. All of the lumber and plywood which is to be used to crate goods has been donated by five Maine lumber companies. More than 20,000 board feet will be used and nearly all of the material will be re-used in school construction after the goods are uncrated.

Officials estimate that 10 small schools can be constructed with this lumber.

There's no junk among the items going to Brazil. All of it is either new or in good workable order. There's no time to repair anything. In the case of much of the school and hospital equipment, it has been replaced in Maine by newer styles, but still is serviceable, and will be quickly placed in use in Brazilian areas which simply don't have any.

"We face a terrific crush of time," Rubin said Thursday. Under present plans, the ship at Castine must be loaded by Dec. 1 and that means everything has to be crated, shipped and loaded in less than three weeks.

Although the vessel with its 350 cadets and 35 officers is not scheduled to leave until Jan. 3, and won't actually arrive in Brazil until the third week of February, the loading has to be done in a relatively short time. Academy cadets go on vacation early in December, and upon their return have to utilize their time in making the ship ready for sea.

In reality, not all of the goods will be going via the training vessel. The ship has to cross a sand bar in order to dock at Natal and the 10,000 ton vessel will be restricted on weight.

As it is, the docking time has been scheduled to take advantage of the highest possible tide, and the ship's fuel and water tanks will hold only minimums in order to facilitate its moves.

If the Maine can't carry all of the goods, and some of the hospital equipment won't be available in time, plans are to have another ship pick up the material, possibly a Brazilian Navy ship.

But in the meantime, plans have been made for ceremonies when the academy ship docks.

Maine Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis and a party of state officials will be flying to Brazil about the middle of February and will be taken by motor launch off shore to the State of Maine, and will be aboard the big vessel when it reaches port.

Top Brazilian officials are expected to be on hand also.

If nothing else, it will serve to spotlight the fact hard-working Maine people have gone out of their way to help improve lives and understanding between two different areas of the world.

RAT EXTERMINATION NECESSARY

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the majority of the Members of this Congress will recall the debates and eventual action taken in the 90th Con-

gress with respect to the establishment of rat extermination programs, when we enacted the Partnership for Health Amendments of 1967—Public Law 90-174. Some of us may even recall the prior debate and defeat of the rule which would have permitted debate in the House on the bill H.R. 11000, the Rat Extermination Act of 1967. It is my hope that both the new administration and the 91st Congress will not dismiss such programs as being frivolous but instead will view them with the idea in mind of suggesting new and possibly better ones of greater benefit to our people. In case anyone missed an article entitled, "Colony of Rats Invade Center Strip on Park Avenue," from the New York Times of January 6, 1969, they may be interested to know that rats can be found in the better sections of town.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues and the general public I would like to insert in the RECORD the text of the article, as follows:

COLONY OF RATS INVADERS CENTER STRIP ON PARK AVENUE—100 RODENTS OCCUPY DIVIDER IN ROADWAY BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STREETS

A sizable colony of rats has invaded the center strip in the street of an exclusive block on Park Avenue.

The rats, at times numbering in the hundreds, according to witnesses, have drawn early evening crowds of curious spectators to the island that divides the north and south roadways between 58th and 59th Streets. Scores of small tunnel entrances are visible among the leafless bushes and wind-blown trash in the block-long area.

Doormen at the exclusive apartment buildings, which, with expensive clothing stores, line the street there, said the rats had appeared only in the last two or three weeks. Some of the bolder rats, they said, even crossed Park Avenue recently to forage in the sidewalk trash baskets near Delmonico's Hotel, 502 Park Avenue, at 58th Street.

One passer-by said she was among 25 persons who watched "more than 100 rats crawling over each other" in a scramble for some grain tossed on the ground in the center strip.

The woman, Mrs. Sandra Baker, said the incident occurred New Year's Eve. "The rats were right at our feet and didn't flinch or even pause," she said.

"The idea of rats crawling around on children in the ghetto really hits home when you see them on Park Avenue," Mrs. Baker said.

The New Year's Eve incident is not an isolated one, neighborhood residents and workers said yesterday. Telephone complaints prompted the Health Department to dispatch three men Saturday afternoon to lace the area with a quick-killing rat poison, according to Frederick S. Kent, assistant commissioner for environmental health services.

A tour of the area yesterday uncovered dozens of packets of rat poison laid among the tunnel mouths and small rat paths that wind among the bushes. Two dead rats and a dead pigeon were found there.

"This is not a frequent occurrence," Mr. Kent said. "This large a colony is new to the area."

He said department investigators reported there were indications the rats had established a nesting area there. Many of the rats seen were small and appeared newborn.

CREW TO CHECK POISON

Another crew from the Health Department will inspect the area this morning to check the poison's effectiveness and search for the nesting place.

Mr. Kent said the Penn Central, which operates tracks under Park Avenue, had been

asked to search the tunnel in the vicinity for possible nesting sites.

The sudden influx of rats has been a prime topic of conversation in the neighborhood recently. Daniel Guiffre, elevator operator at 405 Park Avenue, said many residents had seen the rats and expressed concern they would tunnel into the nearby apartment buildings.

One large rat, nicknamed Charlie by one doorman, takes a regular walk each night down the sidewalk to forage in a trash basket on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 58th Street.

The consensus in the neighborhood seemed to be that the rats were attracted by the grain that several elderly neighborhood ladies feed to the pigeons in that block in defiance of signs that say "No Dogs Allowed, No Bird Feeding."

Mr. Kent agreed.

"Apparently this colony has been denied food at its home," he said, "and has moved in here where food is available."

He said this showed the importance of the city's current drive against rats, the theme of which is "Starve a Rat Today."

The \$1.5-million joint city and state program began Nov. 21. At the opening ceremonies Health Commissioner Edward O'Rourke said that in addition to the diseases rats could spread, rat control was important because their presence indicated "environmental conditions in which humans should not live."

He also said reported rat bites in the city had dropped from an annual rate of 700 before 1963 to 368 in 1968.

Estimates of the total rat population in the United States start at 90 million.

SHOOTING THE MOON

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, today as the Congress meets in joint session to hail the great technical achievement of the flight of Apollo 8, and to extend the Nation's admiration and gratitude to its courageous crew, I am particularly pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues two editorials from leading newspapers in the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan. One is entitled, "Shooting the Moon' Really Benefits All," and appeared in the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Jackson, Mich., Wednesday, January 1, 1969; and the other is headlined, "Apollo Opens Door to Universe," reflecting the view of the Owosso Argus Press, Owosso, Mich., Thursday, January 2, 1969.

Both of these themes are particularly well stated and I believe are clearly appropriate additions to the permanent record of today's proceedings.

The editorials follow:

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot, Jan. 1, 1969]

"SHOOTING THE MOON" REALLY BENEFITS ALL

The fantastic feats performed by the crew of Apollo 8, as well as the ship itself, occupy center stage as the new year dawns, and properly so.

Yet along with the praise from around the world comes the nagging question expressed in various ways: Yes, but—what good does it do, what have we gained from the billions poured into the effort?

Someone recalled that President Eisenhower had decided against pressing for the

flight on the grounds the money was more useful in other places, and a few scientists still hold more information can be obtained by un-manned, automated space probes.

These are the questions posed by the pessimist in us, while it is the ever-present optimist that provides the answers.

There is something within all human beings, some invisible force, that keeps man reaching for the unattainable—reaching until he has attained the impossible. All progress, from the caves to the breakthrough into space travel, is the result of that drive to know more, to conquer everything just because it is there.

It is not a wholly American trait, even though we sometimes like to think so, but it does get a freer rein in this country.

There are many who decry that attitude, but decrying it won't still the urge genetically implanted in the human mind. Knowledge is imperfect, thus more effort must be put into perfecting it.

Tremendous benefits are beginning to flow into our daily lives from the space effort, although admittedly they are still relatively a trickle.

For the time being they are evidenced mostly in the fantastic subminiaturization of mechanical devices and the studies of radiation. Both have found their way into the medical arts as well as scientific usage.

Perhaps the most dramatic of these bits of progress are the new micro-batteries that can be implanted under the human skin to keep Pacemakers working at regulating heartbeats, and more obviously, the revolutionary effects on communications.

Billions of dollars are being saved annually by farmers because weather satellites are performing on high, telling the when and where of storms. In the future are space observations of crop disease and the causes, as well as water or mineral imbalances in the soil. World-wide crop advice and management is within reach of a globe whose peoples have starvation, undernourishment and well-being spread unequally. Solution of this last problem alone would justify the expense involved.

The Apollo 8 communications opened a whole new era, and already a Japanese manufacturer has perfected a TV tube that allows the construction of a set resembling an oil painting in size and shape. It will hang on the wall like something out of a Buck Rogers or Jules Verne dream.

It is just entering the market, but already available are television sets no larger than World War II portable radios. Kitchen cooking-ware is now made of the same ceramics developed for nose cones. The list is long, and just as impressive throughout its length.

Curiously, the space program's acceleration of man's knowledge follows an historic pattern. Significant advances have come in rushes, so to speak, although as today's advances shrink the world the rushes come closer together than in past centuries when communications were slow.

Scoffers aside, there is good reason to be optimistic that the push for space technology will have the end result of solving a great many of mankind's vexing earth-bound problems as "spinoff" from the central theme.

Progress has been made in such fields as housing (and all of its integral areas such as wiring, plumbing and basic construction), medicine, new fields of employment, and so on.

Thus the conquests of Apollo 8 are not so limited as firing a rocket around the moon and back, but include significant advances for all.

[From the Owosso (Mich.) Argus-Press, Jan. 2, 1969]

APOLLO OPENS DOOR TO UNIVERSE

Ten lunar orbits do not a successful moon landing make, but the brilliant and virtually

flawless performance of Apollo 8 and its crew render that accomplishment almost a foregone conclusion in 1969.

Thus it is not too early to begin asking, "Where do we go from here in space—if anywhere?"

With the major development work on the Apollo Project completed, Americans have in their national inventory the production and testing facilities and highly skilled personnel representing an investment of some \$30 billion. This investment can either be dismantled, as was the nation's investment in aeronautical know-how in the infant days of aviation after World War I, or new goals beyond Apollo can be set for it.

Undoubtedly, when the final chapter is written in the amazing Apollo story, the nation will be in a mood to divert a great part of its current spending on space to needs much closer to home. But it would be false economy, and a misreading of the real purpose of space exploration, to allow the tremendous capabilities that have been built up to deteriorate.

For the moon is not hanging up there in space just to provide a convenient target for Americans and Russians trying to outdo one another in technological stunts. Its pull on man's imagination is infinitely greater than its actual gravitational strength.

Although from here, and even from the view of a circling astronaut, it appears to be nothing but a forbidding globe of dust and rock, no man can say what its ultimate value may be, if only as an astronomical observatory or as a laboratory whose unique conditions make possible experiments that cannot be performed on earth.

We ought not to make the mistake of Daniel Webster, who vowed never to vote for the spending of a cent of the public money on the exploration of the "useless" American West.

There remains near-earth space, whose manifold uses we have only begun to appreciate and exploit. A permanent manned space laboratory is a logical post-Apollo goal and one which there is good indication the Russians have set their sights on.

Such a station is also a necessary forerunner to intensive exploration, and possible scientific colonization, of the moon. It is simply too costly and wasteful to use gigantic Saturn rockets to send a few men directly to the moon, and unfeasible to supply them this way.

With an earth-orbiting space station, regular shuttle flights to the moon can become a reality. Beyond that, it would be an assembling and stepping-off point for exploration of the nearer planets.

The Apollo project is not yet completed, but it has already opened the door on a vast new realm—nothing less than the entire universe. We cannot allow that door to close again, for to do so would be to fail our own dreams.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPACE VENTURE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

HON. WALTER FLOWERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, the occasion of the presence in this Chamber of Col. Frank Borman, Capt. James Lovell, Jr., and Lt. Col. William Anders and their generosity in sharing the high honors given to them with their coworkers throughout the United States prompts me to recall the significant contributions made to the success of their mission and other space ventures

by the University of Alabama. We Alabamians are extremely proud of our great university and its longstanding relationship with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. We are honored that so many of its professors have made significant and noted contributions to this Nation's space program. Since 1961, the University of Alabama has been involved in 42 separate space projects, which have covered a broad spectrum of scientific inquiry including the Saturn V launch vehicle recently used so successfully by our astronauts. The university's scientists have worked in programs relating to telemetry systems, component design systems, gyroscopic stability systems, and lunar resource studies. At the present time the university is engaged in a project, entitled "Preparation of a Program History for the Saturn V Project," which will assimilate and present in an orderly, usable fashion all of the data relating to the conception, design, testing, construction, and use of the Saturn V launch vehicle. I am informed that this program, when completed, will be one of the basic tools used by space scientists in charting future development and utilization of improved spacecraft booster systems. Mr. Speaker, it is, therefore, with a great deal of pride that I spread on the RECORD the names of the following distinguished members of the University of Alabama's faculty, thus paying tribute to their commitment and to the commitment of the university of Alabama to this Nation's space program:

Dr. O. R. Ainsworth, Prof. Colgan Bryan, Prof. A. E. Carden, Dr. T. E. Falgout, Dr. Marvin Griffin, Dr. H. R. Henry, Dr. J. L. Hill, Prof. Ray Hollub, Dr. E. K. Landis, Dr. R. E. Lueg, Dr. O. P. McFuff, Dr. J. D. Matheny, Dr. Harold Mott, Prof. D. N. Osteen, Jr., Prof. W. K. Rey, Dr. W. J. Schaetzle, Prof. R. Q. Shotts, Dr. R. S. Simpson, Prof. W. G. Stanton, Dr. W. E. Webb, Dr. C. H. T. Wilkins, Dr. J. H. Youngblood.

FEDERAL SALARY INCREASES

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, January 6, 1969, this body passed H.R. 10, increasing the salary of the President of the United States by 100 percent. The salary to be received by the new President beginning January 20, 1969, will be \$200,000 per year.

The matter of Federal spending and salary increases, not only for the President, but for other Federal officeholders, is one of great concern to me personally and to many of my constituents.

During debate on H.R. 10 there were two points brought out in the arguments in favor of the measure. One was that a great amount of the increase would be returned to the Treasury in the form of taxes. The other argument was that recent Presidents have had to dig into their own funds to pay some of the costs of operation of the office. Let us analyze these two arguments.

First was the argument that most of the increase would be returned to the Treasury in the form of income taxes. I quote from comments on page 174 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 6, 1969:

Out of this \$100,000 increase, between \$65,000 and \$70,000 will be turned right back around, to come back to the Treasury as taxes on the President's salary, so we are talking here about \$30,000 to \$35,000.

The second argument was that the President has had to pay, out of his own pocket, some of the costs of operation of his office. If this is true and can be documented I do not believe a measure which would directly offset such valid expenses as the President may incur would have any great amount of difficulty being passed by the Congress. It is true that costs are higher and if the present expense allowance authorized the President is not sufficient, then it perhaps should be increased.

The point I wish to make is that the President cannot use the increase for expenses of the office and the increase also be returned to the U.S. Treasury. It must be one way or the other.

Both of these arguments, the costs of operation of the office, and the actual net increase in pay, seem to me to be unable to support the psychological effect on the Nation of increasing the President's pay by 100 percent.

Instead, it seems to me that the real reason for such an increase was contained in a statement concerning the variance in salaries. This Presidential pay increase will now allow an increase for other top Government officials, including Members of Congress, without having them too near the President's income on the established salary scale.

In the budget message soon to come from the President some large increases are expected for Federal employees, starting at the top with Cabinet members and continuing through members of the Armed Forces. This increase is expected to cost approximately \$3 billion.

In an era when we are talking of restraint and austerity it seems unreasonable that a top executive's pay should be increased 100 percent.

At the close of debate on H.R. 10 the yeas and nays were refused. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Two-thirds of those present voted in favor, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

No rollcall vote was taken and, as a result, the RECORD does not indicate those who would have voted against H.R. 10. I would like to state that had the roll been called I would have voted against doubling the salary of the President.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE PROPOSED FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legisla-

tion in behalf of myself, the Honorable JOHN L. McMILLAN, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; Mr. DOWDY, of Texas; Mr. ABERNETHY, of Mississippi; Mr. HAGAN, of Georgia; Mr. O'KONSKI, of Wisconsin; Mr. WINN, of Kansas; and Mr. FUQUA, of Florida, to create a Commission of Police for the Nation's Capital under direct control of the Congress and consolidate the five major police forces in the District under that Commissioner.

This legislation creates a Commissioner of Police for the Nation's Capital under direct control of the Congress. The Commissioner would assume complete jurisdiction over the Metropolitan Police, the Park Police, the White House Police, the Capitol Police, and the National Zoological Park Police—now under jurisdiction of the Commissioner and City Council; the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of the Treasury; the Sergeants at Arms of the House and Senate; and the Secretary of the Smithsonian, in that order.

The bill would also create a nine-man advisory commission, five of whose members would be citizens of the District of Columbia.

The Commissioner would be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, and would be directly responsible to the Congress. He would be charged with the creation of the necessary agency to discharge the duties of his office, and would be similar in character to the Comptroller General or the Public Printer in his role as a servant of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this organizational structure is patterned in part on nearly a century and a half of success experienced by a distinguished police force in another world capital. Since Sir Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police District of London in 1829, the police force known to millions throughout the world as Scotland Yard has functioned under a Commissioner of Police directly responsible to Parliament's office of the Home Secretary, and not to the municipal government of London. Today it is a respected, highly effective organization of 19,000 men.

Great Britain has 148 regular police forces, all of which are controlled by local authority, with the sole exception of Scotland Yard. It also should be noted that, contrary to popular notion, Scotland Yard has no official jurisdiction outside of Greater London. To be sure, its central investigative division cooperates with and assists other police forces throughout the United Kingdom and throughout the world.

I think it is fair to say that Scotland Yard has functioned with a record of efficiency which is the envy of police departments the world over, and those of us who have been in London in recent years can attest to the safety of that city and to the good relations that exist between Londoners and their police.

It is my desire to see created a force such as the Metropolitan Police of London here in the city of Washington, D.C. It is not my desire to create a national police force, or a secret police establishment to grind underfoot the legitimate

complaints of the citizens of the District of Columbia and its visitors.

I strongly urge that we reflect a moment on the success of the British and the advantages that are possible to achieve under such a system. There are obvious financial gains to be had. The Metropolitan Police Force will cost the city of Washington \$48,033,000 during the next fiscal year. This figure will be higher as time goes on. This is an expense that could constitutionally be borne by the Congress, and a substantial savings to the city could accrue if this legislation is enacted.

I believe the Congress could afford and would approve the necessary funds to staff and equip a department equal to the police needs of the city. It could also afford and I believe would approve funds necessary to bridge the gap between the people of the District of Columbia and the police officer. Such an effort would call for educated, highly talented personnel and coordinated efforts to project the police officer in the role of guardian as well as enforcer of the law, and would have to be prosecuted vigorously. None of these things can be done as effectively under the present system as they could be done under this proposal.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the present District of Columbia government, as created by the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, has demonstrated that it is utterly incapable of administering an effective police force, and of maintaining law and order in the Nation's Capital. The District of Columbia Commissioner, the members of the City Council, and the Commissioner of Public Safety, are harassed and obviously intimidated by the rising chorus of voices from the city's lunatic fringe, voices that bay continuously at the rights of decent citizens and at constitutional authority.

During the past year, under this government, the signs of this intimidation have been numerous. The riots of last April brought destruction, looting, and death to innocent citizens of this Capital. And despite the denials of government officials, the policemen on the streets during this holocaust were given to understand, from some source, that they were to "go easy" on the rioters. And just recently, the District of Columbia police officers have been instructed to ignore obscene and abusive language directed at them, and thus to use even more "restraint" in their efforts to avoid arresting lawbreakers. I point also to the rising success of the Black United Front, an organization of radicals whose membership includes the Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia City Council, and whose goal apparently is to bring about a complete state of anarchy in the District of Columbia. This is the organization whose members scream "police brutality" whenever a white police officer dares to apprehend a Negro lawbreaker, and who unanimously declare that the slaying of a white policeman trying to make such an arrest to be "justifiable homicide." And as these words are spoken, a crackpot proposal by this same Black United Front, that neighborhood control over the city's police precincts be established is actually being dignified by a public hearing before the District of Columbia City Council.

The fact that an irresponsible and dangerous pressure group like this can so influence those who are supposed to rule this city, is incontrovertible evidence that no longer is the District of Columbia government capable of providing adequate police protection for the lives and property of its decent, law-abiding citizens and of the millions of visitors each year.

This is the reason, Mr. Speaker, why the morale of the District of Columbia police officer and his family is at an all-time low. Crime in the Nation's Capital is rising at a rate of 35 percent per year, and it is my contention that the situation will continue to grow worse unless and until the Congress recognizes its responsibility to this Federal city, and enacts this legislation to assure law and order in the Nation's Capital.

It is evident that by coordinating and combining the five local police forces under a single administrative head, a superior service can be created. The forces would remain autonomous in their operations, and their personnel would be protected against transfer without their consent. However, many advantages would certainly result from such an administrative consolidation.

Finally, this legislation offers an opportunity to bring a maximum degree of self-determination for the citizens of the District of Columbia a step nearer. It offers an opportunity to clarify the Federal interest and responsibility in the District. Also, it offers an opportunity to heal one of this city's greatest and most destructive ills. I urge favorable action on this bill.

AVCO EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, in 1967 a new and exciting program was initiated—the President's test program for job development. Its purpose was to provide jobs and training for disadvantaged persons in order to enable them to become productive, contributing members of their community. The first company to respond to the test program was Avco Economic Systems Corp. which, on December 15, 1967, opened the doors of its new Roxbury printing division in Boston, Mass.

Last month, Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Kelley, president of Avco, issued an "all goal met" first-year progress report on the Roxbury division—the Nation's first business-government partnership venture to provide ghetto job opportunities.

I take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues here in the House the unqualified success of what I hope will be only one among many such instances of cooperation between business and government in providing new and useful opportunities for employment to all our citizens.

Special credit should go to Mr. Robert E. Earle, who piloted the start of operations in Roxbury, and Mr. Robert Ellis,

a lifetime resident of Roxbury who was assistant general manager of the program. As it now enters its second year of operations the company realized another important objective by placing the entire Roxbury operation under black management, with Mr. Ellis moving up to division general manager.

Without doubt this venture has demonstrated that business and government can cooperate to establish a completely viable business, staffed and managed by inner city residents in the community itself.

I am convinced that this kind of approach represents one of the most fruitful ways in which we can attack the serious problems of unemployment and underemployment in our Nation's cities. And I want to salute the efforts of Avco Corp., John Kelley, Robert Earle, and Robert Ellis particularly. Their energies deserve congratulations and emulation.

I would like to insert at this point in the Record, Mr. Speaker, an article from the Lowell Sun of December 12, 1968, which describes the operation in greater detail:

AVCO EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL

BOSTON.—John B. Kelley, president of Avco Economic Systems Corporation, today issued an "all goals met" first year progress report on its Roxbury Printing Division—the nation's first "business-government partnership" venture to provide ghetto job opportunities.

"After one year of operation, the Roxbury Division has met all of its business objectives," said Mr. Kelley. "It is a productive and permanent part of the community. And with the beginning of its second year, we have realized another important objective by placing the operation under black management. Effective today, Mr. Robert Ellis, a lifetime resident of Roxbury with 22 years' experience in the printing trades is promoted to Division General Manager." Mr. Ellis had been assistant general manager under Mr. Robert E. Earle who piloted the start of operations in Roxbury.

At the same time, Kelley announced the promotion of Mr. Earle as Vice President of the Avco Economic Systems Corporation for Printing and Publishing. This new position for Mr. Earle is further evidence of Avco's intent for full development of printing and publication as an Avco business line.

The Roxbury Division opened its doors December 15, 1967 under auspices of the President's Test Program for Job Developments to provide jobs and training for disadvantaged residents of the Roxbury section of Boston. Avco was the first company to respond to the Test Program.

The Division consists of a complete offset printing plant for commercial printing and duplicating services while also providing central printing services for the parent Avco Corporation. On its first anniversary, the Roxbury Division has an annual payroll in excess of \$1.1 million and employs 189 persons on three shifts. Of the total employees, 79 per cent are Negro, 14 per cent Puerto Rican and seven per cent white.

In embarking on the program, Avco's objective was to establish a viable business staffed and managed by inner city residents.

"That objective has been met," said Mr. Kelley, "and in meeting this objective, our experience demonstrates that the private sector can make a contribution toward solving some of the nation's critical urban problems."

Mr. Kelley's first-year progress report came at a time when President-elect Richard Nixon is advocating increased involvement

by the American business and industrial community in socio-economic programs.

Started in leased facilities at 716 Columbus Ave., Boston, the Roxbury Division will occupy a permanent new 60,000 square foot building at 188 Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, in early January 1969. Avco fostered the creation of a consortium of eight black contractors, incorporated as the United Contractors of Roxbury, to build its new \$1 million permanent Roxbury Division plant.

During its initial operations, much of the activity of the Roxbury Division centered on recruiting production and supervisory employees from the inner city. This was followed by conducting special training programs in all phases of offset printing. Training programs will be continued. Key elements of the Roxbury program include:

Trainees start as full time employees at \$2 hourly.

Successful job performance advances them to a minimum of \$5200 after one year of service.

Remedial education, legal, job and personal counseling are provided for employees.

Low-cost day care facilities will be provided for working mothers at the new plant.

During the first year of operation, Avco invested nearly \$2.4 million in plant, equipment and managerial resources for the new Roxbury Division. Under the "business-government partnership" concept, the federal government contributed \$1.1 million toward start up costs of training inner city residents hired by the division.

The Avco Economic Systems Corporation, which operates the Roxbury Division, engages in a variety of other socio-economic programs. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Avco Corporation, a diversified company with extensive operations in insurance, financial services, the nation's space and defense programs, broadcasting, motion picture production and distribution, farm equipment, gas turbine and reciprocating aircraft engines and other manufacturing.

EXPERIMENT IN BIGOTRY

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the Highlander, student publication of the Herricks Senior High School in New Hyde Park, N.Y., recently published a fascinating account of an experiment in bigotry. A student in unconventional dress spent a day in two well-known parts of New York City. His reception and his analysis of the reaction of his viewers is the lesson in shortsightedness which author David Ostreicher learned that day.

I hope Herricks High School and its sister schools throughout our country can teach as effectively as this student's lesson in self-education:

BIGOTRY: PROBLEM AT HAND

(By David Ostreicher)

It was a Friday. I wore plaid pants, a blue turtleneck shirt, a double-breasted green blazer, and a sleek, black walking stick with a silver knob. It was the kind of cane that is used for dress, not for support. The purpose was to go to the second largest city in the world and note the reactions that my odd, but not offensive, attire caused. It should be noted that only my dress was different. My behavior and actions remained unchanged.

I covered two unique areas during my "experiment": Times Square, and the well known Greenwich Village. My reception at each of these regions was equally unique.

In the Village I wasn't outstanding to any extent. I was treated no differently than anyone else except for a few stares and whispers. One black hippie even commented on how "psychedelic" I looked.

The reception I received at Times Square, on the other hand, was not quite as complimentary. One middle aged man told me I was a young, spoiled kid, out of place, and impudent. I was hissed, heckled, and laughed at on many different occasions by people of various age, sex, and race. I was repeatedly mocked, and called "Bat Master-son" or addressed as "Hey there, Bat."

One young man, upon seeing me, asked in a derogatory fashion if I were Bat Master-son. After I politely replied that I was not he invited me to engage in a fight. When I told him that I had no reason to fight, he informed me that I was a fairy. During the course of the day I was also told that I was a homosexual, a queer, and a crazy nut.

The problem I have discussed is far from humorous. I was insulted and sneered at by intelligent people simply because I was dressed out of the norm.

Bigotry is defined as only looking at one view. The people I came across saw me as different, and therefore inferior. This is bigotry in its purest and simplest form.

War and hatred stem from bigotry and bigotry sprouts from the incapability of a person to tolerate habits, customs, and ideas of people who are unlike himself.

Perhaps this true episode I have discussed partially sums up one of the problems in America today. The difference is that next Friday, when I go into the city again, I can leave my sleek, black walking stick with the silver knob at home.

MINNESOTA MENNONITES CAN BEEF FOR NEEDY

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Mountain Lake, Minn., Observer, supplied to me by Mrs. A. A. Janzen, Route 2, Mountain Lake, Minn., reports on the outstanding food relief project of the Mennonite Central Committee in Minnesota. I request its inclusion in the Record with the hope that it may serve to stimulate others to greater effort on behalf of the needy of the world.

Nearly 13,000 pounds of choice beef, representing 84 quarters, were canned for relief purposes by the Mennonites. Recipients of the meat will be needy people in the far reaches of the world.

The project, conducted by the Mennonite Central Committee, sponsored by area churches, has been an annual affair and it is hard to estimate how many thousands of pounds of beef have been canned by the portable canner.

Hundreds of workers from the ten area Mennonite churches worked for two days, vicerating the beef quarters, grinding it and processing it through the portable canner operated by the MCC.

All the meat is inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, before, during the process and after completion before the canned product is shipped to Newton, Kans., and eventually to impoverished people of the world.

Members of the area churches donate both time and money toward the project. Money received through donations help finance the purchase of the meat bought from Caldwell Packing company in Windom. All the labor is donated and the operators of the portable canner are young men working under the MCC.

In charge of the canner this year were Dennis Noe of Illinois and Gary Reimer of Meade, Kans. Local chairman of the project was D. M. Ewert, assisted by Jacob G. Rahn. Secretary-treasurer of the executive committee was Leonard Dick.

The two operators made their home with Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Harder while in Mt. Lake.

Area churches working with the project include First Mennonite, Bethel Mennonite, Gospel Mennonite, Mennonite Brethren, Evangelical Mennonite Brethren of Mt. Lake; First Mennonite and the Mennonite church North of Butterfield, Immanuel Mennonite and the Carson Mennonite Brethren churches of Delft, the Mennonite church of Alpha and a group of Mennonites from Grove City, Minn.

Meals were served at the Gospel Mennonite and Bethel Mennonite churches.

THE EXAMPLE OF OUR ASTRONAUTS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we honor three outstanding young men of our Nation, Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr., and William A. Anders. These three dedicated and outstanding men have followed in the footsteps of other great Americans dating back to the early flights of Orville and Wilbur Wright who, at the beginning of this century, began a tradition of American excellence in manned flight.

Astronauts Borman, Lovell, and Anders represent the best attributes of our Nation. They represent the over 400,000 people who have contributed directly to our national space program and particularly to the Apollo program dedicated to landing and returning safely from the moon in this decade. They set a lasting example for the youth of our Nation to seek to achieve no matter in what field they may choose to work. They have as an example these men whose dedication to training and discipline of mind and body have allowed them to progress beyond where no man has been able to go before. But this is not only a personal achievement of the astronauts, it is also an achievement of the technicians, scientists, engineers, and managers who have devoted the past 8 years to the goal of a lunar landing in this decade. These men are the personification of the investment that we have made in the future. This is an investment that we have made right here on earth so that we may better understand ourselves and the world that we live in. These are the men who call for us to expand our horizons, accept the challenges of the world and work to achieve a better future for all mankind.

Our National Space and Aeronautics Act of 1958 outlined eight major goals

for our national space effort. It called for the expansion of human knowledge of phenomena in the atmosphere and space. The achievements of Astronauts Borman, Lovell, and Anders, and the astronauts who preceded them, have surely contributed to this goal. One has only to view the many photographs of the lunar surface and the earth to recognize the potential for the future and the achievement of the day.

The Space Act also called for the improvement of the usefulness, performance, speed, safety, and efficiency of aeronautical and space vehicles. Surely the 10 orbits of the moon have brought us a long way from our first struggling steps in space and have contributed directly to this goal.

The development and operation of vehicles capable of carrying instruments, equipment, supplies, and living organisms into space was among that same set of goals. We have gone far beyond simply sending living organisms into space. Our astronauts, whom we honor today, demonstrated that man has a serious and significant role in the operation of these vehicles as well as their development.

This same Space Act in 1958 called for the establishment of long-range studies of the potential benefits to be gained and the problems involved in the utilization of the aeronautical and space activities for peaceful and scientific purposes. Our astronauts have continued to demonstrate the openness and peaceful intent of our national space effort and serve as an example of what may be done by these astronauts to further science in this new environment.

In 1958 the National Aeronautics and Space Act called for the preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology and in the application thereof to the conduct of peaceful activities within and outside the atmosphere. The Apollo program has pursued this course with dedication. Yet we find that in this moment of great achievement we are in danger of losing this leadership. It is to be hoped that the example of the men whom we honor today will spur us to rededicate ourselves to leadership in space.

As part of the obligation of the Space Act of 1958, NASA was called upon to make available to the agencies directly concerned with national defense discoveries that have military value or significance, and to civilian agencies established to direct and control non-military and space activities information as to discoveries which have value or significance to that agency. NASA has gone far beyond this. The technology which allowed Astronauts Borman, Lovell, and Anders to orbit the moon and return safely to earth has found many and diverse applications in our industry. Many of the contributions of our national space effort will, over the next few years, find their way into the daily lives of the American people. Again our astronauts represent not only the achievement of the day, but the potential for the future.

Our Space Act of 1958 also called for the cooperation by the United States with other nations and groups of nations

in peaceful application of the results. The successful Apollo 8 mission was truly an international effort. People from around the world participated in the successful flight. The people of the world rode with Astronauts Borman, Lovell, and Anders throughout this complex undertaking. One can only hope that this and other international programs of NASA will grow and provide the basis of better understanding between nations in the future.

Finally, the National Space Act of 1958 called for the most effective utilization of scientific and engineering resources of the United States with close cooperation among all agencies of the United States in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort, facilities, and equipment.

The Apollo program and the most recent flight of Apollo 8 continue to show that the United States can successfully undertake large, complex technological programs with continuing benefit to our country and to the world. As the Nation reaches the peak period of activity in the Apollo program, it is important that we conserve these scientific and engineering resources of our country and continue to utilize them effectively for the future benefit of our country and the world. As Astronauts Borman, Lovell, and Anders set an outstanding example for all of us in the flight of Apollo 8 we should all be reminded that the support and utilization of these resources are a must if we are to continue to be successful as a technologically progressive nation.

Surely we honor these outstanding men today in recognition that they represent not only the NASA industry team, but the entire Nation in their quest of excellence as a people.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND NATO

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Daily Telegraph in London on November 18 published a perceptive editorial concerning the impact of the Czechoslovakian invasion and occupation on NATO. It also deals realistically with the question of nuclear weapons and such guarantees to Western Europe. Here is the text:

NATO'S LATE AWAKENING

Tremble, ruthless aggressors in the Kremlin, with your vast conventional superiority, your obedient masses of brain-washed cannon fodder, your nuclear parity, your servile satellites and your strategic central position. Heterogeneous, under-manned, under-trained, pinch-penny and now, it seems, half-awake NATO, after years of neglect and facile optimism, has at last given you a stern and long-overdue warning. If you touch Yugoslavia, Austria, or perhaps Rumania, or even Albania, then by golly that would—er, well, "create an international crisis with grave consequences."

Better late than never. This might mean that from now on the Russians will not be allowed to practise aggression with one hand and *détente* with the other. But public

opinion in the NATO countries should know, as it is to be hoped that the culpable NATO Governments know, and as both the Russians and the countries they are threatening certainly know, that NATO is powerless to give any effective aid. It is an illusion to think that NATO's great but dwindling air and naval superiority in the Mediterranean might somehow be brought to bear. Russia's strength on land, and in land-based aircraft, would be overwhelming at the crucial points. Furthermore, along the whole line of confrontation with NATO, from Norway to Turkey, Russian conventional preponderance is so great that she could in retaliation smash through to the West's vitals in a few days in many places simultaneously.

Would America then risk nuclear war, in which she and the West would be devastated as much as Russia, for Yugoslavia and the others? Would the various European members of NATO wish her to do so? The answer is clearly, no. It is, in fact, no more than a possibility that America would use nuclear weapons in retaliation for a clear-cut aggression against Berlin or West Germany.

So, after we all went through, we are back again where we were in the spring of 1939, only worse. Then our guarantee to Poland was credible, and she accepted it. Now we would not embarrass Yugoslavia and the others by offering them a meaningless alliance. Then, by dint of blood, sweat, toll and tears we were able to hold out until the strength of the free world could victoriously be brought to bear. Now, if there were war, it would probably all be over in a few days. So what is to be done? Bring NATO forces up to maximum efficiency within the severe limits of their inadequate size; make all possible provision for emergency home defence forces (instead of disbanding them as the British Government has done) so as to leave the soldiers free for military duties; and rearm while America's nuclear umbrella deters the Russians from interfering with the process.

THE OTHER FACE OF CONSERVATION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. DINGELL, Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an extraordinary statement on conservation by Mr. Wendell Bever, the able and articulate director of the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, who shortly will be taking office as a regional director for the National Wildlife Federation, which was recently published in the November issue of *Outdoor Oklahoma*.

This excellent article points out some of the problems in conservation of our natural resources now afflicting this land and urges some intelligent remedies therefor. The article follows:

THE OTHER FACE OF CONSERVATION

(By Wendell Bever)

I am an angry man! I've had 25 years to build a full head of steam. I detest the word "compromise" with a passion. We've used the word as a vehicle to sell wildlife down the river.

Tell me, how do we compromise pure water, clean air and wild creatures?

I am impatient! Impatient with conservation lip service, impatient with the attitude, "Let's wait till next year," and impatient with laws that provide the authority but no teeth or funds.

I am irritated. Irritated with just plain people who stand to gain or lose the most. We got a problem, friend. Take a long, hard look!

Oklahoma is losing 100,000-plus bobwhite quail each year and South Dakota is trying desperately to shore up a sagging pheasant population. In Saskatchewan and the north-central states, the ability of the prairie marshes to produce ducks decreases about 80,000 birds each year.

In Wyoming and Montana, antelope show a precarious trend and may be living on borrowed time. South Dakota's pheasant population once numbered a whopping thirteen million birds and today, about three million. Pesticides, herbicides, bulldozers, plowshares, drainage ditches, reservoirs and even such things as woven wire fences are playing havoc upon our wild environments.

Some of the best saltwater ecologists in the country tell us the Mississippi River drains the chemically polluted waters of thousands of tributaries into the gulf. Here many of the more stable chemical compounds threaten to break the basic food chain necessary to maintain the gulf as one of the world's great natural fish traps.

Some say it's already beginning to happen. North America's largest cesspool, Lake Erie, is well known to all of us. Why not the gulf?

Most of us are acutely aware of the dangers of a poison when consumed by living creatures, but how many of us have ever stopped to consider the even greater threat—the changing of whole environments. A poisoned critter can get well but destroy his home and nothing will save him—except a zoo!

We farm the land clean. We no longer tolerate the sunflower, the thistle or pigeon grass. With clean farming we create a new environment of hundreds of thousands of acres of single kinds of crops—perhaps wheat, corn, soybean or cotton. We create an ideal situation for that particular insect that specializes on certain types of crops.

Because the threat of damage is increased so profoundly we flood our fields with chemical sprays—sometimes once, sometimes eight to ten times a year. We keep the detrimental insect problem in hand, but along with him we destroy the beneficial insects also.

The young of bobwhite quail, or pheasants, or grouse, simply cannot survive without the supercharged protein foods that insects alone can provide. Thus, even though we find only minute traces of an insecticide in the young bobwhite, he may ultimately die.

Insecticides and herbicides accomplish two things—they eliminate insect life at a critical time of year and they transform a habitat made up of many parts into a habitat made up of a single part.

Wildlife cannot survive in a single-purpose environment anymore than it can survive in your living room.

In Wyoming and other western states, chemical sprays are being used to convert hundreds of thousands of acres of sagebrush to prairie grasses—the death knell for antelope, sage grouse and even the mule deer.

In the Rocky Mountains a subtle change is in the making. From New Mexico to Canada, mule deer and elk are being subjected to the old squeeze play. In one mountain range after another, populations are beginning to level off, and some ecologists are disturbed by the marked decline in ability of some former great game ranges to carry even a static population.

In the Rocky Mountains we plant productive old burns to pine, skipping the natural brushlands which normally follow. And we wind up with sawdust and 2 by 4's—but no game. Oklahoma annually plants 200,000 acres of native rangelands to bermuda grass—the perfect formula for eliminating about 100,000 bobs each year.

Even the wily trout has a problem. In the Black Hills of Wyoming and South Dakota, 2,600 miles of trout stream has declined to

less than 200. And in other states, dwindling stream flows give evidence of future problems.

As long as we raise more people, we work the lands harder—always trying to close the food gap—and we never will. In the meantime, Mister Bobwhite and his wild companions dwindle and dwindle until one day it's, "Do you remember the good old days when . . .?"

Mister Sportsman, we are in trouble. Do you know the culprit? The problem rides under the guise of "good conservation," the dollar sign and a booming population of people.

Don't hit the panic button! Not yet. Don't pressure your game department to restrict hunting and fishing seasons. This doesn't help. It actually compounds the problem by creating an illusion that by saving wildlife we've found the solution. This kind of misconception just clouds the issue.

Look at the facts! All of those wild birds, animals and fish are declining because of free use of pesticides, environmental pollution, clean farming, drainage and going hog-wild on the manipulation of water. Even such things as forest management and the control of fire have in many instances created more wildlife problems than they help to solve.

Have we got problems? You can't imagine. Hunters take a harvestable surplus which has almost no effect, other than beneficial, upon wildlife. It is true that some big game seasons are designed to reduce populations and this is necessary.

But, remember, most range and forest management plans are designed to grow trees and grass—not wildlife. A hundred animals or a hundred fish, there is still a surplus to be harvested. Sportsmen should stop fighting ghosts and learn who the real enemies are.

Study the Prairie State of South Dakota. Look at a good example of the problem.

Just a few years ago this state carried 300 pheasants per square mile within the better range. The population skid started in the 1940's and plunged to a low of about two million birds by 1966—the lowest level in 30 years. The decline was classed as a public disaster.

What happened? Upheaval in the game department. Accusations and counter-accusations.irate citizens, irate legislators. You name it, everything that could happen did happen.

You can't drop from thirteen million birds to two million without blaming somebody, even if it's the wrong man or animal. It just 'ain't done in our great society. But who to blame?

Since the game department was the handiest, they were raked over the coals just on general principles. Because the little red fox eats a pheasant once in a while, he got a good going over too. And, of course, the old standard—the cotton-picking hunting seasons were just too liberal.

Finally, after a long drawnout hassle, we came to the real culprit. And a feeble voice of the minority out of hundreds of thousands of sportsmen, tourist promoters and landowners suggested that, perhaps, clean farming with its multitude of chemical sprays just "might" be the problem.

Might be? Hell, it was the problem! It always has been! There are enough data and facts floating around to sink a battleship!

As Director of a game department, it isn't easy to keep my composure when confronted with people who contaminate or change the environment with one hand and yell bloody murder about limits being too liberal or seasons too long on the other.

It's time we recognized that, all over the United States, with all kinds of wildlife, the clean, antiseptic, manured and single-purpose environments—all under the guise of good wildlife conservation—is destroying wildlife conservation—is destroying wildlife ten times more efficiently than rifles or shotguns ever did.

In the US we spent 20 years poisoning every prairie dog in sight. Then we scratched our collective heads wondering what happened to the Black-Footed ferret—a beautiful, lithe little animal that depends almost wholly on the prairie dog as its basic food source.

Can you live without food?

Throughout much of Texas and north through the Dakotas to the Canadian line, programs are being designed by federal, as well as private interests, to change a varied habitat of shrubs, trees, forbs and grasses to pure waving stands of introduced and domestic grasses. It's a beautiful sight to a whiteface cow but the death knell for antelope, deer and sage grouse.

Further west, in our Rocky Mountains, old forest fire burns with their unsightly dead snags, nothing but grasses, chokecherry, kin-kinnick and aspen glades offend the eyes of forest managers.

So, what do we do?

We bulldoze the dead trees littering the ground into neat windrows and we plant evergreens to speed up nature's processes. At the end of a few years a beautiful stand of pine develops—the chokecherry and aspen can no longer compete and they fade out of the picture.

From game range to pulpwood in a decade. Was it a good trade?

It's a simple function of economics. It's a sight easier to place a price on a board foot of pine than a cubic foot of water or a ruffed grouse.

We no longer manage "wild" forests, we farm them. In time, perhaps, we may even farm game birds and animals. Perhaps the word "wildlife" will have little meaning in that future decade.

It's a well-documented fact that modern and scientific wildlife management, paid for by the hunters, has restored more wildlife than has ever been lost, but only in those areas where the habitat is suitable. Unfortunately, we are losing habitat a whole of a lot faster than we can adjust or find solutions.

Wildlife has always needed crusaders—people willing to stand up and be counted. It's so easy to say "a little bit of pollution or habitat destruction won't hurt." But remember, tens of thousands of "little bits" can add up to a catastrophe.

Few people realize the tremendous effect upon the environment that man is intentionally causing. We no longer manage timber stands in our national forests. We literally farm them with tremendously efficient and sophisticated tools that can treat thousands of acres in a day. The true wild environment is fast disappearing and I dread to see its going.

The United States contains some two-thirds billion acres of public lands for the recreational use of its citizens. I've got a saddle horse and a pack mare and each year I see a little bit of these 770 million acres. A couple of years ago it was the Gila Wilderness area in southern New Mexico, and last year the Popo Agie River in the Wind River Range. And each year I find the land a little less wild.

Only in the most distant muskeg or lonely mountain ranges of northern Canada do we find the stillness and loveliness of the true untrammelled wilderness. The wild country is a symbol of man's earliest ancestry when he stepped from the pages of the past. What sportsman really wants to let go of this heritage?

We face a problem, friend. We can't afford to argue economic values and exchange a bobwhite with an acre of bermuda grass. We simply cannot continue to compromise wildlife—again and again.

The list of species in trouble grows annually and the problem compounds itself. Is it because wildlife is not worth saving? If we accept the idea that we can't favorably equate a bobwhite with a pound of beef or a

pheasant with a bushel of corn, then perhaps we are lost.

The cure concerns a universal problem. It is not local but national in scope. It is deeply involved with a sky-rocketing human population, abroad as well as at home. As the world of people grows, the more we try to feed them and this means more intensive land-use at home.

If we are successful in keeping more people alive, then we must place greater and greater demands upon our basic resources to feed more people in the future. And this means less wildlife. We are fitting people into cities like sardines in a can and the general agreement is that 'expansionism' is good for us.

Is it?

Are we really interested in 'quality' existence? Are we on a run-away course of more and more people crammed into compartmentalized colonies within artificial playgrounds?

Is wildlife becoming old-fashioned?

I don't know the answers but I do know this. All state game departments have competent people that know the problem and some of the answers. Give them your support. Don't be afraid to speak out. Honor yourself as an individual and give your identity a chance to be recognized.

You don't have to be a hunter or a fisherman. If you thrill to the song of a bird, exult in the beauty of the high and wild country or walk with God in the fields and forests, it's your battle too.

If wildlife means anything to you, get off your fanny. Join a state and national conservation organization. Work with your legislature and congressmen. Ask your Department what you can do to help.

And work at it. Make it your crusade.

Don't be a spectator! Get down on the field and join the team.

JIM FARLEY COMMENTS ON THE JOB FACING THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable James A. Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., and honored former national chairman of the Democratic Party, recently delivered another of his interesting and cogent addresses, which I would like to share with my colleagues.

Speaking before the Grocery Manufacturers of America, he recalled his early years in the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and made a number of pertinent and incisive comments relative to this historic experience and the job that faces the new administration.

So that all Members might have an opportunity to read Mr. Farley's address, I am inserting it in today's RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, COCA-COLA EXPORT CORP., ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GROCERY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA, INC., NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 12, 1968

The election of 1968 is over and the Republicans will take over on January 20th next. The voters preferred to elect former Vice President Nixon rather than Vice Pres-

ident Humphrey or former Governor Wallace.

I have been out of the center of things for a long while now; but I can well imagine what is going through the minds of the winners as they begin to think about the tasks that are ahead of them. I think the rest of us better give some thought to it, too. We better remember that we have a big stake in what is going on. The new administration comes under very big handicaps and it better make good, because if it does not make good there are grim times ahead.

I suppose that many of you were for Mr. Nixon right along. And, what I am saying applies to you, just as much as it applies to those who preferred Vice President Humphrey or Governor Wallace. You do not have to be a professional politician to see from the election returns—and particularly the lineup in Congress—that the new administration is likely to have its hands full. I hope there will be ample talent in it—it will need it to pull this country together. The leadership which goes with it requires new ideas. They are not necessarily all going to be the things you or I might advocate, but we better hold our fire. And, more than that we better lend our support even though things are not exactly what we expected. We must give them a chance to try out their proposals for the solution of the problems facing the country in the days ahead.

I can talk from experience on this point. Most of you were probably still in grade school—or maybe not even that—when President Roosevelt organized his first administration. They were grim times. I had my differences with Mr. Roosevelt later and I left him because I felt he was violating some pretty fundamental principles. But in 1933, when the very future of the country was at stake he came in and he put together a program which got us over the hump. There were things done then which businessmen and bankers never forgave. But even though these things were not pleasant they saved business; and they provided other benefits which the country is still profiting from. These things happened because the President is often in a better position than any individual with a narrower point of view—even a businessman—to understand what is needed. President Franklin D. Roosevelt went after the necessary reforms and he got them approved.

When President Roosevelt entered the White House there were millions of unemployed and he was faced with a bank crisis. People were openly wondering whether capitalism could recover from the slump we were in. Beyond anything else, Mr. Roosevelt brought courage and daring to the office. The whole nation took heart after he went on radio to discuss the banking problem. I still think it was one of the greatest utterances of any American President. In the next 100 days he put on a tremendous display of daring, proposing one farsighted reform after another. Few, if any, can dispute the value of such organizations as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Homeowners Loan Corporation, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Public Works Administration.

Now, I am not being consulted in the organization of the new administration. I am sure they will have their own way of doing things. I can only hope that the program and the people are suited to the needs of the times. When the New Deal came to power our gross national product was only about \$55,-600,000,000, compared with almost \$800 billion now. The federal budget was \$4,622,-885,000, compared with over \$186 billion this year. Total federal civilian employment was 603,000. Now civilian employment is about 2,700,000 and there are more employees in the post office than there were on the entire federal payroll of 1933.

In a sense the new administration is better off than we were in 1933. People are working, eating and living as they never were able to do in the past. So the crisis is less immediate. The times may not call for the dramatic display of leadership that President Roosevelt put on in his first 100 days. Nevertheless the public certainly will be looking for assurances that the new administration knows where it is heading. I assume they have some ideas about law and order which I hope will be effective. Also, I hope there will not be any halt in our effort to make sure this is a land of opportunity for everyone regardless of race, creed or color.

I think it goes without saying that we businessmen face a special challenge. If we have learned anything about our domestic problems it is that they are too big even for government—big as government is. If these domestic problems are not solved then I think it is not going to be a very pretty situation. Yet they are not going to be solved unless all of us—particularly the businessmen—make it our personal responsibility to get into it.

It is not enough to complain about government's failures. Nor is it enough to be indignant about rioting and violence. We are confronted with certain realities. No economic system has ever provided as much for so large a percentage of the people. But there are still several million in this country who feel left out and frustrated. They see affluence all around them, and they want "in". They want "in" for themselves and their children. And, they are going to get their share one way or another. I think it is healthful that they are sufficiently aware to want a piece of the action. Now it is up to us to see that their efforts are channeled in directions which will be fruitful for them—and for the country.

One thing which was not discussed very much during the recent campaign—which should have been discussed—was the tremendous response which has been developing in the business community to these challenges. Fair employment practices are rapidly becoming standard practices in American business. Anyone who goes into a store or factory and looks at the faces can see for himself. Anyone who attends business meetings these days will find that the most responsible executives in American business are concerning themselves with jobs for hard core unemployed, homes for the slum dwellers, and the need to open our colleges and universities to the ambitious young people who seek to escape the ghetto. Your program today illustrates this interest on the part of business.

I am finding, too, a refreshing social awareness among today's business leaders toward consumer protection and consumer education. In recent years government has passed a lot of laws on these issues, and promised a lot. But we all know that the quick, sensible way is for business to find out what the problem is and see what can be done. I am glad to see we are doing more of this, and I trust we will make things easier for the new administration by keeping up the good work. Surely this is one problem government should not have to spend a lot of time worrying about. The many thousands like us in the business community must sincerely work toward that end.

I have talked much longer than I expected. I have tried to say something that I hope we all feel strongly. The hopes and security of all of us ride with the new administration. Unlike President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who came to power with an overwhelming popular mandate and strong majorities in Congress, this administration is the product of a three-cornered election and it has no real prospect of dominating the Congress.

At best, it will not be easy to devise a program suited to the mood of the country and to sell it to the new Congress.

I hope and I trust that we will come through as this country always has come through, and we must all do our part.

REFORMS NEEDED IN AUTO WARRANTIES

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, this morning it was my privilege to testify before the Federal Trade Commission on automobile warranties. My statement immediately followed that of Miss Betty Furness, who dealt with the problem of warranty complaints and dealer compensation for repairs. Senator GAYLORD NELSON provided a detailed discussion on the failure of tire warranties.

Following is the statement which I made before the Commission:

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES A. VANIK, 22D DISTRICT OF OHIO, ON REFORMS IN AUTOMOBILE WARRANTIES, JANUARY 9, 1969

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to commend your Commission for directing a staff study of automobile warranties.

Your staff study sets forth the gravity and the extent of the warranty problem resulting primarily from quality control in the factory and in the repair garage.

Quality control is not only a problem with automobiles, it is a problem which critically affects almost everything a consumer buys and needs. And yet, quality is the only effective way in which American goods can compete with foreign competition.

Other places in the world, with lower labor costs, with lower management expense, with subsidized export rules, with lower taxes, can overtake us in the market place. Our only effective method of competition is excellence in production through quality control.

In passing, I must say that our nation has suffered an incredible erosion in the quality of almost all things. While we speak of the automobile today, what we say extends to many other items of purchase and daily need. It is my hope that your Commission will extensively pursue these matters of consumer interest.

My interest in automobile warranty began with my own experience. In 1967, I was so frustrated with the warranty program and the service which I was receiving that I felt compelled to tell my Colleagues in the House of Representatives about it—to warn them of what might happen to them. On October 16, 1967, I said:

"I am going to keep my 1965 model a little while longer. After I purchased it, it took almost the full 2-year period of the guarantee to get it completed. Automobile manufacturers are using the warranty program as a 'do-it-yourself' car completion device. During the warranty program, the owner is given the opportunity to complete his own car and get essential things done—such as attaching the steering wheel, rewiring the horn, and getting the brakes hooked up.

"Getting an automobile completed is no easy job. It is almost a career."

I estimated that in cab fare, loss of the use of my car, and sheer frustration, the cost of completing my car on the "do-it-yourself" plan was at least \$385.75.

When my statement was publicized, I was amazed at the outpouring of mail which my office received. It is clear to me that warranty problems are a major complaint of hundreds of thousands of Americans.

I would like to turn over to the Commis-

sion some of the more detailed and anguished letters which I have received since making that speech.

I would also like to read into the record at this time just a few of the comments contained in these letters:

(1) After making seven trips to the dealer to repair five major problems, one couple wrote: "We feel that if we ever complete this (car), we will never again be foolish enough to buy another new car."

(2) "The dealer had the car in his possession in the first two-year period—485½ hours," wrote one man.

(3) A man who bought a new car noted that "within the 18-month period I had it, I took it back a total of 35 times for repairs."

(4) "I wrote the (manufacturer) and complained about the warranty service I was getting from the dealer. I was referred right back to the dealer."

(5) One couple stated: "Warranty is merely a license for a stalemate to develop between you and the dealer. I have resolved never to buy a new car made in this country, but will try a foreign made import for my next car."

(6) Said one man, "My (car) is now 6 months old, and has spent 4½ months at the dealers."

(7) Finally, in a letter received from a Cleveland Heights constituent just last month, a man was able to keep his sense of humor, despite a long chronicle of repair problems: "Yes, it is exciting to be alive—you just don't know what's going to happen next to the car you own."

Obviously, warranty difficulties are a major consumer concern.

Although your records indicate that 11 per cent of turnpike accidents in 1966 resulted from defects in tires and vehicles, I am firmly of the opinion that a greater number of casualties resulting from defects are buried and do not appear in the statistics. After a fatal accident, the deceased usually undergoes an autopsy, while the crushed automobiles with their evidence of possible defects are usually hauled to the scrap heap.

As a former judge dealing with these matters, I found it almost impossible to obtain an authoritative, impartial investigation of vehicle defect as an accident factor. Perhaps some impartial agency should be established to render this kind of service.

The automobile warranty should never be used as a substitute for quality control. The automobile industry should not be permitted to cut back on the cost of quality control in order to finance the cost of warranty.

Quality control should be established at the factory and not at the dealership. The factory should provide final inspection of the vehicle.

The problems of servicing the warranty stem from many sources. Adequate compensation to the dealer is undoubtedly a factor. However, a more serious problem develops from the incapacity of dealer outlets to serve warranty needs in a decent and satisfactory manner. The warranty contract works only for the persevering car owner who gets to the dealer before 8:05 in the morning—by 8:10 in the morning the shop is filled for the day and warranty is a useless piece of paper which no one respects.

Unless warranty service is available on a reasonable and convenient basis, it remains nothing more than an empty promise. I therefore recommend:

(1) That separate repair shops be established or franchised to carry through on warranty obligations in communities where dealer facilities are overloaded. This will provide expanded and competitive services for warranty customers.

(2) The flat-rate manual method of compensation to the dealer or repairman should be substituted by an improved and realistic hourly schedule based on prevailing rates in

the area. It may be that the compensation for automobile repairs under warranty on a piece-work basis result in unsatisfactory piecemeal repairs.

(3) The automobile purchaser should be given an option to purchase an automobile with either a 90-day warranty or the two-year warranty. If there is a substantial saving to the purchaser with the shorter warranty, a lower price, a great number of purchasers will take the shorter warranty. The base price should be reduced to reflect the lower warranty. This will make it possible for the dealers and repairmen to render better service to those who prefer the longer warranty in accordance with the contract.

(4) Any effort to limit the warranty to the first purchaser should be opposed. Since the original purchaser paid for the warranty in his original purchase price, the manufacturer would be unjustly enriched by the termination of the warranty if the car is sold. The termination of warranty by sale may compel the seller to sell the automobile only through an authorized dealer who can then reinstate the warranty by special arrangements with the manufacturer. The private sale of an automobile within the customary warranty period would give rise to suspicion of defect. The private sale of late model automobiles to persons other than the dealer within the customary warranty period could well become impractical—to the dealer's advantage.

And while I am here, I would like to add one more thing. It is possible to win with a warranty. You can find a used automobile completed by a prudent and patient owner—particularly a retired person who had the time to follow through on his warranty and complete the vehicle. A housewife's automobile carried through the warranty period can also be a good deal. I have seen dozens of housewives complete an afghan while getting the warranty complied with.

However, if one purchases a used car, he must carry it through the obsolescence booby traps ingeniously connived into the automobile. It is amazing to me how the industry has managed to develop sealed systems of lubrication which delude the owner into believing his car is forever lubricated. My amazement is even greater when I learned—the hard way—that the average rubber connecting tubes of the water cooling system are designed to blow up—not all together, but one by one. In two automobiles of my experience, the blow up occurred when these parts had obtained the age of about 28 months, 18 days, and 7½ hours. The blow-up schedule is designed to drive the wise guy who tries to hold his car at least until it is paid off into the new car salesroom before the 36-month loan is cleared up. The third built-in obsolescence gimmick is the wires of the electrical system which are designed to short on different days of the same obsolescence schedule.

However, if you can effect a breakthrough of these obsolescence booby traps, you have an automobile which can just about run forever.

I hope this Commission, at an early date, can direct its attention to the built-in obsolescence which is skillfully connived to reduce the life expectancy of an automobile and keep up the cycle of frequent purchase and perpetual debt for those consumers who are taken in by it.

In closing, it is my hope that legislation will not be needed in this field. Legislation will simply add red tape. Licensing of mechanics or repair shops would involve government expenditure. The solution lies in the enactment of workable regulations by your agency.

The consumers of America are looking to your Commission as the ultimate watchdog of their interests. They only want fair play at the market place. If these goals cannot be achieved at an early date, the millions of Americans involved in this critical problem will demand corrective legislation.

FBI ACTIVITIES, 1968

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the tragic slaying of two FBI agents here in Washington yesterday highlights once again the dangerous role played by all law-enforcement officers, whether Federal, State, or local, in the protection of citizens throughout the Nation.

The extent and diversity of the crime problem, at least on the Federal level, was demonstrated by information released by the Justice Department on December 31, detailing the results of activities of the FBI during 1968. For instance, Director J. Edgar Hoover reported, in the words of the Justice release, that—

All-time highs were recorded with the location of over 21,000 fugitives, including over 30 notorious felons who were on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, and the recovery of some 27,000 automobiles in FBI cases.

During 1968 convictions in FBI cases reached the figure of 13,000, resulting in actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaling over 46,000 years.

For the economy minded it is interesting to note that—

Fines, saving, and recoveries in FBI investigations during the year reached the record figure of some \$335 million, an increase of approximately \$45 million over 1967, and a return of \$1.56 for every dollar appropriated for FBI operations.

In the FBI drive against organized crime, more than 290 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures were convicted for various Federal offenses, compared with 206 during 1967, and over 800 still awaiting trial in Federal court.

Of equal interest is that portion of Mr. Hoover's report which deals with extremist and subversive organizations and individuals. Under the heading of "Black Extremist Investigations," the Justice Department release states:

The growing number of black extremist organizations throughout the United States represent a potential threat to the internal security of the Nation, and their growth has definitely added to the FBI's work in the racial intelligence field. Stokely Carmichael, who once served as the National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was expelled from that organization in August, 1968, and became affiliated with the Black Panther Party, an organization which has grown tremendously during the past year. Its members are armed and at their meetings they are taught from the works of Mao Tse-Tung of Communist China. Carmichael is presently serving as Prime Minister of the Black Panther Party. He continues to travel extensively throughout the country, and his speeches are replete with statements calling for guerrilla warfare by black communities.

Mr. Hoover stated that there has also been an expansion of foreign influence in black extremist groups, and this phase of the FBI's work continues to receive close attention.

With regard to the Communist Party, U.S.A., it was noted that this organization had its ups and downs in 1968. While it began daily publication of its newspaper, the Daily World, and nominated and ran candidates for the offices of

President and Vice President in the 1968 national elections, the Czechoslovakian invasion by Soviet and Communist-bloc troops introduced an element of disagreement among Communist Party, U.S.A. members. According to the release, the party finally supported the invasion as a blow for "freedom":

The uneasy truce existing among Party leaders as a result of this Convention was subsequently shattered by events in Czechoslovakia. Party leaders from two major Districts, acting independently, issued press releases strongly denouncing the invasion as unwarranted intervention. Hall immediately called a Special National Committee meeting at which time, after considerable behind-the-scene maneuvers, he was able to muster sufficient strength to denounce the unilateral statements of these leaders and further endear himself to his Soviet masters with a pronouncement to the effect that the CPUSA endorses the invasion as a blow for "freedom." Hall's statement regarding CPUSA support of the above invasion was printed in Soviet publications as an example of high-level Marxist-Leninist thinking.

The outright espousal of violence and terror has become a matter of policy with some Communist-infiltrated and New Left groups according to FBI findings in the year just past. The report states:

Mr. Hoover commented that there has been a marked increase in recent months in bombings and burnings of public buildings and other acts of terrorism. Selective Service boards and Navy and Army Reserve Officers Training Corps units have been the foremost targets of these acts. New Left leaders have constantly exhorted their followers to abandon their traditional role of "passive dissent" and resort to these terroristic tactics as a means of disrupting the defense effort and opposing established authority. Publications of the New Left are replete with articles proposing the bombings of draft boards and other Government installations, and literature containing detailed diagrams and instructions for making incendiary devices has been widely disseminated among New Left groups.

In the forefront of the New Left movement is, of course, the radical Students for a Democratic Society which figured in the Columbia University disgrace last year. The report continues:

At the core of the New Left movement in the United States is the Students for a Democratic Society, an organization which became well known in 1968 for its disruptive tactics at a number of universities.

The Students for a Democratic Society advocates what many of its leaders and members call revolutionary communism. Along this line, at the organization's 1968 national convention, two of the newly elected national officers publicly identified themselves as communist, "with a small c," as many New Left adherents do to signify that while they are communists they are a brand apart from those in the old-line communist movement.

While the distinction may seem important to them, it is irrelevant to the rest of America because the basic objective of both New Left and old-line communists and their adherents in our society is to completely destroy our form of government.

During the national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society held in June, 1968, at Michigan State University, a workshop was held dealing with sabotage and explosives. It was only a short time after this convention that the wave of bombing and arson occurred throughout the country.

While the Communist Party in the United States, as usual, is attempting to infiltrate the New Left movement, the pro-Chinese, violence-prone, Marxist-Leninist Progressive

Labor Party has made progress in concentrating its youth program mainly toward infiltration of the Students for a Democratic Society. The Progressive Labor Party has had considerable success and one result of its work has been the movement of a large part of the Students for a Democratic Society from an anarchistic outlook toward a Maoist-oriented, Marxist-Leninist approach. For example, an active Progressive Labor Party member in the Boston area holds a position of prominence on the Students for a Democratic Society National Interim Committee.

The FBI is certainly to be commended for its efforts during the past year in dealing directly with the many aspects of crime and subversion at the Federal level and in assisting State and local authorities in exchanging pertinent information. But as Mr. Hoover has so often pointed out, the concern and support of the American public is vitally needed if the onslaught of crime is to be stemmed and reduced. In the case of the slaying of the two FBI agents cited above, a phone call to the police from an apartment tenant who heard noises in the attic of his building while watching a TV account of a robbery in his neighborhood led to the apprehension of an armed suspect in a comparatively short time.

For further dissemination, I include the Justice Department release of December 31, 1968, on the activities of the FBI during the past year in the RECORD at this point:

RELEASE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, TUESDAY, P.M. DECEMBER 31, 1968

The year 1968, which was marked with a multitude of crises and problems, both domestic and international, witnessed outstanding advances by the FBI in all phases of its operations, Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported that fines, savings, and recoveries in FBI investigations during the year reached the record figure of some 335 million dollars, an increase of approximately 45 million dollars over 1967, and a return of \$1.56 for every dollar appropriated for FBI operations. All-time highs were recorded with the location of over 21,000 fugitives, including over 30 notorious felons who were on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, and the recovery of some 27,000 automobiles in FBI cases. Of the fugitives located, nearly 3,000 were being sought at the specific request of state and local authorities for fleeing across state lines in violation of the Fugitive Felon Act. During the 12-month period, there were some 13,000 convictions in FBI cases, resulting in actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaling over 46,000 years.

ORGANIZED CRIME

Mr. Hoover commented that the FBI's drive against organized crime continued to mount during Calendar Year 1968, with more than 290 hoodlums, gamblers, and vice figures being convicted for various Federal offenses, compared with 206 during 1967, and over 800 still awaiting trial in Federal court.

In addition, the dissemination by the FBI of over 310,000 items of criminal intelligence information to other Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies enabled them to stage more than 780 raids, arrest some 4,400 persons involved in the operations of organized crime, and seize nearly \$1,400,000 worth of gambling paraphernalia and currency, plus an assortment of weapons, narcotics, and stolen property.

Typical of what has been accomplished in this respect was a series of raids conducted by FBI Agents and New York State Police during 1968, wherein information obtained

from FBI sources led to the recovery of more than \$5,000,000 worth of famous paintings, statuary, and stock certificates stolen by a Cosa Nostra burglary ring operating in the New York-northern Pennsylvania area.

Among the other major blows aimed at the top rackets leadership was the arrest on November 26, 1968, by FBI Agents of La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member Stefano Magaddino and eight of his underlings in the Buffalo area for interstate gambling activities. With the smashing of this vast gambling empire—some of whose tentacles reportedly extended into portions of southern Canada—and the seizure of over \$500,000 in funds belonging to the ring, bookmakers as far away as New York City were said to have been forced to discontinue their operations.

John Rosell, who has been publicly described as a former lieutenant of the notorious Al Capone gang, and five of his accomplices were also convicted during the year in connection with interstate gambling operations and are now awaiting sentencing. FBI Agents also arrested Russell Bufalino, a ranking La Cosa Nostra official in the eastern Pennsylvania area, on December 5, 1968, for conspiring to transport some \$23,000 worth of stolen television sets from New York to Pennsylvania. Bufalino is now awaiting trial. The FBI Director also noted the conviction of William Daddano, a ranking member of the Chicago La Cosa Nostra "family," and five associates in connection with the robbery of a Franklin Park, Illinois, bank, and the conviction of Pasquale Massi, a top aide in the Philadelphia La Cosa Nostra "family," on charges of conspiring to commit a crime on a Government reservation and attempting to bribe a witness. Daddano has since been fined \$13,000 and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, while Massi has been sentenced to two years in prison.

Aladena Fratiano, who has been identified as a "Mafia executioner," was also convicted during the year for conspiring to violate the Fraud against the Government Statute in connection with a Federal highway project.

Mr. Hoover also commented concerning the June 19, 1968, conviction of Antonio Corallo, a "captain" in the New York City La Cosa Nostra "family" of the late Thomas Luchese, on interstate bribery and conspiracy charges arising out of an \$800,000 contract issued for the cleaning of a water reservoir. Sentenced to three years in Federal prison, Corallo became the fourth ranking member of the Luchese "family" to be either arrested or convicted as a result of FBI investigations within an eight-month span. Others include John Dioguardi, sentenced on December 11, 1967, to five years in prison for his participation in a planned bankruptcy scheme; Vincent Rao, sentenced on December 28, 1967, to five years in prison for having perjured himself before a Federal grand jury; and James Plumeri, indicted May 10, 1968, for allegedly sharing in a \$47,500 series of "kickbacks" in violation of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. Because of this staggering succession of blows to its top leadership, the Luchese "family" has yet to replace its former head, who died during July, 1967.

GENERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. Hoover commented that the Year 1968 saw a substantial increase in the number of general criminal investigations conducted by the FBI. He also attributed over 12,000 arrests by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to information furnished by criminal informants. Additionally, it is estimated that more than \$54,000,000 in contraband and stolen merchandise was recovered by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies based on information which these informants furnished to the FBI.

The FBI Director noted that the increase in military commitments on the part of the

United States has also caused draft law violations and deserter fugitive-type investigations to increase considerably. During the year nearly 11,000 deserter fugitives were apprehended, an increase of some 3,600 over 1967.

With regard to Selective Service violations, Mr. Hoover commented: "These cases are no longer confined to the failure to report for physical examination, failure to report for induction and other similar matters, but involve to a great extent the burning of draft cards, interference with the administration of the Selective Service Act, demonstrations, and other widespread protests."

During the year, nearly 800 individuals were convicted of violations of the Selective Service Act, including Dr. Benjamin M. Spock, Yale University Chaplain William Sloane Coffin, Jr., and two others, for conspiring to aid, abet, and counsel evasion of the draft. All four were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and also fined. Shortly before the close of the year, FBI Agents arrested over 30 individuals in the greater Chicago, Illinois, area and Miami Beach, Florida, area in connection with a scheme designed to obtain illegal draft deferments.

The FBI Director noted that there had been a continued increase in the number of violations reported in connection with frauds and embezzlements occurring in banks, savings and loan associations, and Federal credit unions. One such case involved the former president of a small bank located in a rural Alabama community. With the assistance of his brother, a former director of the same bank, this individual duped the entire community, caused the liquidation of the bank, and brought economic distress to the townspeople. After an extensive investigation and a two-week trial, he was sentenced to a lengthy prison term and fined \$40,000.

Among the more important categories within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI are investigations involving the Federal Bribery and Fraud Against the Government Statutes. An example of one of the many fraud cases concluded by the FBI during the year was a case involving the improper charging of payroll costs in excess of \$1,000,000 to the Departments of the Army and Navy. Two individuals entered guilty pleas and a third was found guilty by a jury. Another fraud case involved loans which had been made to purchase homes or to improve existing homes, which loans were insured by the Federal Housing Administration. This particular investigation involved over 160 loan transactions and resulted in 49 convictions.

Mr. Hoover also commented that the year 1968 recorded another all-time high in violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute. The year saw some 2,600 robberies, burglaries, and larcenies; however, of special concern is the fact that robberies, often accompanied by acts of violence, accounted for approximately 1,800 of these violations.

A typical case occurred on May 22, 1968, when three armed men entered a bank in Queens, New York, and at gunpoint obtained more than \$337,000 in bank funds. Less than a month later, on June 8, 1968, one of the suspects was arrested, and a few weeks later, on July 5, 1968, the remaining two individuals were arrested in Louisiana. A substantial amount of the stolen money was recovered and the robbers are now awaiting trial.

Another such case occurred on June 12, 1968, when a lone gunman robbed a bank in South Carolina of over \$8,000. Prior to fleeing the bank, this robber opened fire and wounded four bank employees. He fled in a getaway car driven by a second individual. Thorough and intensive investigation at the scene of the robbery by FBI Agents developed information on the getaway car which subsequently led to the identification, location, and the swift arrest of both individuals. They are presently serving lengthy prison terms.

Mr. Hoover also spoke concerning two major kidnappings which took place during the year. On September 18, 1968, the seven-year-old son of a Chicago, Illinois, businessman was abducted as he was returning home from school. The kidnapers demanded \$125,000 for his safe return. However, two days later three individuals were arrested by FBI Agents, the victim was returned unharmed, and no ransom money was paid. All three have been indicted and are presently awaiting trial in state court.

Another kidnapping occurred during the morning of August 28, 1968, when the young son of a California banker was abducted from his home and ransom in the amount of \$250,000 was demanded. During the early morning hours of August 30, 1968, the kidnaper furnished instructions with regard to the payoff. However, before the ransom money was actually paid, FBI Agents arrested the individual and recovered the victim unharmed. The kidnaper is presently awaiting trial in a local court.

Another very interesting investigation in the general criminal category involved a series of bombings of aircraft and vessels of foreign nations engaging in trade with Cuba. These bombings, for the most part, occurred in the Gulf of Mexico and Florida ports. Additionally, cablegrams had been received by the heads of state of several countries threatening them with the bombing of their vessels if trade with Cuba continued. A very extensive investigation resulted in nine individuals being charged with conspiring to violate the Crime on the High Seas and related bombing statutes and all have received substantial prison sentences.

Automobile theft and the interstate transportation of stolen vehicles continued to increase during the year. In addition to the many individual stolen cars transported interstate, the FBI also investigated several auto theft ring cases. One such case in New Jersey resulted in the recovery of 34 stolen vehicles which were valued at over \$60,000. Another such case in the State of Georgia involved 32 vehicles valued at over \$37,000.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

The year witnessed the continuing efforts of the FBI to render all assistance possible to law enforcement on all levels through the operation of the National Crime Information Center, a computerized system which stores information concerning wanted criminals and stolen property, including vehicles, guns, securities, and other identifiable items. Mr. Hoover commented that during 1968 law enforcement agencies in 20 additional states were afforded direct access to the National Crime Information Center files maintained at FBI Headquarters. This expanded the system's coverage to 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. Instant information provided by the National Crime Information Center to the policeman on the street provides an invaluable tool to assist him in his daily confrontations with those who violate our laws, and during the year every three seconds of each day the computer handled a message from local, state or Federal police agencies.

A typical example of the benefits derived from the immediate availability of data stored in a centralized file is an instance which occurred during July, 1968, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Local detectives stopped a vehicle which had disregarded a stop sign. The person had aroused the officers' suspicions and, when he identified himself with his operator's license, an inquiry was made of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Immediately, the computer in Washington transmitted a message to Baton Rouge identifying the individual as wanted by the FBI in connection with a bank robbery in Queens, New York.

The system not only aids law enforcement in combatting the violent criminal, but also affords protection to victims of

various fraudulent schemes. As one example of this, in 1968 a check passer's operation was brought to a halt by the use of NCIC data. A large number of worthless checks had been passed throughout the Western United States by a person fraudulently identifying himself as a military officer. Extensive investigation by the FBI developed the true identity of this person and information concerning the individual, together with the fact that a Federal warrant was outstanding, was placed in the computerized file. The mobility and number of fictitious names being used by this man made immediate arrest difficult. Shortly after the record was placed in file, the Laramie, Wyoming, Police Department, during the course of a motorist operator's license check, caused an NCIC inquiry. The instantaneous response identified the motorist as the badly wanted check passer and he was immediately placed in custody.

THE ROLE OF THE FBI IN CIVIL DISORDERS

Basically, the FBI Director stated, the FBI's responsibility in civil disorders is the development and dissemination of intelligence information being ever alert to any violations of Federal laws over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction. The information gathered by the FBI is furnished to the Attorney General for prosecutive consideration, and in those instances where life and property are in danger appropriate state and local authorities who have the responsibility for protection are notified.

BLACK EXTREMIST INVESTIGATIONS

The growing number of black extremist organizations throughout the United States represent a potential threat to the internal security of the Nation, and their growth has definitely added to the FBI's work in the racial intelligence field. Stokely Carmichael, who once served as the National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was expelled from that organization in August, 1968, and became affiliated with the Black Panther Party, an organization which has grown tremendously during the past year. Its members are armed and at their meetings they are taught from the works of MAO Tse-tung of Communist China. Carmichael is presently serving as Prime Minister of the Black Panther Party. He continues to travel extensively throughout the country, and his speeches are replete with statements calling for guerrilla warfare by black communities.

Mr. Hoover stated that there has also been an expansion of foreign influence in black extremist groups, and this phase of the FBI's work continues to receive close attention.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

Leaders of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), can look back on the year 1968 with mixed feelings, according to Mr. Hoover. On the positive side of the ledger, the Party held its Special Convention in July, 1968; the long-awaited publication of its daily newspaper, the "Daily World," commenced in July, 1968; and the Party was able to nominate and run candidates for the offices of President and Vice President in the 1968 National elections. On the debit side, however, the CPUSA has not been successful in its efforts to substantially increase its membership, had an agonizing reappraisal of its policies as a result of the Czechoslovakian crisis in August, 1968, and is currently displaying symptoms of factionalism.

The July, 1968, Special Convention held in lieu of the regularly scheduled National Convention was greeted with opposition from the membership as the Convention's function was limited to a discussion of the Party program and the 1968 National elections. Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, through astute political maneuvering and concessions overcame serious attacks on his leadership and managed to avoid a threatened split of the Party.

The uneasy truce existing among Party leaders as a result of this Convention was subsequently shattered by events in Czechoslovakia. Party leaders from two major Districts, acting independently, issued press releases strongly denouncing the invasion as unwarranted intervention. Hall immediately called a Special National Committee meeting at which time, after considerable behind-the-scene maneuvers, he was able to muster sufficient strength to denounce the unilateral statements of these leaders and further endeavor himself to his Soviet masters with a pronouncement to the effect that the CPUSA endorses the invasion as a blow for "freedom." Hall's statement regarding CPUSA support of the above invasion was printed in Soviet publications as an example of high-level Marxist-Leninist thinking.

Even regarding the National election issue, Hall had to engage in fancy political footwork. Originally he intended that he would be his Party's candidate for the office of President. To maintain Party harmony, however, he had to step aside and allow relative unknowns to become the Party's candidates.

COMMUNIST-INFILTRATED AND NEW LEFT GROUPS

Mr. Hoover commented that there has been a marked increase in recent months in bombings and burnings of public buildings and other acts of terrorism. Selective Service boards and Navy and Army Reserve Officers Training Corps units have been the foremost targets of these acts. New Left leaders have consistently exhorted their followers to abandon their traditional role of "passive dissent" and resort to these terroristic tactics as a means of disrupting the defense effort and opposing established authority. Publications of the New Left are replete with articles proposing the bombings of draft boards and other Government installations, and literature containing detailed diagrams and instructions for making incendiary devices has been widely disseminated among New Left groups.

At the core of the New Left movement in the United States is the Students for a Democratic Society, an organization which became well known in 1968 for its disruptive tactics at a number of universities.

The Students for a Democratic Society advocates what many of its leaders and members call revolutionary communism. Along this line, at the organization's 1968 national convention, two of the newly elected national officers publicly identified themselves as communist, "with a small c," as many New Left adherents do to signify that while they are communists they are a brand apart from those in the old-line communist movement.

While the distinction may seem important to them, it is irrelevant to the rest of America because the basic objective of both New Left and old-line communists and their adherents in our society is to completely destroy our form of government.

During the national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society held in June, 1968, at Michigan State University, a workshop was held dealing with sabotage and explosives. It was only a short time after this convention that the wave of bombings and arson occurred throughout the country.

While the Communist Party in the United States, as usual, is attempting to infiltrate the New Left movement, the pro-Chinese, violence-prone, Marxist-Leninist Progressive Labor Party has made progress in concentrating its youth program mainly toward infiltration of the Students for a Democratic Society. The Progressive Labor Party has had considerable success and one result of its work has been the movement of a large part of the Students for a Democratic Society from an anarchistic outlook toward a Maoist-oriented, Marxist-Leninist approach. For example, an active Progressive Labor Party member in the Boston area holds a position of prominence on the Students for a Democratic Society National Interim Committee.

POLICE TRAINING

Mr. Hoover commented that the FBI, in an effort to keep pace with the need and demand for police training, expanded its training activities to a new high during the year. The increased training activities resulted in not only a record number of schools, hours of instruction and attendance, but also involved an extension of FBI training services into areas which will help the local police officer cope with current problems in handling his day-to-day responsibilities, including numerous lectures dealing with Police-Community Relations. During the year, training assistance was extended, free of charge, to municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies through some 6,500 training schools, attended by over 197,000 officers, from recruits to superintendents, and involving nearly 60,000 hours of instruction by FBI personnel.

The desire of the police profession to have a highly qualified corps of management and command personnel was demonstrated by the numerous requests for the services of two-man instructor teams from FBI Headquarters who are especially qualified to provide instruction on the problems involved in organizing, planning and supervising a law enforcement agency, selecting and training personnel, administrative problems and controls, developing supervisory and executive officers, related problems, and principles of law enforcement on the management level. The schools, which are usually of 5 days' duration, numbered 131 during 1968, and had in attendance over 5,000 police executives, command and supervisory personnel.

The FBI Director also stated that the FBI is now able, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, to develop and handle new approaches to law enforcement problems. During December, 1968, a pilot school was held under the provisions of this Act, and additional schools and institutes concerned with topics of pertinence are scheduled for early 1969.

The FBI also sponsored and conducted 282 law enforcement conferences throughout the country during September, October, and November, 1968, on ways and means of reducing the rising rate of crime against banks and other financial institutions. Law Enforcement officials and representatives from banking institutions totaling over 29,000 people representing more than 12,000 law enforcement agencies and financial establishments were in attendance.

The FBI National Academy conducted two classes during the year resulting in the graduation of 200 law enforcement officers, including 15 from foreign countries and two from Puerto Rico. To date 5,435 police officers have graduated from the Academy, including 161 graduates from 38 foreign countries. Of the graduates still active in law enforcement, 27.7 percent are executive heads of their agencies.

COOPERATION AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS

As 1968 came to a close, the files of the FBI Identification Division, which serves as a national repository for fingerprints and other related data, contained more than 190,000,000 sets of fingerprints representing an estimated 82,000,000 persons. During the year, over 28,000 fingerprint cards and some 12,000 miscellaneous forms were processed each working day. The operations of the Division also resulted in the identification of some 32,000 fugitives from justice, an all-time high, and additionally, over 28,000 cases, another all-time high, were received and processed for latent fingerprints.

The FBI Disaster Squad rendered on-the-scene assistance in identifying the victims of seven major disasters including an explosion, a ship collision, a bus accident, and four airplane crashes. In these, 79 percent of the victims from whom fingerprints were ob-

tained were positively identified by fingerprints.

During the year, the FBI Laboratory, whose facilities are available at no charge to law enforcement agencies throughout the country, received some 248,000 specimens of evidence on which approximately 347,000 scientific examinations were conducted, both marked increases over 1967.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, one dissertation on the reform of the electoral college was reported by Richard Cotten's *Conservative Viewpoint* last November 20-21, 1968.

Mr. Cotten's report contains additional research from the Dan Smoot Report which warns of the loss of voice to small States by the presently proposed popular vote election.

As Americans, we have lived well, prospered, and progressed well under our Constitution for over 190 years, we must think long before overthrowing it for some untested theory. Ours may not be perfect—but where is there one better?

Mr. Cotten's report follows:

LET'S START ELECTION REFORM NOW

This is Richard Cotten bringing you *Conservative Viewpoint*.

It is very evident that there are going to be major drives by all "liberal" forces to see that we have what they are going to call election reforms, in an effort to do away with the method by which we elect the President. Most Americans do not understand how we elect a President. I don't know but what you could include me in that category. It is very complex. But there are reasons for it.

It represents one more effort on the part of the Founding Fathers to prevent our having direct representation. We were not intended to be a democracy. We were founded as a Republic. Now, when they created a Federal Government, the separate sovereign Christian Commonwealths—some large, some small—were each very jealous of their powers. Obviously, they would not agree to any method of elections by a direct vote, because all of the power would have been vested in the largest states.

It is obviously un-American to try to tamper with this method to the detriment of the separate sovereign states. There is a reason why we have the Electoral College, but we should recognize that it has not functioned as it should. Now I have a *Dan Smoot Report* that I want to share with you on this broadcast, and the next, because I believe this message is vital. We need to become sufficiently informed so that we can make an intelligent presentation of what we believe, especially when writing to Senators, Congressmen, Editors, and all others we hope to influence. If we don't take the initiative, we are going to end up with a direct vote for the President.

If we do, only four states out of the fifty will be necessary to elect a President; New York, California, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The big state machines will control this, using Federal money, if you please, and you will have "democracy" but something will have happened to the Republic! So we had better be very cautious in changing the Electoral College, although the strange part is that we agree that it needs a change.

Now, Dan Smoot has applied himself diligently to this problem, and I am glad to bring you his report on it. I hope more of our listeners will subscribe to his report. The Constitution is his only measuring stick, and all his material is documented.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT

Let's start election reform now

From their vast knowledge of history, the American Founding Fathers knew that unlimited political power cannot safely be trusted to anyone—not to appointed officials of government, not to elected representatives of the people, not to the people themselves. Hence, they devised a system to control political power by dispersing and balancing it so that too much power could not be concentrated in any one place.

The power of large states was balanced against that of small ones. Some power was taken from states and given to the federal government, and state governments were given some control over federal power.

The federal government was divided into three branches, each with a check on the power of the others; but only one-half of one of the three branches was answerable directly to the people.

State legislatures were given power to choose U.S. presidential electors and U.S. Senators. [Of course this has recently been changed in one of the ways in which we have stepped away from the Constitutional footprints.—Ed.] The President and Senators were given power to choose members of the judicial branch of the federal government. Only the House of Representatives, elected by the people, was to be directly answerable to the people. The people's control over the other two-and-one-half branches of the federal government was to be indirect, through their state legislatures.

By thus balancing federal power against state power, and dividing federal power into three branches, each acting as a counterweight upon the others, the Constitution created a federal system in which the people, through retaining ultimate political power over all agents and agencies of government, were themselves protected from demagoguery, mob psychology, corruption, and fraud, which are fatal weaknesses of direct popular government.

The perfection of our federal system was seriously impaired when the 17th Amendment (adopted in 1913) provided for direct popular elections of U.S. Senators. It has also been impaired by the present method of electing Presidents and Vice Presidents. The method evolved illegally, because state legislators became subservient to political parties, and surrendered to those parties an important responsibility which the Constitution assigns to state legislatures. [There are few things we could do of greater importance than to get them to reverse the 17th Amendment. Of course, I know that, at the moment, that is not politically feasible. Most living Americans do not even realize that, until the passage of the 17th Amendment, U.S. Senators were, in fact, appointed by the State legislatures. They were not subject to popular vote. Now they are exactly like the House of Representatives—only for six years, instead of two! And this means that the States, themselves, lack any representation. This is why we have had no "watch dogs" watching out for State Sovereignty and States' Rights, since the Senators are now elected by the same "masses", if you please, that elect the members of the House of Representatives.—Ed.]

One of the knottiest problems solved by the American Founding Fathers when writing our Constitution was that of balancing representation. If small, thinly populated states were given equal representation (in the federal government) with populous states, a small minority of people could

dominate a huge majority. On the other hand, if states were given representation solely on the basis of population, small states would have practically no voice.

Framers of our Constitution devised a magnificent means of balancing the power of big and small states—keeping large states from politically swallowing up small states, while preventing minority populations in small states from dominating majority populations in large ones. All states, regardless of size, have equal representation in the Senate. In the House, their representation is based on size of population. This same balance was prescribed for electing Presidents. All states have two electoral college votes for President to match this representation in the Senate—plus enough electoral votes to match their representation in the House.

In all, the 50 states now have 100 Senators and 435 Representatives in Congress. Hence, they have 535 electoral votes for President and Vice President. The 23rd Amendment (adopted in 1961) gives the District of Columbia three electoral votes—making the total electoral votes 538. To win an election, a presidential candidate must receive a majority (270) of electoral votes. [This has just happened. We saw the key state of Illinois, as it swung toward Richard Nixon, provide sufficient votes in the Electoral College so that we knew he would be our next President.—Ed.]

The Constitution requires state legislatures to appoint presidential electors. [But we don't do it that way any more. Did you know?—Ed.] The first seven Presidents were elected in compliance with this requirement.

By the time Andrew Jackson ran for his second term (1832), political parties had become so strong, and partisan feeling so bitter, that political parties, which controlled state legislatures, began usurping the legislators' duty to appoint presidential electors. [If you haven't had our Program No. 253, we suggest you send for it to learn what George Washington had to say on the dangers of "Party"—Ed.]

As the system now works, each political party chooses its own presidential and vice presidential candidates and its own electors.

In some states, candidates and electors of all parties are listed on ballots. Most states, however, have too many electors to list, so, just the names of presidential and vice presidential candidates are on ballots.

In November, every leap year, voters go to the polls, most thinking they are voting for presidential and vice presidential candidates; but they are not. They cannot. Voters vote only for presidential electors, whose names are often not even on the ballot. Hence, "presidential election day" is not the day when a President is elected. It is the day when presidential electors are elected. The presidential candidate whose electors get a plurality (highest number) of popular votes cast in a state on "presidential election day" will later get all of that state's electoral votes.

Later in mid-December, when elected electors meet in their respective states and cast their votes for their party's candidates. Early in January, the electoral votes from all 50 states and the District of Columbia are opened and counted at a joint session of Congress. This constitutes the official election of the President and Vice President.

As created by the Constitution, the electoral college system is a superb means of electing the two highest officials of the federal government. It gave the people rather effective, indirect control (through their state legislatures) of presidential elections, the framers knowing that direct control by the people is a practical impossibility.

As it is used (or abused), however, the electoral college system is a travesty on the elective process. A candidate who gets a distinct minority of popular votes can now

receive an overwhelming majority of electoral votes, because of the winner-take-all practice of giving all of a state's electoral votes to the man who gets a mere plurality of the popular vote. Hence, political parties tend to cater to organized voting blocs in key cities of key states. [You can see why we are going to have to be knowledgeable, if we are to influence others, and most particularly our Congressmen and Senators, in order to avoid pure "democracy".—Ed.]

Direct, popular election of the President would produce an even worse condition: then, presidential candidates would concentrate almost exclusively on the mass of votes piled up in a few large cities, virtually disenfranchising, for presidential elections, voters in rural or thinly populated areas. [Just think of what that would mean in New York State as you consider the various minority ethnic groups concentrated there in that most populous state. New York City now has 1 in every 8 on the Welfare rolls! (If you haven't read it, you would find some interesting relative facts in our Program No. 274-275 on "Chaos in New York".) If we come to "One man—One Vote," as will be urged, there will be only four states needed to elect the President: New York, Pennsylvania, California and Illinois—and these four are fast becoming "Welfare States." Just think that through!—Ed.]

An ideal solution would be a return to the brilliant, constitutional system of electing Presidents; but it is obvious that the people could not be persuaded to "give up their privilege of voting for a President." There is still, however, an available, constitutional solution, which can be achieved by state action.

Each state should require the appointment of one slate of presidential electors, by the state legislature, as the Constitution specifies. One elector should be selected for each congressional district and required by law to cast the one electoral vote of that district for the presidential candidate who receives a plurality of the popular vote in the district. Two at-large electors should be appointed in each state, to correspond with the two U.S. Senators. These two electors should be required by law to cast their two votes for the presidential candidate who receives a plurality of the popular vote in the state.

This would eliminate the winner-take-all practice, which is the worst feature of the present system; and it would preserve the geographical distribution of political power which the Constitution prescribed. In electing a President, small or thinly populated states would have strength equal to their strength in electing members of the national Congress, which is what the Constitution intended.

For years, Senator Karl Mundt (South Dakota Republican) has sponsored a constitutional amendment to accomplish what would be accomplished, without a constitutional amendment, by the state legislation I recommend. An additional virtue of the plan I suggest is that it would restore to state legislatures some of the importance and dignity they originally had.

Senator Mundt's proposal—supported by conservatives, moderates, and even many liberals in Congress—has broader approval than any other effort ever made to change our presidential-election system by constitutional amendment. Yet, there is little likelihood that Congress will ever approve the Mundt amendment. More than 200 efforts to change the system by constitutional amendments have failed.

So, instead of continuing to look to Washington for action, concerned Americans in every state should start now informing and persuading their state governments; and

they should keep the pressure on to assure that state election laws are changed before the next presidential election year.

To repeat: we need in each state a law requiring the state legislature to appoint a slate of presidential electors, one elector for each congressional district, two at-large electors for the entire state—each district elector bound to give his one vote to the presidential candidate receiving a plurality of the popular vote in his district, the two at-large electors bound to give their two votes to the candidate receiving a plurality of the popular vote in the state.

Present this idea to every organization you belong to, including political organizations you may have worked with during the campaigns this year. Remember, this is not a partisan proposal. It is not even "controversial" in the sense that conservatives and liberals automatically take opposite sides. It is a proposal for establishing a presidential-election system that most Americans—liberals and conservatives; Democrats, Republicans, and American Independents—will approve, once they understand it.

Working on a project to get state legislatures to act on this proposal should be especially beneficial to the new American Independent Party. It is a cause important enough to hold the organization together, and to give party workers something constructive to do, putting them in contact with other political leaders in the precincts, cities, counties, and states.

This is also a project suitable for, and worthy of, the support of other kinds of organizations: civic clubs, study and discussion groups, church groups, patriotic societies, historical societies, veterans organizations, business associations, labor unions.

Write to your U.S. Representative and to your two U.S. Senators to see whether they approve this plan. If they do, ask them to support it publicly.

Write your state representatives and senators (or talk with them in person), and enlist their support.

Try to get your local newspapers interested. Write letters to the editors, explaining and supporting presidential-election reform at the state level.

Present this idea to radio and television broadcasters and to public speakers who you think would be interested in supporting it. [We are glad to be doing our part!—Ed.]

In every presidential election year, interest in changing our presidential-election system is intense; but nothing is ever done, because interest subsides after the election. [Well, this is one year when I, personally, think that the pressure will keep building. It would be well for us to get this splendid idea in motion now, rather than wait for other "democratic" plans to get all the publicity. They are already stressing "One Man—One Vote", which sounds fine to the politically inexperienced.—Ed.]

We should not let interest subside this year. We can get the job done before 1972, if we will begin now and keep on keeping on until it is accomplished.

Let us all encourage this, in whatever ways we can, wherever we can. This could be a big step toward Representative Government, under the Constitution. It can be accomplished.

It also seems to me that there would be a by-product from this, as more people learn the facts of the 17th Amendment. As far as I know Mary Davison in her *Council for Statehood* is the only Patriot in America who continually harps on the fact that we do not have representation. In some states the elective bodies meet only once every two years, and then for a period of only a few weeks. Why are our State bodies not working in many of the State Houses, working for the interests of the State, and fighting the growing controls by the Federal Government? Power keeps flowing to Washington, be-

cause we don't watch! One of the reasons we have come to this pass, is the 17th Amendment, whereby the U.S. Senators are no longer accountable to the State legislatures. Much of the move toward One World Power could not have come about, if the States had not lost their representation. This is only dimly understood—probably not by 1% of the population.

We hope many of you will want to join with us in active resistance to the growing centralization of power in our nation. This is constructive action everyone can have a part in. We believe that conservative viewpoint has been helpful in informing many of our citizens, in helping many to swing from "liberalism" to appreciation of Constitutional restraints. We ask all who can to join with us in helping to awaken America. As you do, please realize that we can have no sponsors other than you, and your gifts are essential to keep us on the air. We also encourage your subscribing to Dan Smoot's "Report." There is nobody in America stronger for Constitutional restraints, and he knows his subject. We are glad to work with him on this project to enlighten Americans and begin to restore Constitutional Government to our land.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR 18-YEAR-OLD CITIZENS

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older.

This is the same resolution that was introduced last year by Senators MANSFIELD and DIRKSEN and cosponsored by 43 Senators.

Their participation in the New Hampshire primary and on through to Wisconsin, Oregon, and California demonstrated that the young men and women of America were ahead of their government and thought clearly on matters of principle. I believe they should have the fullest opportunity to take part in our political process by granting them the right to vote at the age of 18.

Beyond the matter of political participation are the plain facts that many young Americans at the age of 18 hold responsible jobs, often are the chief breadwinner of a household, frequently have families of their own, and bear arms for their country. If they are called upon to serve in the Armed Forces, 18-year-olds certainly should have the right to vote.

In my judgment, the demonstrations organized and held by the young men and women of America have been exceedingly effective as forces for change in this country. I think it is essential that we recognize the importance of their efforts to make our government and our political processes more responsive to contemporary needs by allowing young men and women the right to vote at the age of 18.

It would be my hope that the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee would give this legislation a high priority during this session.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ASTRONAUT FRANK BORMAN'S ADVICE TO AMERICAN YOUTH

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, today at the joint meeting of Congress, honoring Col. Frank Borman, Capt. James Lovell, and Lt. Col. William A. Anders, our colleagues, the galleries, and the Nation through television and radio, were thrilled to meet and hear these great American patriots. Colonel Borman, as commander of the flight, and speaking for his fellow astronauts, delivered a masterful message depicting some of the highlights of their pioneering flight to the moon.

Three years ago Colonel Borman participated in another historic space flight in successfully orbiting the globe 206 times, covering 5.8 million miles in 14 days.

In January 1966 after that historic flight, the city of his birth, Gary, Ind., honored him in a mammoth tickertape parade and also with a mass meeting of over 6,000 schoolchildren in the Gary Memorial Auditorium. At that time Colonel Borman conveyed a message to this great gathering of admiring youth. I only wish that every American school child could have heard, or some day read, the advice Astronaut Borman gave to the youth of his native city. I wish to incorporate with my remarks the message given by Colonel Borman as reprinted in the Gary, Ind., Post Tribune in January 1966, repeating verbatim his advice to American youngsters, as follows:

COL. FRANK BORMAN'S ADVICE TO THE YOUTH OF GARY, IND.

Always at school assemblies someone has advice for the teenagers and youngsters, so I, too, have a little advice for you, based on my years of experience. I was for 3 years a teacher at the Military Academy—West Point—from 1957 to 1960.

You must get a good, solid, basic education. I want you to understand that I am being very sincere. I would like to list several things I would do if I could relive my youthful days.

EDUCATION

(1) I would do everything in my capability to continue my education on through high school and preferably into college. Those doors won't open any more without diplomas and you must have a good, basic background.

PATRIOTISM

(2) I would be patriotic. I would have a sense of duty to my country, to my school, to my city, and to my State. I think it is extremely important that we keep this sense of being proud to be an American. I hope you all have it, and I hope you never lose it.

RELIGION

(3) I would be religious. This sometimes seems to be out of date, but I am very proud of the fact that I am a lay reader in the Episcopal Church, and I hope that all of you continue your religion. I hope that none of you ever feel ashamed to have and to profess a basic belief in God. This is important. Believe me again as this is coming from an older now, but if I were starting all over, I would make sure that I had that.

January 9, 1969

HONOR

(4) The next thing I would do is make sure I had a sense of honor. I would be honest with my fellow Americans, with my fellow students, with my teachers, and I would be honest with myself. Again, these basic old virtues have not grown obsolete.

PRIDE

(5) I think the next one is something often overlooked, but I would have a sense of pride in myself. I would go around with my head held high. I would keep myself neat. I would be very proud to be an American and a citizen of this wonderful country.

These are just a few words of advice for you. I hope you take them seriously, and I hope you think about them once in a while.

THE AWFUL TRUTH ABOUT THE U.S. POST OFFICE

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, in its November issue, the Readers Digest had an article entitled, "The Awful Truth About the U.S. Post Office."

In light of the many recent comments on reform in the Post Office and the interest in this subject expressed by the Postmaster-General-designate, I include the article in the RECORD at this point:

THE AWFUL TRUTH ABOUT THE U.S. POST OFFICE

(By James Nathan Miller)

(NOTE.—Its equipment is antique, its management is without management authority, its employees know their future is a blind alley. The time has come to overhaul the entire system.)

Let's begin this article with a supposition. Suppose somebody tried to sell you stock in a certain corporation, and when you investigated the company you discovered that:

Most of its equipment was 30 to 100 years old, and it had no plans or funds for modernization.

Its management was not allowed to deal with the unions in any important matters. Agreements on wages and hours were reached through a weird bargaining ritual in which the union's chief tactic was to put personal pressures on key members of the board of directors.

The company's prices were set in much the same way—through pressures put on the board of directors by the people who buy the company's services.

It was losing a billion dollars a year through sheer mismanagement and misdirection.

In view of these facts, you wouldn't, of course, want to own any of the company's stock. But the fact is that as a taxpayer you are already saddled with a share of it—for the "company" is the United States Post Office.

Last June, with the aid of five leading management-consulting and accounting firms, the prestigious Kappel Commission (appointed by the President and known by the name of its chairman, Frederick R. Kappel, former American Telephone and Telegraph Co. chairman) completed a searching look at our postal operation. Its report came to this general conclusion: The U.S. Post Office Department is run in violation of virtually every commonsense principle of modern management. Moreover, merely by putting its operation under normally efficient management, we could both take it off the tax-

payers' backs—that is, wipe out its annual billion-dollar deficit—and give ourselves the finest in computerized, mechanized, customer-oriented mail service.

Before looking at the commission's suggested remedy, let's observe some of the lengths to which the Post Office goes to defy the rules of common sense.

WHO'S THE BOSS?

Two years ago, a Congressman in his Capitol Hill office pointed to the corridor outside and said to me, "If you want to see who really runs the U.S. Post Office, take a look out there."

It was postal-pay-bill time, and groups of postal workers from every Congressional district were visiting the legislators as part of week-long Washington "rallies" staged by the postal unions. Said the Congressman, "If I give them the wrong answers, I'll quickly hear from back home. Letter carriers are the only group who touch every home in my district."

The reason for such a rally is simple: Congress, not the Post Office Department, rules on all important labor matters—wages, hours, fringe benefits, etc. Even the duties of a post-office janitor are spelled out in an act of Congress. As a result, the postal unions don't bargain collectively; they lobby. And their ties to a few key Congressmen make them among the most powerful lobbies in Washington. Here are some indications of results:

The Post Office Department developed a work-measurement system to establish efficiency criteria for specific jobs. Whereupon Congress put pressure on the Post Offices to reduce the use of the measurements to grade the work of individual employes, no matter how grossly incompetent they might be.

Three years ago, when Congress passed the so-called 55-30 rule—allowing workers to retire with full benefits at age 55 after 30 years of service—management requested that it be given authority to force retirement of below-par workers (in the upper grades only) on the same basis. Under union pressure, Congress refused.

The Post Office estimates that it could save up to \$75 million a year merely by paying rural-route carriers according to time worked instead of length of route, and by providing them with rental cars instead of paying them 12 cents a mile for the use of their own vehicles. But the rural carriers' union objects, and the idea has never made any headway in Congress.

WHY BE AMBITIOUS?

One of the basic facts of life in working for the Post Office is the knowledge that doing an outstanding job will get you nowhere. In fact, some personnel policies actually offer what the Kappel Commission calls "negative incentives" to doing a good job. For instance:

At one point in the San Francisco post office, 120 supervisory jobs were unfilled because of a lack of applicants from the lower ranks. The reason: though promotion meant larger responsibilities, it also meant giving up all seniority rights and starting at the bottom of the supervisory ladder (probably on the night shift) in return for a wage raise of less than \$500 a year.

Postmasters' salaries are determined solely by the size of post office and length of service. If a postmaster does a *bad* job, he won't be fired (the appointment is permanent to age 70) except for the grossest malfeasance. If he does a *good* job, it can't earn him a promotion. He already holds the top spot in his office, and by law he can't be transferred to another office.

Says Timothy May, Post Office general counsel, "Private industry moves good men up through the ranks from branch office to branch office. We're legally forbidden to."

In fact, in career terms there is no overall postal system—just a collection of 33,000 iso-

lated career islands, the local post offices. This is because of a weird seniority system which does not work system-wide. If a worker from one post office moves to another, he has to start at the bottom of the seniority ladder in the new office, regardless of his length of service. As a result, 99 percent of postal workers never transfer out of the office they start in.

Even for the few promotions that do exist, the rigidity of civil service and seniority rules virtually eliminates the concept of advancement for merit. "If the postmaster had complete authority for putting the right man in the right spot," a top official of a big-city post office told me, "our problems would disappear tomorrow." He cited the case of a supervisor with high seniority and civil-service exam marks who was nonetheless "lousing up the whole operation" by his failure to finish sorting in time to meet critical truck departures. "To get rid of him could take six months to a year," the official said. "First 'counseling' with him, then waiting out his appeals, and all the while fighting pressure from the union and probably his Congressman."

Two dreary statistics sum up how much incentive there is: over 80 percent of postal employees end their careers in the same job they started with; and, according to E. C. Hallbeck, head of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, a sorting clerk may work the night shift for up to 15 years—almost half his career—before he has enough seniority just to get a day job.

19th-Century Pigeonholes. Any well-managed company conducts a continuing, planned program of capital investment, each year borrowing or setting aside earnings to buy the new machines and factories that will keep it abreast of modern technology and growth.

There is no such program in the Post Office. In April 1967, the then Postmaster General, Lawrence O'Brien, estimated that the department would need five billion dollars to catch up with 20th-century technology. But Congress—which controls the postal budget as tightly as its labor relations—is much more interested in voting funds for the more glamorous military and space projects, and for such politically powerful items as new highways. At the estimated rate of appropriations for modernization from 1968 to 1972 (about \$250 million a year), financing the improvements that O'Brien believed were needed would take 20 years.

The result is that the department's physical plant today is a shambles of ancient machinery and overcrowded buildings. Two years ago, in Chicago, an unexpected jump from 18 million to 21 million daily pieces so overloaded the post office that the whole operation broke down (the second crisis in three years), and mail had to be sent as far away as St. Louis for sorting.

Modern equipment could increase capacity. For example, a remarkably efficient, electrical-mechanical mail sorter has been developed in which a conveyor streams letters past several clerks, who press keyboard buttons to route the letters to their proper pigeonholes. They reduce the cost of sorting 1000 letters from \$4.20 to \$3.42. The Commission says that these machines could pay for themselves in about two years. But they cost \$130,000 apiece, and the Post Office has bought only about one third of the machines it needs. Thus the overwhelming bulk of mail is still sorted precisely as it was 150 years ago—by clerks on high stools who grab a handful of envelopes and throw them one by one into pigeonholes. (In Chicago, 6000 such clerks throw letters into seven miles of pigeonholes.)

And so it goes with virtually every new technique developed for moving materials more efficiently. One startling statistic tells the story: over the last ten years, productivity of the average postal worker has increased

only .23 percent a year—one-sixteenth the overall U.S. industry average of 3.62 percent.

HOW MUCH TO PAY?

The Post Office is the only major organization in the country today, either publicly or privately owned, whose prices are set by Congress. All other monopoly rates—for electricity, gas, telephones, railroads, airplanes—are set by regulatory commissions, whose staffs of economists and accountants recommend rate changes only after detailed hearings and painstaking audits. Compared to this fact-finding process, the postal rate-making is a circus sideshow.

Congress does not have, the Kappel Commission learns, a single person on its staff who studies postal rates full-time. Instead of providing expertise, Congressional rate hearings simply befog the complex economic issues involved. Scores of company executives and lobbyists appear at these hearings, each with his own set of self-serving statistics. Says Rep. Morris Udall, a member of the House postal committee, "The witnesses bring their own accountants, and there's hardly one who can't prove he's paying more postage than it costs the Post Office to handle his mail."

Indeed, both the rates and the postal accounting system are so chaotic that nobody can say for sure what mailers are being subsidized, or how much. (The accounting system doesn't even tell how much it costs to run the Chicago post office!) Said the commission, in its discussion of rates for different classes of mail, "Some items within these classes undoubtedly do not pay their way, while others do. One cannot tell which are which."

Big business-mailers—publishers, advertisers, mail-order houses—have every right to be heard on postal matters. Business is by far the biggest mailer (only 13 percent of total mail volume is personal letters), and seemingly small postal-rate increases can cost some corporations many millions of dollars. But a legislature is simply the wrong body to get involved in the pressures and technicalities of rate-making. That's why state legislatures long ago handed over most utility rates to independent commissions, and why Congress in 1930 set up an independent Tariff Commission. "Legislative rate-making," says the Kappel report, "is a hundred years behind the times."

TO HAVE EFFICIENT MAILS

That, then, is our governmental stepchild, the Post Office. Here is what the Kappel Commission recommended to cure its ailments:

First, create an entirely new management structure for the Post Office—making it a government-owned corporation with its board of directors mostly appointed by the President, along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Export-Import Bank.

Second, give the corporation the authority to manage its own operations. Let it borrow capital funds from the investing public, independent of the Congressional-appropriation treadmill. Let it set its own rates, after hearings by expert rate examiners and subject to veto by Congress, so that, overall, it will pay its own way. Let it bargain collectively with the unions, and give it the authority to hire, to fire, and to establish personnel policies on the basis of merit, with politics eliminated.

While important details of the commission's recommendations are subject to legitimate debate, there's little question that the basic idea—freeing the Post Office of Congressional politicking—is essential if we are ever to have efficient mails.

Is such sweeping reform possible? Only if we taxpayers and mail users want it badly enough to put heavy pressure behind it. So write to your Congressman—forcefully and frequently. After all, letters are what the U.S. mails are for.