Mr. MANSFIELD. 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. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS—JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES—MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess; and if that request is granted I understand that at the conclusion of the President's speech the Senate will stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct. Without objection the request of the Senator from Montana is granted.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m) the Senate, preceded by the Secretary of the Senate (Francis R. Valeo); the Sergeant at Arms (Robert G. Dunphy), and the President pro tempore, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the address by the President of the United States on the state of the Union.

(The address by the President of the United States, this day delivered by him to the joint session of the two Houses of Congress, appears in the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

At the conclusion of the joint session of the two Houses, and in accordance with the order previously entered, at 10 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m., the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 11, 1967, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 10, 1967:

SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

Alan S. Boyd, of Florida, to be Secretary of Transportation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1967

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution and to Public Law 89–704 of the 89th Congress, for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives of the 90th Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Ralph R. Roberts.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., prefaced his prayer with these words of Scripture:

My presence shall go with Thee.—Exodus 33: 14.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who art from everlasting to everlasting, whose truth endureth forever and whose love never faileth, we pause before Thee this moment as we turn another page in the history of our beloved country and in the story of our lives together as the leaders of this great Republic. Awaken within us the realization that Thou hast a purpose for each one of us, that Thou art not only the sustainer of the rolling spheres but also the supporter of our own human spirits. As we launch upon the new year, may Thy presence strengthen us, Thy spirit guide us and Thy wisdom make us wise.

Bless our President, our Speaker, and the newly elected Representatives of this Congress, together may they strive for peace in our world and for the well-being of mankind everywhere.

Before Thee we remember one who suddenly has left our midst and we are sad indeed. May the blessing of Thy comfort rest upon his family. Strengthen them with Thy spirit and give them courage and faith for the days that lie ahead.

Hear us as we unite in offering unto Thee the Lord's Prayer: Our Father who are in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect to the 90th Congress, pursuant to the 20th amendment of the Constitution and to Public Law 89–704 of the 89th Congress, this is the day fixed for the meeting of the 90th Congress.

As the law directs, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Credentials covering the 435 seats in the 90th Congress have been received and are now on file with the Clerk of the 89th Congress.

The names of those persons whose credentials show they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of the several States and of the United States will be called; and as the roll is called, following the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the State of Alabama, Representatives-elect will answer to their names to determine whether or not a quorum is present.

The reading clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll by States and the following Representatives-elect answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ALABAMA

Edwards, Jack
Dickinson
Andrews, George W.
Nichols
Selden
Buchanan
Bevill
Jones, Robert E.

ALASKA

Pollock (at large)

ARIZONA

Rhodes, John J.
Udall
Steiger, Sam

ARKANSAS

Gathings
Mills
Hammerschmidt
Pryor

CALIFORNIA

Clausen, Don H.
Johnson, Harold T.
Moss
Leggett
Burton, Phillip
Mailliard
Cohelan
Miller, George P.
Edwards, Don
Gubser
Younger
Talcott
Teague, Charles M.
Waldie
McFall
Sisk
King, Cecil R.
Mathias, Robert B.
Holifield
Smith, H. Allen
Hawkins
Corman
Clawson, Del
Lipscomb
Wiggins
Rees
Reinecke
Bell
Brown, George E.
Roybal
Wilson, Charles H.
Hosmer
Pettis
Hanna
Utt
Wilson, Bob
Van Deerlin
Tunney

COLORADO

Rogers, Byron G.
Brotzman
Evans, Frank E.
Aspinall

CONNECTICUT

Daddario
St. Onge
Giaimo
Irwin
Monagan
Meskill

DELAWARE

Roth (at large)

FLORIDA

Sikes
Fuqua
Bennett
Herlong
Gurney
Gibbons
Haley
Cramer
Rogers, Paul G.
Burke, J. Herbert
Pepper
Fascell

GEORGIA

Hagan
O'Neal, Maston
Brinkley
Blackburn
Thompson, Fletcher
Flynt
Davis, John W.
Stuckey
Landrum
Stephens

HAWAII

(at large)

Matsunaga
Mink

IDAHO

McClure
Hansen, George V.

ILLINOIS

Dawson
O'Hara, Barratt
Murphy, William T.
Derwinski
Kluczynski
Ronan
Annunzio
Rostenkowski
Yates
Collier
Pucinski
McClory
Rumsfeld
Erlenborn
Reid, Charlotte T.
Anderson, John B.
Arends
Michel
Railsback
Findley
Gray
Springer
Shipley
Price, Melvin

INDIANA

Madden
Halleck
Brademas
Adair
Roush
Bray
Myers
Zion
Hamilton
Roudebush
Jacobs

IOWA

Schwengel
Culver
Gross
Kyl
Smith, Neal
Mayne
Scherle

KANSAS

Dole
Mize
Winn
Shriver
Skubitz

KENTUCKY

Stubblefield
Natcher
Cowger
Snyder
Carter
Watts
Perkins

LOUISIANA

Hébert
Boggs
Willis
Waggonner
Passman
Rarick
Edwards, Edwin W.
Long, Speedy O.

MAINE

Kyros
Hathaway

MARYLAND

Morton
Long, Clarence D.
Garmatz
Fallon
Machen
Mathias, C. McC.
Friedel
Gude

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

MASSACHUSETTS

Conte
Boland
Philbin
Donohue
Morse, F. Bradford
Bates
Macdonald, Torbert H.
O'Neill, Thomas P.
McCormack
Heckler, Margaret M.
Burke, James A.
Keith

MICHIGAN

Conyers
Esch
Brown, Garry
Hutchinson
Ford, Gerald R.
Chamberlain
Riegle
Harvey
Vander Jagt
Cederberg
Ruppe
O'Hara, James G.
Diggs
Nedzi
Ford, William D.
Dingell
Griffiths
Broomfield
McDonald, Jack H.

MINNESOTA

Quie
Nelsen
MacGregor
Karth
Fraser
Zwach
Langen
Blatnik

MISSISSIPPI

Abernethy
Whitten
Williams, John Bell
Montgomery
Colmer

MISSOURI

Karsten
Curtis
Sullivan
Randall
Bolling
Hull
Hall
Ichord
Hungate
Jones, Paul C.

MONTANA

Olsen
Battin

NEBRASKA

Denney
Cunningham
Martin

NEVADA

Baring (at large)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Wyman
Cleveland

NEW JERSEY

Hunt
Sandman
Howard
Thompson, Frank
Frelinghuysen
Cahill
Widnall
Joelson
Helstoski
Rodino
Minish
Dwyer
Gallagher
Daniels
Patten

NEW MEXICO

(at large)

Morris, Thomas G.
Walker

NEW YORK

Pike
Grover
Wolff
Wydler
Tenzer
Halpern
Addabbo
Rosenthal
Delaney
Celler
Brasco
Kelly
Multer
Rooney, John J.
Carey
Murphy, John M.
Kupferman
Powell
Farbstein
Ryan
Scheuer
Gilbert
Bingham
Fino
Ottinger
Reid, Ogden R.
Dow
Resnick
Button
King, Carleton J.
McEwen
Pirnie
Robison
Hanley
Stratton
Horton
Conable
Goodell
McCarthy
Smith, Henry P.
Dulski

NORTH CAROLINA

Jones, Walter B.
Fountain
Henderson
Gardner
Galifianakis
Kornegay
Lennon
Jonas
Broyhill, James T.
Whitener
Taylor

NORTH DAKOTA

Andrews, Mark
Kleppe

OHIO

Taft
Clancy
Whalen
McCulloch
Latta
Harsha
Brown, Clarence
Betts
Ashley
Miller, Clarence E.
Stanton
Devine
Mosher
Ayres
Wylie
Bow
Ashbrook
Hays
Kirwan
Feighan
Vanik
Bolton
Minshall
Lukens

OKLAHOMA

Belcher
Edmondson
Albert
Steed
Jarman
Smith, James V.

OREGON

Wyatt
Ullman
Green, Edith
Dellenback

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett
Nix
Byrne, James A.
Eilberg
Green, William J.
Rhodes, George M.
Williams, L. G.
Biester
Watkins
McDade
Flood
Whalley
Schweiker
Moorhead
Rooney, Fred B.
Eshleman
Schneebeli
Corbett
Goodling
Holland
Dent
Saylor
Johnson, Albert W.
Vigorito
Clark
Morgan
Fulton, James G.

RHODE ISLAND

St Germain

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers
Watson
Dorn
Ashmore
Gettys
McMillan

SOUTH DAKOTA

Reifel
Berry

TENNESSEE

Quillen
Duncan
Brock
Evins, Joe L.
Fulton, Richard
Anderson, William R.
Blanton
Everett
Kuykendall

TEXAS

Patman
Dowdy
Pool
Roberts
Cabell
Teague, Olin E.
Bush
Eckhardt
Brooks
Pickle
Poage
Wright
Purcell
Young
de la Garza
White
Burleson
Price, Robert
Mahon
Gonzalez
Fisher
Casey
Kazen

UTAH

Burton, Laurence J.
Lloyd

VERMONT

Stafford (at large)

VIRGINIA

Downing
Hardy
Satterfield
Abbitt
Tuck
Poff
Marsh
Scott
Wampler
Broyhill, Joel T.

WASHINGTON

Pelly
Meeds
Hansen, Julia B.
May
Foley
Hicks
Adams

WEST VIRGINIA

Moore
Staggers
Slack
Hechler, Ken
Kee

WISCONSIN

Schadeberg
Kastenmeier
Thomson, Vernon W.
Zablocki
Reuss
Steiger, William A.
Laird
Byrnes, John W.
Davis, Glenn R.
O'Konski

WYOMING

Harrison (at large)

The CLERK. The rollcall discloses that 434 Representatives-elect have answered to their names.

A quorum is present.

STATEMENT REGARDING CERTAIN CREDENTIALS

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials are on file showing the election of the Honorable SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

VACANCY IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

The CLERK. The Clerk also wishes to announce there is a vacancy in the Second District of Rhode Island occasioned by the recent death of the Honorable JOHN E. FOGARTY.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. The next order of business is the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 90th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 90th Congress the name of the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Representative-elect from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the House Republican conference and by authority, by direction, and by unanimous vote of the Republican conference, I nominate for Speaker of the House of Representatives the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, a Representative-elect from the State of Michigan.

The CLERK. The Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Representative-elect from the State of Massachusetts, and the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, a Representative-elect from the State of Michigan, have been placed in nomination.

Are there further nominations? [After a pause.] There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint tellers.

The Clerk appoints the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN], and the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. REID].

Tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their name will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

MCCORMACK

Abbitt
Abernethy
Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson, Tenn.
Andrews, Ala.
Annunzio
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Baring
Barrett
Bennett
Bevill
Bingham
Blanton
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brinkley
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Cabell
Carey
Casey
Celler
Clark
Cohelan
Colmer
Conyers
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Dowdy
Downing
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards, Calif.
Edwards, La.
Eilberg
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Evins, Tenn.
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Foley
Ford, William D.
Fountain
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gathings
Gettys
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffiths
Hagan
Haley
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, Wash.
Hardy
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Helstoski
Henderson
Herlong
Hicks

Holifield
Holland
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Ichord
Irwin
Jacobs
Jarman
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N.C.
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kee
Kelly
King, Calif.
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Kornegay
Kyros
Landrum
Leggett
Lennon
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McCarthy
McFall
McMillan
Macdonald, Mass.
Machen
Madden
Mahon
Marsh
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris, N. Mex.
Moss
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nichols
Nix
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen
O'Neal, Ga.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Passman
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pool
Powell
Price, Ill.
Pryor
Pucinski
Purcell
Randall
Rarick
Rees
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Rivers
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Ronan
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Satterfield
Scheuer
Selden
Shipley
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Staggers
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Sullivan
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Tenzer
Thompson, N.J.
Tuck
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waldie
Walker
Watts
White
Whitener
Whitten
Williams, Miss.
Willis
Wilson, Charles H.
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki

GERALD R. FORD

Adair
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Bell
Berry
Betts
Biester
Blackburn
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Brotzman
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burton, Utah
Bush
Button
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Cowger
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtis
Davis, Wis.
Dellenback
Denney
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan
Dwyer
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Findley
Fino
Frelinghuysen
Fulton, Pa.
Gardner
Goodell
Goodling
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gude
Gurney
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Hammer-schmidt
Hansen, Idaho
Harrison
Harsha
Harvey
Heckler, Mass.
Horton
Hosmer
Hunt
Hutchinson
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Keith
King, N.Y.
Kleppe
Kupferman
Kuykendall
Kyl
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Lukens
McClory
McClure
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald, Mich.
McEwen
MacGregor
Mailliard
Martin
Mathias, Calif.
Mathias, Md.
May
Mayne
Meskill
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Minshall
Mize
Moore
Morse, Mass.
Morton
Mosher
Myers
Nelsen
O'Konski
Pelly
Pettis
Pirnie
Poff
Pollock
Price, Tex.
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riegle
Robison
Roth
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Ruppe
Sandman
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith, Calif.
Smith, N.Y.
Smith, Okla.
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Taft
Talcott
Teague, Calif.
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.
Utt
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Whalen
Whalley
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams, Pa.
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Younger
Zion
Zwach

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Ford, Gerald R.
McCormack

The CLERK. The tellers agree on their tallies. The total number of votes cast is 432, of which the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, received 246, and the Honorable GERALD R. FORD received 186, and 2 present.

Therefore, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, is the duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 90th Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI], and the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 90th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the committee of escort.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, during all the victory celebrations that members of my party have been having since November 8, I have been steeling myself for this moment of defeat.

First of all, I want to say that we must do something about early election projections and predictions. Today for a very fleeting moment, the early returns on the rollcall for the speakership led me to believe that I was going to win. I hope I can take the final tally in good grace.

I am comforted by the fact that my vote was considerably better and somewhat greater than the first time I lost the speakership to you, Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago.

The mace that stands here reminds us of the heritage of our great American Republic—the heritage that it has from the Roman Republic. But there is one very big difference. Under the Roman law the vanquished were at the mercy of the victor. Under our American tradition, the vanquished has the privilege and the honor to introduce the victor, today I do so with very great pleasure.

The late, great Sam Rayburn had this same duty at the start of the 83d Congress, when he presented our beloved Republican Speaker Joe Martin to this body. I can find no better way, Mr. Speaker, to express my sentiments about the able gentleman from Massachusetts—you, Mr. Speaker—than in Mr. Sam's words when he said:

> The Speakership of the House of Representatives should be and is the second office in power in the government of the United States. I know (he) will never forget the dignity of this high office in protecting, defending and perpetuating the rights, the prerogatives and the privileges of the House of Representatives. This is a great body that comes each two years fresh from the people—

He went on to say:

> We know their wishes. We try to carry them out when they are wise and in the interest of the country.

Mr. Speaker, we of the "loyal opposition" in the temporary—and I hope very temporary—minority, will stand by our Speaker—and you are our Speaker—as well as those of your party—in the very same spirit expressed by "Mr. Sam." All of us who served in the 89th Congress or years past are very fond—and I underline, reiterate, and reemphasize "fond"—of the gentleman from Massachusetts. We have found him to be highly capable, a great leader of men, an individual uniquely equipped to fill a legislative position which is one of the cornerstones of our great American political system. His word is his bond.

May I extend my personal welcome to the new Members of the House. They are taking their seats in this body at a time of great moment in American history. They will have a voice and a hand in decisions which, hopefully, will move America forward on the path to international greatness. I extend to them the hand of friendship on either side of the aisle and assure them that they will find all incumbent Members ready to offer their best assistance.

I also extend this pledge to our Speaker and to the American people: We of the opposition will be loyal. We of the opposition will be responsible. We will work together in all that is good for America.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Speaker's lot is not an easy one. Everybody is always urging him to take one course or another. Abraham Lincoln, who was once a freshman Member of this House, was waited upon during his Presidency by a delegation of self-styled political experts who pressed a certain course of action upon him and wound up telling him such action would win him a lot of friends.

President Lincoln calmly replied that when he he had finished his term, he hoped that he would have one friend left, and that one friend would be deep down inside of himself.

I commend Abraham Lincoln's declaration of conscience to all of us, but I would like to amend it just a little. When I finish my term as minority leader of the 90th Congress, I hope I will have at least two friends—one deep down inside of me, and the other, the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Fellow Members, I take great pleasure in presenting to this House a great Speaker, a great American, a great citizen of the State of Massachusetts, the Honorable JOHN MCCORMACK.

Mr. MCCORMACK. My dear friends, the distinguished Republican leader, GERRY FORD, my dear friends, and colleagues, I am deeply grateful for the very generous remarks made by my good friend GERRY FORD. I was particularly impressed by his closing remarks about having at least two friends, paraphrasing Abraham Lincoln's statement of some years ago.

I said to GERRY, "You touched me very much, GERRY, because I am your friend

and you are my friend." To me, as my colleagues who have served with me know, friendship is of transcendent influence.

There is no middle aisle, to my mind, where friendship is concerned. I do not see Republicans or Democrats, or any member or communicant of any religion, or any color of skin where friendship is involved.

But I was very much touched by the last statement—I was touched by all of the statements, but I was particularly touched by the last statement, because to me friendship during the journey of life is one of the closest relationships that exists between two human beings outside of the sacred atmosphere and the sanctity of family life itself.

I hope my good friend GERRY FORD will continue for many Congresses to come to occupy the role that he did today in this House of Representatives. I do not know who the Speaker will be on the Democratic side, but I hope that the present situation will continue and that GERRY FORD will be making the presentation. But if, many decades ahead, there is some other Republican leader, I hope he will be presenting the Speaker of the National House of Representatives who happens to be politically a Democrat.

I want to assure the new Members that I welcome them very much without regard to party. We are all colleagues. We can develop friendships. This is the greatest legislative body in the world. The opportunity for service is so great.

Again I stress to the Members what I did in the caucus yesterday when I made a few remarks to my Democratic colleagues on that occasion: The importance of friendship, the making of friends. We are just human beings, like everybody else. As in any activity or walk of life, friendship plays a very important part, particularly to this Chair. So without regard to party, I just simply make an observation that I have found to be of invaluable assistance to me in my 38 years of membership in this body—the meaning and significance of friends on both sides of the aisle. I could refer to so many incidents to support that, but it would only take time.

I am deeply grateful to my colleagues for electing me once again as Speaker of the House of Representatives. I am honored to assume by this action that my colleagues have declared a sense of satisfaction with my past performance in this office. Nothing could possibly please me more.

When I step onto this rostrum, I do not step onto this rostrum when the House opens, as a Democratic leader. I step here as the Speaker with the solemn responsibility to carry out a great trust. While I might be the leader of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives, my primary duty is parliamentary. That is the main responsibility of the Speaker. I try to preside over the House with fairness, always protecting the rights of each individual Member, always protecting and, if necessary, defending the rights and prerogatives of the National House of Representatives.

As a Member of the House over a long period of time, I have had the experience of observing several distinguished gentlemen occupy the Speaker's chair. In every case the gentlemen in question conducted themselves in such a manner as to exalt further the speakership in the eyes of all who witnessed them in action.

It was therefore with humility that I first assumed the position of Speaker 4 years ago, because at that time I believed, as I do now believe, that the House of Representatives stands for much that is important in America and much that is important in the world. And to preside over such a body as ours is to experience one of the richest privileges in American political life.

This Congress may not be as numerically constituted of my political persuasion as the previous and some other Congresses I have served in, but I see in its personnel the identical qualities of skill and judgment, of patriotism and loyalty that make us competent to meet the great legislative challenges of the next 2 years.

This is not now, and never has been—and I know never will be—a monolithic legislative branch of our Government whose 435 Members think or act or vote as one man. But in this temple of government there is a mutual respect for a diversity of opinion, where all men and women Members, whatever the controversy, act from conviction and the strongest motives of patriotism and love of country.

All that has transpired in past history leads to the inevitable conclusion that man's best hope is grounded firmly in the democratic process. There is no basis for any other judgment.

And of all the democratic experiments, none has prospered more than ours.

And of all of our democratic institutions, none can be said to exceed in magnitude our governmental system sponsored and conducted by the people themselves through their elected representatives.

The House of Representatives, which I love and which I stress, can be seen to stand forth as the symbol of our greatest concern—the national will, expressed in calm, considered tones, in laws embracing principles accepted and approved by a clear majority of our people.

Symbolically, my friends, we ride the crest of popular sentiment to carry forth the banner of national action. To serve such a cause of such noble proportions is honor in itself. To assist in leading such a cause is honor beyond word.

From a grateful heart I express to you my sincere thanks.

I am now ready to take the oath of office and will ask the dean of the House of Representatives, the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, of New York, to administer the oath.

Mr. CELLER then administered the oath of office to Mr. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedent, the Chair will swear in all Members of the House at this time.

If the Members will rise, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

OBJECTION TO ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from California rise?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, upon my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 90th Congress, I object to the oath being administered at this time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL]. I base this upon facts and statements which I consider reliable. I intend at the proper time to offer a resolution providing that the question of eligibility of Mr. POWELL to a seat in this House be referred to a special committee——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman demand that the gentleman from New York step aside?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has performed his duties and has taken the action he desires to take under the rule. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] will be requested to be seated during the further proceedings.

OBJECTION TO ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. On my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 90th Congress, I object to the oath being administered to the gentleman from the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, Mr. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN III. I base this on facts and statements I consider to be reliable.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BLACKBURN] will step aside and remain seated.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now administer the oath of office to the other Members-elect. The other Members-elect will rise. Raise your right hand.

The Members-elect, other than Mr. POWELL and Mr. BLACKBURN, and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. UDALL, rise?

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO BE ADMINISTERED TO ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1) which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from New York, Mr. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

Resolved, That the question of the final right of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL to a seat in

the ninetieth Congress be referred to a select committee, composed of seven members, to be appointed by the Speaker, and said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution; and said committee shall be required to report its conclusions and recommendations to the House within sixty days from the date the members are appointed.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Arizona yield for that purpose?

Mr. UDALL. I yield for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] having moved that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] be allowed to take his seat at this time under certain conditions, am I correct in assuming that the period of debate will be limited to 1 hour during the consideration of this resolution under the rules of this House?

The SPEAKER. Under the parliamentary rules of the House, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] will be recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WAGGONNER. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Arizona yield for that purpose?

Mr. UDALL. I yield further for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Under the rules of the House, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] have control of all time during that period?

The SPEAKER. Under the rules of the House, the gentleman from Arizona will have control of the time.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] for that purpose?

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of whatever time the gentleman from Arizona chooses to use in the consideration of this matter, under the rules of the House will the House have the usual privilege of voting up or down the previous question?

The SPEAKER. Under the rules of the House that procedure would be in order.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] for the purpose of a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana for the purpose of a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, if the previous question is voted down would, then, under the rules of the House, amendments or substitutes be in order to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL]?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] that any germane amendment may be in order to that particular amendment.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, one further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] for a further parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield for a further parliamentary inquiry to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, under the rules of the House would the option or priority or a subsequent amendment or a substitute motion lie with the minority?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will pass upon that question based upon the rules of the House. That would be a question that would present itself to the Chair at that particular time.

A direct answer to the question which has been posed by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] would be this: Until the situation arises an answer to the question which has been propounded by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER] cannot be given by the Chair at this time. However, the usual procedure of the Chair has been to the effect that the Member who led the fight against the resolution will be recognized.

Mr. WAGGONNER. I thank the distinguished Speaker for his answers to the various parliamentary inquiries which I have propounded, and, Mr. Speaker, I express my appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] for his generosity in yielding to me at this point.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, new and old in the House of Representatives——

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] yield to me before he commences his speech?

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] has not taken the oath of office, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] may, if he desires to do so, yield to the gentleman from New York for purposes of debate?

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

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman who objects will have to stand so the Chair can see the gentleman.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to serve in this House. I love this House, and I defend its dignity. We are confronted here today with a serious question which involves the integrity, the dignity, and the honor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, today we sit in judgment on a colleague who has 24 years' standing in this House of Representatives, a colleague who in his service may well have abused the powers and privileges of the high office which he now occupies in this House of Representatives, but, Mr. Speaker, we sit judicially as judges and as a jury and not as a mob.

Mr. Speaker, when we have acted, when the deed is done, let it be said, let it be said that the House of Representatives acted calmly, with dignity, with fairness, and that we acted judicially; that we did what was right for our country and for the people that the gentleman from New York was elected to represent and for the people that you and I represent.

Also, Mr. Speaker, let it not be said that we acted in haste, with passion or prejudice, out of vindictiveness, fear, or the result of public clamor.

Mr. Speaker, let me make it clear that I share the feelings of most of my colleagues, the feelings of my outrage that many of you have expressed: I am tired of the Congress being run down. I am sorry that editors and other citizens seem to consider because of the acts of the few that all of us are guilty. I have supported and still support measures to strengthen our proceedings for dealing with questions of ethics. I am keenly aware of the strong public feelings that this matter has aroused. I also have had some telegrams, telephone calls, and threats from both sides of this question.

I share the concern about the accumulation of evidence which strongly suggests to me the probability that one of our colleagues has flouted the laws of the State of New York; that he is charged with criminal contempt, and that there is a warrant for his arrest in that State so that he cannot go into that congressional district. I recognize this.

I recognize the strong probability that public funds have been misused, and paid to people in violation of the laws of the United States—rules of the House of Representatives.

I recognize the strong probability that false vouchers have been filed; that airplane tickets have been used in violation of the law, and that illegal and unauthorized travel has taken place.

As a result of those feelings, yesterday I offered an unprecedented motion in the Democratic caucus—at least it is unprecedented in modern times—to strip a major chairman of his vast and extensive powers as chairman. I acted without malice, and I acted without any ideas of racial prejudice, or anything else that has been kicked around—and I will lay my record on the line in regard to civil rights with that of any Member of this

House who has been sworn in or who has not been sworn in. I did not do this because of the race of the Congressman. You would not know it from reading some papers, but there are—I started to say Negro—but I should say some other U.S. Congressmen—who happen to be Negroes. You never hear of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON], who chairs a great committee and who has made a great record here. Or the gentleman from the State of Pennsylvania, the Honorable ROBERT N. C. NIX, Judge NIX from Philadelphia—I am proud to serve under him on a subcommittee; or men like CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., from Michigan—or AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, Member of Congress from Los Angeles, Calif., and young JOHN CONYERS, JR., a vigorous and able young Member. These are respected, honorable Members of this body, whose qualifications and actions are not questioned today and never have been questioned.

Mr. Speaker, let me put into sharp focus today the clear distinction between the resolution I offer and the resolution I am advised may be presented by the minority side.

Mr. POWELL appears before us today with a certificate of election, which is just as good as yours or mine. He was elected by a 3-to-1 majority. His people said that they wanted him to be their Congressman, and I presume they will send him back, if we expel him, with a 10-to-1 majority.

I propose to seat him, but I propose to seat him conditionally until a fair judicial inquiry can be held to determine if he ought to be seated in or removed from the House of Representatives. The investigation I propose is strictly limited to 60 days; we are not trying to fudge it or whitewash it, or to put it off.

This inquiry would be composed of the top lawyers in this House, and they would report back in 60 days' time, and we would then decide after the hearing what should be done.

The Republican resolution, on the other hand, from what I have been told, would probably move that he be barred from the House, and then given a trial.

I suggest that the fair and reasonable thing to do, and that which American tradition requires, is that we follow my resolution.

Both actions are drastic, and both are far reaching. The question is which one is fair and which one is right. Which way should we go?

There are really two issues here: One is fairplay for ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, and the other is fairplay for the people he represents.

Let me talk for a moment about this, and then I will yield to any of my colleagues who also wish to be heard.

Let us make a clear distinction between ADAM POWELL, Member of Congress from the 18th District, and ADAM POWELL, chairman of a powerful committee. The abuses with which he has been charged stem almost entirely from the fact that he had the power of the chairman, not the power of ADAM POWELL, an individual Congressman—but that he had the power of a chairman. These are the charges and these are the responsibilities that he has been charged with abusing.

Let me make it clear that the mighty has fallen, the ax has come down, the story of ADAM POWELL free-wheeling chairman is ended; that house has tumbled down, and nothing we do will change it. The public has won, this thing is at an end, the House is vindicated all because of what the Democratic Party did yesterday.

We may be asked—and we probably will be—to do more today.

Let me make it very clear that the gentleman is no longer chairman of that committee, and the gentleman probably never will be the chairman again. His power to travel on committee funds is gone. His power to hire a staff is gone. The committee now has new and restrictive rules to control what happens in that committee.

His wife is no longer on the payroll. This was taken care of by the Committee on House Administration. This is done.

How much more do we want to do? How much more should be do? Are we going to kick a man when he is down? Are we going to go beyond that without a trial and deny him a seat in the House?

Let me make it clear that never again will the things I have referred to be done by this Member, whether he is seated or whether he is not. Is the action which our Republican friends have proposed an action to take further steps without a trial?

I wish to discuss that for just a moment. This man has never had a hearing. There is nothing more fundamental in American law than we give a man a trial before we attempt to take away his life, liberty, or property, or his 22-year record in the Congress of the United States.

He was invited to appear before the Hays committee and he declined. But this was an investigation limited to looking into a narrow subject—expenditure of public committee funds. They had no power to recommend dismissal or anything of that kind.

The judgments of the New York courts—and I will cheerfully concede that they probably set an alltime record for appeals, motions, counterclaims, and repeated proceedings. But they are not final. I hope someday they will be. But they are not.

ADAM POWELL has never really had a chance to sit down and state his case to a group of his peers who hold the power to recommend what happens to him as a Member of the House. Maybe he will decline. Maybe he cannot prove a case. But he has never had a chance to state a case.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just 1 minute?

Mr. UDALL. I intend to yield time to the gentleman, but if this is relevant to what I am saying, I will be happy to yield to the gentleman briefly, of course, and only for the purpose of debate.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Something that the gentleman said a few moments ago might be interpreted to mean that as you understood it the Republican proposal would not provide for a complete and a total hearing.

Mr. UDALL. Of course, it does.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. For all Members of the elected 90th Congress, I want it to be clear that our proposal will provide an opportunity for a full and complete hearing by a select committee composed of five from the majority side and four from the minority side.

Mr. UDALL. The gentleman is correct. Then under that proposal, first you make the decision and then you have the hearing. I say, let us first have a hearing and then make a decision.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Does not the whole argument amount to this—whether the certificate of election provided by the proper officials of a State is prima facie evidence of election or whether it is prima facie evidence that a man shall not take his seat until he is investigated as to charges, however serious they may be, that are made or claimed against him?

Mr. UDALL. The gentleman is entirely correct.

We must know whether there is anything to these charges and the hearing will show whether there is or not. His certificate is as good as mine—I will tell you frankly that it is.

We have good lawyers and judges in this House. We have the kind of lawyers and judges who can hold a fair judicial hearing. We do not have the facts. We have had no judicial hearing.

I would like some of the lawyers in this House to look at the precedents and look at the rules of the House and look at the statutes and tell us what we ought to do.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. UDALL. Not at this time. I would like to finish my basic statement. I am almost through and then I propose to yield time to the minority.

Mr. Speaker, I say that this is about fairplay to the people ADAM POWELL represents. There are 450,000 people—American citizens—in Manhattan who are represented by this man. They have said that they want him to be their Congressman. You might not have made that choice and I might not have made it. But they want him. They elected him 3 to 1 and have elected him 11 times. These people are among the poorest people and the most troubled people in this country. They are living under more difficulties and more problems than perhaps any people anywhere. If there is any constituency that needs a Congressman in this body and in these times, this is that constituency. They have said that they want him as their spokesman. I am prepared to let him sit and vote for them until we can have a full and fair hearing and a trial.

The form of the Republican resolution which I have been handed would cut off his allowance—he could not even maintain a staff while this investigation is going on.

Let me appeal in closing this presentation here to my Republican colleagues and friends, to make just a few suggestions—to give some counsel—if you will take it from one who has worked with you on civil rights legislation.

I think you will find that there are some of those of my party who feel

obliged to vote for the strongest possible resolution that can be adopted—to defeat my resolution and pass your resolution.

I am sure that this is the popular thing to do. I am not so sure it is the right thing to do.

The question is not really, should he be seated. The question is—should he have a hearing before we decide whether he is going to be seated.

This other question, this question of racism, is not involved. This question of a double standard is not involved. But get this straight—cold practical fact is—rightly or wrongly—that 20 million of our fellow citizens are going to always feel that it was involved if we act hastily today.

The civil rights bills in recent years have been passed on a bipartisan basis with that great leader BILL MCCULLOCH, and Mr. CELLER and people on both sides, all fighting for civil rights.

We fought these battles together. I suggest that we now stand together; particularly those of us who are judges and lawyers should ponder on this. What is the fair thing to do? What can your party gain, the House gain, the country gain, if we act precipitously today by saying, without a hearing, "This man is not entitled to sit"? The investigation will show whether he is or he is not. I expect it may show that he is not. But what real difference would it make, when all is said and done, whether he is excluded in March or whether he is excluded on the 10th of January? What real difference does it make?

In a few moments, my colleagues and friends, we will be acting. I only suggest that when we look back on what we shall have done today, if we do a drastic thing, we shall be able to say to ourselves that we did the right thing, that we did the fair thing, that we did it after a fair and impartial judicial process, and in a manner that is worthy of this great body.

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

Mr. UDALL. I want to yield time to the minority. If they will designate to whom they wish the time yielded, I will do so now.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Arizona yield to the gentleman from California?

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, if I understand the rules of the House correctly, to expel a Member from this body would require a two-thirds vote. As I understand the gentleman's resolution, however, the question upon the final seating of Mr. POWELL would require only a majority vote. Am I correct in that statement?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's statement would be the answer of the Chair. The gentleman has stated the opinion of the Chair correctly.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, if that argument is going to be made—and I suspect it will—I am not one that has been in favor of the cloture rule in the other body, and I am not one that is against majority rule very often, but something as drastic as this—I would be a little happier if we did it by a two-thirds vote. If someone proposed to take my seat in Congress away from me I would want two-thirds of my colleagues to do it.

If you consider the advantages of waiting 60 days in order to have a fair hearing and trial on this question, I think you will come down to the side of voting for my resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, the job which the subcommittee which I chaired had to do was not an easy job. I do not think it was one that anyone on the subcommittee enjoyed. I will leave it to your judgment, because the hearings, the recommendations, the conclusions, and the full testimony is available as to whether or not you think we did a good job or an adequate job given the mandate we had.

I think the people who have read that testimony in the Democratic caucus yesterday decided that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] needed to be censured and punished. They have taken away his committee chairmanship, his power, and his source of funds, his ability to appoint staff and all of that. I am sure that, politically, I cannot make any points in my district or in the country by advocating the Udall resolution. But I do because I think it is correct. I do it because I think it makes a distinction between ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, the man, and the 18th Congressional District of New York. I think it makes a distinction about whether you punish him for shortcomings alleged and which were not denied by him at any time in the hearings and whether you punish his people by depriving them of representation for the next 60 days.

It seems to me it is that fundamental.

If I correctly understand the parliamentary situation, under the terms of the resolution—and perhaps I am wrong—it takes only a majority vote in either case, and, if I am correct, I do not see that it makes that much difference.

I just say to the Members that I believe it would be incumbent upon everyone to read those hearings.

I say further that the House Administration Committee has already decided, in the 89th Congress, on the 3d of January, before noon, to implement the recommendations of the subcommittee. Every Member who was there will be, I presume, here. They were reelected as Members of the House Administration Committee in the 90th Congress.

The things that happened cannot happen again. Nobody denies that they did happen.

But I would like to say one further thing, for which I do not blame the news media, because they have only a limited space. They print the things that seem to be the most sensational and which will sell the most papers and which will draw the most viewers.

One of the allegations made against the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] was that he had padded his payroll. There were an inordinate number of people on that payroll, which numbered around 150.

I was criticized, and my subcommittee members were criticized along with me, for hiring a private detective agency to find out whether or not this was true, but we had no other choice in the amount of time we had. I am not standing here saying that all of these 150 people did very much work, or that some of them did very much work, but we found by this investigation that there was a body extant for every name on the payroll. In other words, the allegation that there were names on the payroll when no one existed was not true. I think that deserves to be said.

True enough, several of them testified they did not do very much for the wages, but there was not any blatant padding of the payroll and stealing of money. That charge we did disprove.

There was looseness in the handling of committee funds. There is no question in my mind that the situation involved people traveling on tickets which were bought in the name of somebody else. We have taken that power away.

I believe for the next 60 days the Udall resolution will be one that I could in deep conscience support.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] in front of his colleagues. He has shown great courage and ability in a difficult and thankless assignment which he undertook.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pressed for many demands for time. We have only an hour, and, before I neglect to do so, I ask that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the resolution now before us.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 10 minutes for purposes of debate only to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in the last few months, and particularly over the last few days, this issue that is before us today has become tremendously confused. This is not a partisan issue that we face today. I illustrate that by the fact that the gentleman from California [Mr. VAN DEERLIN] took the action that precipitated what we actually have before us. Mr. VAN DEERLIN asked the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] to stand aside.

Second, this is not a civil rights issue. Here I echo the remarks of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL]. It is not a question of race prejudice.

Third, the issue before us today is not the question of whether or not Mr. POWELL should be chairman of that great Committee on Education and Labor. The issue, as I see it, is exclusively the question of the qualifications of one of our numbers elected November 8 to sit as a Member of the House of Representatives.

This is a constitutional responsibility of every one of us.

I read article I, section 5, of the Constitution:

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members,

Any constitutional responsibility is exceedingly serious.

Each and every one of us, on both sides of the aisle, on this vote today, must search his soul and pray to the good Lord that our decision is right. This decision involves the integrity of the House of Representatives, the reputation of this great legislative body, the overall integrity of the Congress, the legislative body of the great American experiment in self-government.

The image, if you will, of this 90th Congress is deeply involved.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am delighted to yield to my friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. I believe one thing the gentleman has overlooked in saying what is involved here is the procedural matter.

I agree with everything the gentleman has said. I sat on the Subcommittee on Elections with the distinguished former minority leader many years ago.

In every instance, both as Democrats and Republicans, we respected, prima facie, certificates of election as evidence that Members were entitled to their seats.

I believe that is one of the issues involved here.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. If I may, let me now explain what the Republican resolution would be if the previous question is defeated and the individual recognized by the Speaker does yield to me for the purpose of offering either a resolution or amendment to another resolution.

The proposal which the Republicans intend to submit would provide that there should be a select committee established composed of nine Members, five from the majority side and four from the minority side.

In the interim the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] would be asked to stand aside.

And let me assure the gentleman from Arizona that the resolution will provide pay and allowances for the gentleman from New York. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] would be paid during the period that the committee and the House were considering the issue.

Under our resolution the committee that would be appointed would report back to the House of Representatives within five weeks after appointment by the Speaker.

Now, the essential difference between what the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] has recommended and what we are proposing is that the decision under the Udall suggestion would be a determination after the fact.

I strongly feel—and I know every Member on this side of the aisle feels—that Mr. POWELL should have his day in court, that he should be given equal justice, even treatment.

We would establish the forum and give him the opportunity to come in and answer those allegations that have been made—allegations in the press, allegations by various committees, statements of one sort or another by some Members here in the Chamber.

We feel that there should be a prompt determination but in the interim while Mr. POWELL is standing aside the committee should conduct a full investigation with Mr. POWELL having his day in court.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield again, I am going to ask that the gentleman be given additional time.

Did the gentleman make the statement that the gentleman from New York would be entitled to his pay during the period? Did I misunderstand?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I stated he would be awarded his pay and allowances during the interim.

Mr. ALBERT. I would like further to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that I think, owing greatly to my own initiative, the very next issue to be disposed of in this House will be the issue involving the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BLACKBURN], who was also asked to stand aside. He is a Republican. However, he comes with a certificate of election from the great State of Georgia. I went to the Georgia delegation and I told them that I could not vote to support a proposition that would make him stand aside when he had that certificate of election unless he was first given his oath of office; after that it would be entirely proper that the allegations concerning his election be investigated.

I call attention to the fact that many years ago, since this involves the Committee on Education and Labor, one of the most distinguished Members of this House, the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Education and Labor, Mr. AYRES, was challenged. He came here with a certificate of election, but it was challenged. It was said there was some disorderly procedure in listing his name on the ballot. I not only voted in favor of seating him, but I think I led the fight to report from the Committee on House Administration a resolution giving the gentleman the right to take his seat prior to an investigation.

Every charge that has been made against the gentleman from New York may be true. If it is true, the gentleman from New York should be deprived of his seat. But under the practices and the precedents of this House, I say to the gentleman that we should probably proceed under the Udall resolution. I should like to ask the gentleman from Arizona whether under his resolution, if it should be adopted, the procedure which I have been describing, will have been followed?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Before the gentleman from Arizona responds to what I understand is an interrogatory by the distinguished majority leader, let me point out that the citations that the gentleman from Oklahoma makes involve elections. They do not involve the qualifications of a Member. In the Constitution itself, in section 5, there is a distinction, and for the purpose of letting all Members know, let me read that section. Section 5 says:

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members.

This is not a question of elections or returns. This is a question of qualifications.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

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

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

Mr. GOODELL. I would point out to the majority leader, also, that we have had gentlemen sitting as Members of the House in two of the election contests in the last 4 years where neither party member was seated when there was a certificate of election from the duly elected and proper officials of the State. That was an election contest where the secretary of state certified the winner. They were both ultimately paid by retroactive act of the Congress after the decision was made, but I agree with the statement of the minority leader—an election contest is entirely different and the full precedents of the House are entirely different in an election contest.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me on that very question? I am not familiar with all of the details of that issue, but I understand there was some question about who had the proper certificate of election. However, whether or not an election is involved or an allegation of misconduct is involved, the American way is first to give a man a trial and then to pass judgment on him.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I raise a question, inasmuch as the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] made quite a point of the fact that we might be accused of trying Mr. POWELL before the fact—I raise the question whether in the Democrat caucus Mr. POWELL was given a full and complete trial? Was there not prejudgment there?

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me conclude my remarks with this observation: We have had piles of communications, we have had——

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Excuse me for just 1 minute.

All of us have had innumerable communications, we have had one editorial after another, reaching into the hundreds, alleging instances of misconduct, instances of violations of court orders. But as of today, there has been no determination of the qualifications of Mr. POWELL by the elected Members of the House of Representatives on November 8, 1966.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Michigan wishes to continue, I shall yield at this time 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. UDALL. I yield for the purpose

of a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman, in all honesty, must admit that I was very generous in my yielding to the distinguished majority leader and I believe that out of the total time, 1 minute in addition would be a fair and equitable extension of time.

Mr. UDALL. I will say to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD], that I timed the amount of time which the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] used, and I am going to lose about half of my friends on this side of the aisle who have requested time if I yield too much further to the gentleman from Michigan. However, Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, what we must do today in the determination of the qualifications of Mr. POWELL is to establish a committee, a blue-ribbon committee, that will investigate all of the allegations that have been made heretofore and report within the period of 5 weeks to all of us, with its recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, this procedure would represent "even justice." This is equity of the highest order. In my humble judgment we probably ought to establish, as quickly as possible—and tomorrow is not too soon—an overall select committee such as was approved in the dying days of the 89th Congress in order that all charges or allegations that have been made in the past or which might be made in the future, can be considered concerning any one of us who now serves in the House of Representatives.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is important that today we deal with this constitutional question and deal with it alone. We should vote down the previous question.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday in the Democratic caucus I voted, among others, to take the chairmanship of the Committee on Education and Labor away from the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], upon the basis of the Hays' committee report, and nothing else.

The people of the 18th Congressional District of New York I feel are entitled to a Representative, beginning today, and to representation beginning today. But I distinguish that from the chairmanship. They are entitled to a Representative, and to a vote, but not to a chairmanship, for a chairmanship is a national office, not a district one.

The Republican proposition, although it seems on its face to have some merit, is somewhat reminiscent of the Queen of Hearts in the story, "Alice In Wonderland," who said "A sentence first, and then a verdict."

I do not believe that with respect to the situation here today Mr. POWELL has had from the House of Representatives the due process to which he is entitled. I believe the only means under which Mr. POWELL can get the type of due process to which each and every one of us would be entitled under similar or other circumstances is the type proposed in the resolution presented by the Congressman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL]. I strongly urge a vote for the previous question. By such a course of action Mr. POWELL would have an opportunity to present his case. If the committee found him guilty of wrongdoing we could then expel him.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman yields back one-half a minute.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. VAN DEERLIN] 3 minutes, and I yield to the gentleman at this time only for the purpose of debate.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding to me, and I assure him that I would not think of taking parliamentary advantage of his kindness.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arizona asks what is wrong with seating the gentleman from New York today, and bringing back a committee report as to his fitness to serve some time in the future.

The only thing that I see wrong with this is that, except in contests involving the outcome of an election, there is no precedent in the entire history of the United States in which the House of Representatives has expelled a Member, once seated, for matters having to do with his conduct in a previous Congress, or with matters not concerning his status as a Member of Congress.

I believe if you wish to decide the fitness of the gentleman from New York to serve in this Congress that we had better decide today to exclude him from being seated until a committee brings back its report at a time certain, or at a time uncertain, and gives us a report on which we may vote.

Certain diversions have been made in the argument that is before us today, and among these is that the gentleman from New York has somehow or other not had his day in court.

This may be technically true, but I would point out that there are nearly a dozen judges in the State of New York who will tell you where the fault lies.

The immunity which we in Congress enjoy stems, as you know, from article I, section 6, of the Constitution. This was devised during the days when the Thirteen Colonies, very jealous and apprehensive of one another, wanted to make certain that no elected Representative from any of the Colonies could possibly be apprehended and arrested on his way to Washington.

How that section of the Constitution has been twisted and abused in recent months and years!

We who are charged with helping to write the laws of the land must, I think, show respect for those laws, show a willingness to obey then and, more importantly, a respect for that other independent branch of the Government, the judiciary, which is charged with interpreting and enforcing those laws.

If article I, section 6, is to be so twisted as to provide a protective cover—if election to the House of Representatives is to carry a license for scofflaws—if this Chamber is to provide a haven for fugitives—then, before the bar of public opinion, I say "God help the Congress of the United States."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB] for the purposes of debate only.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the motion on the previous question. I believe by voting down the previous question it would give the House an opportunity to vote on a substitute which will set up a nine-man investigating and study committee to report back in 5 weeks. I believe that this is the best way to bring to a conclusion the facts on which the Members of this House can make a fair and equitable decision.

The findings of the House Administration Subcommittee on Contracts with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] as chairman, in my opinion, were done with great care. I was privileged to sit as an ex officio member of that committee and listened to almost all of the testimony. The hearings were fair and detailed.

Congressman HAYS gave everyone an opportunity to be heard and their rights, their constitutional rights, were protected. But Mr. POWELL did not choose for one reason or another to appear before that committee even though he was given ample opportunity. Today the conclusion and recommendations stand as the committee wrote them, without Mr. POWELL having the opportunity to tell his side of the story.

The House can have an opportunity for this to be done by supporting the substitute resolution which will be offered if the previous question is voted down. I would suggest to the House and to those Members who have not had the opportunity to do so to read the Hays committee report with care because all of the facts are documented in those documents and conclusions and recommendations stand today without any answer. Therefore, I believe that the action which is proposed, to set up a special committee, will give the opportunity to go over these findings and recommendations, to give Mr. POWELL and any others the chance to appear before the committee and either deny or substantiate those facts and other matters which may be required. Then for the special committee to report back to the House with their recommendations and conclusions so that every Member sitting here today will have all of the facts and can act without haste, fairly and in good judgment.

In this way we can uphold the dignity, the policy, and the practices of this House of Representatives which every Member who has the privilege to sit here respects.

Perhaps by such a study and investigation we will determine and act upon other needed reforms which have gone unnoticed.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is vital that we vote down the previous question and set up a committee which will act, and Mr. POWELL will step aside until those facts

are acted upon by this House. The committee will report back under the resolution within 5 weeks. We will then be acting in fairness to each and every Member of this 90th Congress as well as to Mr. POWELL, and in all fairness to the American people.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] 2 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I heard nothing from the minority side which indicates anything that could successfully challenge the qualifications constitutionally of the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Now this question involves a great deal of emotion and sensationalism. The conduct of the gentleman from New York undoubtedly has caused a great deal of irritation. I think he has shown an undue spirit of bravado and defiance which has complicated this situation and has contributed greatly to this irritation. This irritation has caused much anger. I would say that the proposed resolution from the minority side seems to be born of anger.

It is a proposal that reminds me of an old adage:

He who rises in anger usually sits down with remorse.

It would be a dangerous precedent that the Republicans would be establishing if their proposal were accepted by this House. Let us not judge first and then try later. That smacks of the proceedings of a Kangaroo court. That smacks of the proceedings of a star chamber proceedings. It is contrary to the American spirit of due process.

Much has been said about the civil and criminal contempt citations in courts of New York. Those citations are shrouded in uncertainty. For example there is a citation for criminal contempt, another for civil contempt. The difference between civil and criminal contempt in the New York courts is exceedingly thin. There has been no appropriate examination, at least from a congressional standpoint, as to the effect of those contempt citations upon Mr. POWELL's qualifications. Certainly we should carefully scrutinize those contempt citations before we formulate a judgment. We should not make a judgment without knowing the true facts.

Let us find out, first, the true facts, and not rely on bits, fragments, and newspaper articles and editorials. Good copy may be good reading, but newspaper copy is not always the basis for sound judgment.

The import of the proposal of the minority is for all intents and purposes the following: oust POWELL and try him after the ouster.

The Udall motion should prevail.

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

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution.

The decision which we must make on this resolution to seat the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] goes to a narrow and simple question—his qualifications. The issue of fitness must necessarily be delayed to another day and raises different questions. Those of us who vote for the seating of the gentleman conclude merely that he is over 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State of New York. To imply, as has been done by the minority leader, that the right of the gentleman to be seated raises the rather nebulous question of "his effect on the image of the House," goes clearly beyond our jurisdiction today and shows little regard for the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the question before us is one of constitutional law. I am going to address myself solely to that problem at this time. I ask you, please, to take my brief statement as the advice of a lawyer who in the almost 20 years he has served here has shown that he knows something about constitutional law.

One of the first rules of construction is that you must take into account the order in which the various items appear in the legislation or, in this case, the Constitution. In the Constitution the first reference to the qualification of Members refers, not to fitness, but to qualifications, and they are citizenship, age, and not residency, but inhabitancy in the State. None of those items is in question with reference to the gentleman we are talking about today. There is no question about his election. There is no question about the returns of his election. He has been duly elected. There can be no question of his qualifications as referred to in the Constitution. That has not been raised in or outside of the Congress. No one has challenged his residence or inhabitancy in the State, his age, or his citizenship.

We have a right to pass upon the question of fitness of a Member by reviewing his behavior as a Member. The caucus did so yesterday in stripping him of his chairmanship of the powerful committee on which he has served as chairman. That was a determination of what he may do as a Member of this House after he is sworn as a Member. After the qualifications are set forth in the U.S. Constitution, we then find the statement which the minority leader has referred to accurately. It states that we are the judges of the election, returns and the qualifications of our colleagues.

That means the qualifications set forth in that document, our Constitution. We can neither add to nor detract from them. Once the voters of a congressional district have chosen their Representative, his fitness to serve is determined beyond question by us, his colleagues, providing only that he meets the three qualifications set forth.

A still later provision of that same Constitution gives us the right to punish Members for their misbehavior. Note, however, it is only a Member that may be punished and not a Member-elect.

There is grave doubt whether the 90th Congress may punish a Member for what he did as a Member of the 89th Congress.

Certainly, however, we have no right to punish one who is not a Member of this Congress.

The right to punish may include expulsion. It does not include exclusion.

The right to exclude in no event should be exercised without a full and complete hearing.

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

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER].

Mr. SCHEUER. I believe deeply that, because the power and responsibility of committee chairmanships are ours to dispose, where no Member has an absolute right to that power and responsibility which is given to him, not by his constituents, but by his colleagues alone, we acted properly and fairly yesterday on a clear preponderance of evidence that Chairman POWELL had abused his powers and responsibilities, in denying him further exercise of chairmanship powers which, I repeat, are ours alone—the collective membership of this body—to grant or withhold.

But where a Member of Congress has at risk his own status as a Member—which is not ours to grant or withhold but which flows solely from his own constituents—where he has a virtually absolute right to take the seat, I feel that the measure of wrongdoing leading to expulsion must be a far higher, deeper, and broader one, that it must be the "scintilla" rule that lawyers among us are familiar with; there must be a showing beyond a reasonable doubt, based upon detailed stated charges, and a bill of particulars, that serious wrongdoing has taken place. Such a thoroughgoing judicial proceeding, with stated documented charges, which could end in expulsion, has not been held. Until we have this full, scrupulously fair, judicial process our colleague should be allowed to take his oath of office with his certificate of election in his hand as valid as mine or that of any Member present today.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON].

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not pretend to be a constitutional lawyer like my colleague [Mr. MULTER], but I do believe that the question before us today is a question of qualifications. In fact I believe the basic issue in the Powell case is a matter of residence, which is one of the constitutional qualifications for membership in the House. If a Representative-elect chooses to remain outside of his State rather than comply with the duly constituted orders of the courts of his own State, then I believe there is a very real question of whether he is in fact still a resident of the State which he purports to represent, as the Constitution says he must be. The Constitution says he must be an inhabitant of his State at the time when he is elected.

I believe this important question must

be determined by this House, and it must be determined before the gentleman from New York can be seated. I therefore intend to support the position of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD FORD], and I shall oppose the motion to cut off further debate and to prevent the offering of substitutes to the pending Udall resolution.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL].

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, our minority leader said this was not a partisan matter. I am amused at the colloquies that have developed and how we seem to be transferring Mr. VAN DEERLIN to the Republican side. The Republicans are supporting the same basic notion that Mr. VAN DEERLIN is supporting and has spoken for so eloquently here on the floor of the House.

The great gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], said that our proposal—Mr. VAN DEERLIN's proposal and the Republican proposal—was born of anger. I wonder what happened yesterday. It seems to me that perhaps the events of yesterday were born of anger and our proposal is born of reason.

There are no precedents—no precedents—for seating a Member and putting him in limbo pending investigation. There are only three cases of expulsion in this House where qualification is the issue as distinct from election. Confusing the question of qualification with an election contest is a red herring that should not be permitted to confuse the Members.

We have an entirely distinct line of precedents with reference to election cases, but we have some very clear precedents on qualification. That is the issue here—the qualification of a Member to sit.

It has been said he should have a trial before he is convicted. I do not assume conviction in this case, because I have read the precedents and they are complicated. This is a very serious moment of history. We are establishing delicate issues before this Congress today without even going into them in depth. We are establishing them in a moment of passion.

With the Udall resolution, we are establishing a precedent that affects every one of us. It should not be that way. We should follow the established precedents of the House of Representatives and have the man step aside and have an expeditious hearing in which he has an opportunity to come forward, in which Members that we esteem and respect, our colleagues, will sit as his peers in judgment, and then come back here, looking at the precedents and fairness of this issue.

I would cite to Members the danger of violating all the precedents of this House today and seating a man before judging him. The danger is brought out in the most recent precedent there is, with reference to qualification for office. The majority report, and I quote, says:

> In the first place, the House of Representatives has always insisted upon its right to exclude Members-elect and has also consistently refused to expel a Member once he has been sworn in for any offense committed by him previous to his becoming a Member, on the ground that the constitutional power of expulsion is limited in its application to the conduct of Members of the House during their term of office.

By passing this to seat him now, whatever the intent is stated here, we may well be limiting this group that will investigate so that they do not have the freedom to make a final judgment, the kind of judgment the American people demand.

Here, my friends, we have an issue of upholding the integrity of the voting ballot, yes; the integrity of a Congressman's seat, yes; and we also have the problem and the obligation of being firm in upholding the integrity of the Congress.

We, the Democrats and Republicans who today are urging that Mr. POWELL not be seated pending investigation that is fair to him and fair to the country, are not saying, "judge him first." Others are saying, "judge him first and investigate later" when they say, "seat him today and investigate later."

This is the position which I believe upholds all the traditions, the integrity and the dignity of this body, in fairness to Mr. POWELL, in fairness to all of our Members here. We must look fairly at the qualifications of this man to hold office.

The issue that was decided yesterday does not affect that issue.

I hope we will vote down the previous question.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS].

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker and Members, my fellow Members of this new 90th Congress, I am sure that the question before us is a matter which deeply troubles everyone in this House. And I believe it has crossed the hearts of concerned Americans from one end of this Nation to the other.

I plead with and urge each of you—with a sincerity that is born from being a very proud though a relatively new Member of Congress, this very great body—to join with those who would not leave the 18th District of a great State without a Representative in Congress. I plead with and urge each of you to join with those who are concerned that this matter be given a thorough hearing. And I know that all Members are concerned that due process be observed. I plead with and urge each of you to support the resolution offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] and insure that we prove to everyone across this country that justice can be and will be served, I am sure, here in these august Halls.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I do so for the purpose of answering right now, while it is fresh, this argument my friend from New York [Mr. GOODELL], persists in making about the precedents in regard to seating someone before an investigation.

The very next order of business, after we dispose of this matter, is going to be a resolution offered by a Democrat, our leader, CARL ALBERT, to seat a Republican Congressman from Georgia when we have not had the first semblance of an investigation, and when there is a serious and genuine question whether he really won the election.

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

Mr. UDALL. I yield whatever is left of my 1 minute. I do not have much.

Mr. GOODELL. The gentleman is well aware that there is a long line of decicions on election cases where there is a certificate by the secretary of state on an election. This is entirely different in the precedents and in the rules of the House from the question of qualification of a Member.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. POWELL's certificate is just as good, just as valid, has just as big a seal and as many ribbons on it as the certificate of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. GOODELL. There is not a single precedent in the annals of the House for seating a man whose qualifications have been questioned under these circumstances before his trial.

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, 1966, in the 89th Congress, I voted to bring the 1966 civil rights bill, H.R. 14765, from the Rules Committee to the floor of the House under the 21-day rule. The vote was close, 200 to 180. [See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 112, pt. 13, p. 16839.]

Anyone who was a resident of New York and believed in civil rights would have been present to vote at that time unless unavoidably detained. The gentleman from the 18th District of New York was reported to be in Bimini.

I believe there is a serious question of whether the Representative from the 18th District is a resident of the State of New York. He may be a resident of Bimini or Puerto Rico. The Constitution of the United States, article I, section 2, clause 2, provides as follows:

> No person shall be a Representative . . . who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Regardless of residence, there is a serious question as to whether the Representative of the 18th District is an inhabitant of the State of New York.

The problems of the gentleman with the courts of the State of New York is not the business of the Congress. As a lawyer, it is my opinion that the courts of the State have not functioned as well as they could on the question of enforcement of judgments, but that does not mean the Congress should intervene.

Problems such as employment of a wife or other forms of nepotism and lack of service for pay require action of the whole House directed toward all Members.

While I am perturbed by the poor image given to the Congress by the action or attitude of one individual Member, we must proceed properly under the Constitution.

General morality is a problem for the Congressman's constituents.

The valid basis for inquiry here is whether or not the State is represented by an inhabitant. Under the Constitution of the United States, such inquiry is, I believe, the duty of Congress.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, on the opening day of the 89th

Congress, we were called upon by certain factions to vote against seating the Mississippi delegation. I, though a firm believer and fighter for the equal rights of all and believing in the equal protection of the law, voted to seat the Mississippi delegation at that time, because, as a matter of law, constitutional and legislative, they were entitled to be seated pending the outcome of the contest of the validity of their election.

Today we are being asked not to seat our colleague, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, although he has been duly elected by the people of his district—they had all the facts which were as publicized then as they are now. A certificate of election has been duly filed by the secretary of state of the State of New York with the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives.

We must remember that the fight for independence of this country was started and based on the proposition of "No taxation without representation." I believe that we cannot take away the representation of the people of Congressman POWELL's district, even though few of us in Congress are in sympathy with certain actions of Congressman POWELL—where action was possible, action was taken.

The accusations made against Congressman POWELL are still under investigation, court actions are still pending—until these matters are finally determined, we should not deny to his constituency the representation to which they are entitled. I have taken an oath to uphold the law and will not judge merely on newspaper headlines or television and radio stories.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to any action being taken against the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], which applies only to him and not to other Members of this body. While my position differs both from the Udall resolution and its alternative to deprive Mr. POWELL of his seat now, the Udall resolution is at least the lesser of the two evils and we have no other choice for a vote at this time.

Already action has been taken against Mr. POWELL as chairman of the Education and Labor Committee which restricts his conduct and practices unlike anything that applies to any other chairman. Already it has been recommended that even his chairmanship be taken away. Now it is being suggested that we further punish him by denying him a seat in this House.

To deny Congressman POWELL a seat in this session of Congress is to deprive the people of his district his leadership and service during these hectic days when those who would deny this representation have voted to cut antipoverty funds so badly needed in Mr. POWELL's district and elsewhere in this country.

Others in this Congress, guilty of numerous charges and misconduct, have been rewarded while Mr. POWELL has been punished despite during his service as chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, he has assisted in passing at least 57 important laws beneficial to the American people including the most important education bills ever to be approved by any Congress.

I strongly advocate high ethical standards and the most comprehensive rules to judge all Members. I further support modification of the wornout seniority system that has permitted chairmen to operate without strict scrutiny; but I cannot in good conscience punish any man without a fair trial and with unequal justice.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago on January 4, 1965, I objected to the oath being administered to the five Representatives-elect from Mississippi on the grounds that they were not legally elected because the Mississippi electoral process systematically denied the right to register and vote to a substantial number of American citizens in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. At that time the House voted 276 to 149 to seat them.

Today the proceedings and the temper of the House are in marked contrast. It is now proposed to refuse to administer the oath to a Representative-elect who has without a shadow of a doubt been duly elected by his constituents.

How can the House seat Members-elect who have not been constitutionally elected and then 2 years later deny a seat to one whose election has not been questioned?

Where an election was valid, where no deception or fraud was perpetrated, where the voters were in possession of the facts—should the House substitute its judgment for the judgment of the constituency? It may be the opinion of the House that the voters in the 18th Congressional District of New York have exercised unwise judgment. But have not they exercised their democratic right? To replace their judgment with ours would in effect disenfranchise them—an action inimical to the democratic process and perhaps unconstitutional.

In view of the action taken yesterday by the Democratic caucus which removed him as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, Congressman POWELL has been disciplined severely and denied the prerogatives of his seniority. To refuse to administer the oath to him would be to deny the people of the 18th Congressional District of New York their right to representation in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, if this precedent is established, the day may well come when some other duly elected Representative will find his constituents disenfranchised because the House, in its judgment, believed that his constituents erred. Today the House may record disapproval of conduct. Tomorrow it may record disapproval of views. Although the conduct may be reprehensible and the views repugnant or controversial, the democratic process is only as strong as our faith in the judgment of the voters. I urge my colleagues to allow the voters to be the final arbiters of one's eligibility to be a Member of this body, and not to perform the dangerous act of substituting our own judgment for that of the voters—thus depriving them of their right of representation.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, for the record, I would like to have it known that on the question before the Democratic caucus yesterday concerning the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] I voted in favor of the Multer motion which would have suspended the chairman's powers pending a thorough study of charges against him, and against the Udall motion to strip the chairman of his powers outright.

On the floor today, I voted against the move to unseat the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

I took the position I did because I do not believe the House, the maker of law, has the right to ignore the most fundamental principle of law, that a man not be punished before he has had a fair hearing. I do not believe the case of the gentleman from New York has been adequately considered by the House. I feel it is unwise to judge a man before he is given a fair hearing. I believe it was improper to deprive Mr. POWELL of the prerogative which he earned in this body without first conducting a fair and judicious study of the matter.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, we are acting today in a largely uncharted field. Certainly all of us recognize the overriding and imperative interest of protecting the honor and reputation of the Congress of the United States.

Yesterday I supported the move in the Democratic caucus which has resulted in divesting the Member from New York of the committee chairmanship and the prerogatives which go with it.

A committee chairmanship is a privilege, and not a right. It is a gift of this House. It is ours to bestow or withhold.

By withholding it in this case, we have clearly established the precedent that the House of Representatives will not tolerate the misuse of public funds. We will not tolerate the payment of spurious travel vouchers. We will not tolerate the payment of public moneys, in violation of the rules of the House, to persons who are not performing public duties. Nor will we permit the fictitious or fraudulent signing of names for airline passage at public expense.

All of this was established by the action taken yesterday. We deposed a committee chairman of his prerogatives of seniority and of his special responsibility over public funds. We established the point that integrity is more important than seniority.

If it be said that we are setting a new precedent, very well. Let the precedent apply to all those in the future who would hold or aspire to positions of trust in this House.

Today I support the Udall motion which would establish a competent committee to look carefully into the further alleged misconduct of the gentleman from New York insofar as it bears upon his fitness to serve as a Member of the House.

Prior to the execution of a judgment so severe as denial of membership, I believe that the Member from New York is entitled to a full hearing by his peers and a chance to defend himself.

Membership in the House is not given by us. It is given by the citizens of each congressional district. It is a gift we cannot bestow. We should act in extreme prudence and painstaking fair-

ness whenever we presume to take it away.

For what we took away yesterday was a privilege, bestowed by the House. What we would take away today is a right, bestowed only by the people.

When we divest a duly elected Member of his right to sit and vote in this Chamber, we disenfranchise the people of an entire congressional district. We rob them of their voice and of their vote. They are the ones who are punished, and these people do not stand before us today accused of any particular malfeasance.

We indulge a powerful presumption, it seems to me, whenever we say to the people of a congressional district that they may not have whom they desire as their chosen Representative and spokesman in the Congress. However we may feel about the wisdom of their choice, this right is theirs, not through our largess but through the Constitution.

I have no more right to interpose my judgment and dictate to the people of New York whom they may have for their spokesman than a Member from New York would have to dictate to the people of Texas whom they may choose.

If the previous question should be voted down, it is possible, depending upon the length of the ensuing debate, that I shall be forced to miss the vote on the Ford substitute, because of a longstanding and irrevocable appointment at the White House at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

For this reason, I feel that I should make my position clear. I support the action taken in the Democratic caucus yesterday. I support the Udall motion today.

I believe the reputation of Congress must be preserved. I believe that no Member should be permitted administrative jurisdiction over public funds absent a strict sense of financial probity.

It is my conviction that the House has the full right to take away privileges bestowed by the House when in our judgment those privileges have been abused.

I believe that it is a much more serious thing to disenfranchise an entire group of citizens by denying them a voice and a vote in the Congress.

In keeping with the best and most honored traditions of American jurisprudence, every person is entitled to a full and openminded hearing by a jury of his peers and an opportunity to develope and present his defense before being sentenced. This applies even to the most criminal of malefactors.

Surely it should apply in the case today.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to comment on the position I have taken on the vote on the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL], as well as upon the substitute amendment of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

I have opposed the previous question and voted for the substitute amendment because this is the only way by which Mr. POWELL can properly be allowed to present his case and the House can properly examine his qualifications. To have permitted Mr. POWELL to have taken his seat would, under the precedents of this House, have limited the examination of his qualifications to his conduct during this particular term of office, or at best, to events occurring after his most recent election on November 8, 1966. Under the procedures provided by the substitute amendment, Mr. POWELL will have a full hearing and opportunity to present his case. He will also be entitled to all pay, allowances, and emoluments authorized for Members of this House. Moreover, the bipartisan committee appointed is required to report within 5 weeks upon this recommendation, and the House should then act promptly. To have ordered the previous question would have prevented forever a full consideration by the House of Mr. POWELL's qualifications and the charges made against him. It would also have prevented Mr. POWELL from having an appropriate opportunity to present his defense to the charges.

The action taken by this House is the responsible and proper action. It stands in strong contrast to the action of the majority caucus which acted only upon a report of the House Administration Subcommittee and stripped Mr. POWELL of his chairmanship.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, could I inquire as to the status of time?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has 5½ minutes remaining.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous-consent agreement, I yield 4 minutes of that 5½ minutes to the gentleman from New York, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

Mr. POWELL. My beloved colleagues with whom I have served for 24 years: I know this is an agonizing moment for all of you. I know if you could vote on a secret ballot, your vote would be different from what you have proclaimed publicly, because you know I have been here 24 years, and he who is without sin should cast the first stone. There is no one here who does not have a skeleton in his closet. I know, and I know them by name.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will talk first about residence. When a man pays his income tax in New York State, and when he pays the new city tax now imposed upon us by our former beloved colleague, Mayor Lindsay, and when he appears in New York and preaches—and it has been in the papers regularly—then he is a resident. The law does not say how long you have to stay. I have been preaching in the Abyssinian Baptist Church up until a couple of months ago every Sunday without fail.

The next thing they talk about is criminal contempt. The dean of the House knows more about this than any lawyer here, and he says that New York is a gray area. I am in criminal contempt but not on a felony, and that is what our constitution of the House says—a felony. I am not in criminal contempt on a felony.

Next, you are prejudicing my case. There is nothing wrong with a man appealing his case, is there? I would fight for the right of anyone here to appeal his case. The appellate division right now—and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] was with the Department of Justice and knows—the appellate division right now today is handing down decisions. Also the case has been moved into the Federal court and ultimately will go to the U.S. Supreme Court. What I am fighting for is not for me but for you. I am fighting for the right of a Congressman to say what he says in this well when he leaves here, and this has never been judged or adjudicated. The makers of public opinion can print what we say, but we are not allowed to do so. That is the sole issue. That cost me thousands of dollars in legal fees, as you can well imagine.

You talk about my qualifications. There has been no bill of particulars. Someone can rise 2 years from now and use the same phrase, "qualifications" on any of you without a bill of particulars, and you would not be seated.

Gentleman, my conscience is clean. My case is in God's hands. All I hope is that you have a good sleep tonight.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Arizona yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the gentleman from California for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I still do not know whether the vote will require a two-thirds majority to seat or unseat the gentleman from New York or a straight majority vote.

Mr. UDALL. The answer is "Yes"; it takes a majority vote in behalf of this resolution; otherwise it would be a two-thirds vote.

Mr. SMITH of California. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, we face a solemn moment of the kind which has not occurred in this House of Representatives in several decades.

Mr. Speaker, I shall say just two or three things:

First, the vote you take is not a vote on the merits of the case. It is a vote on whether or not we will have a hearing before we decide the case. An aye vote is not a vote of approval for ADAM POWELL. It is a vote for due process.

Mr. Speaker, if we have not gotten anything else over this afternoon, I hope we get that point across to the Members of this House of Representatives.

Second, Mr. Speaker, and finally, I must have had 400 letters complaining about ADAM POWELL, saying, "You have got to do something to punish ADAM POWELL."

But, Mr. Speaker, I have not had a single letter that says, "You have got to punish ADAM POWELL's constituents."

And, Mr. Speaker, that is what we will be doing today—punish the constituents of ADAM POWELL, if we do not let him be seated, as we have always done under the precedents of the House, and

as we are going to do for one of our Republican colleagues in just a moment. You are going to punish not him but his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, it is my earnest and sincere opinion that we will do great damage to the great American tradition of due process of law if we follow this course.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on the vote on the previous question I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 126, nays 305, not voting 0, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—126

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson, Tenn.
Annunzio
Ashley
Barrett
Bingham
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Carey
Celler
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Diggs
Donohue
Dow
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Farbstein
Feighan
Flood
Foley
Ford, William D.
Fraser
Friedel
Gallagher
Giaimo
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Hanna
Hansen, Wash.
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Karsten
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kelly
King, Calif.
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Kyros
McFall
Macdonald, Mass.
Madden
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller, Calif.
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Price, Ill.
Rees
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Rodino
Ronan
Rooney, N.Y.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Sisk
Smith, Iowa
Steed
Tenzer
Thompson, N.J.
Udall
Vanik
Waldie
Wilson, Charles H.
Wright
Yates

NAYS—305

Abbitt
Abernethy
Adair
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Arends
Ashbrook
Ashmore
Aspinall
Ayres
Baring
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Bell
Bennett
Berry
Betts
Bevill
Biester
Blanton
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brinkley
Brock
Broomfield
Brotzman
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burleson
Burton, Utah
Bush
Button
Byrnes, Wis.
Cabell
Cahill
Carter
Casey
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clark
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Colmer
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Cowger
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtis
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
de la Garza
Dellenback
Denney
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dole
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Duncan
Dwyer
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, La.
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Evins, Tenn.
Fallon
Fascell
Findley
Fino
Fisher
Flynt
Ford, Gerald R.
Fountain
Frelinghuysen
Fulton, Pa.
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gardner
Garmatz
Gathings
Gettys
Gibbons
Goodell
Goodling
Griffiths
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gude
Gurney
Hagan
Haley
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hansen, Idaho
Hardy
Harrison
Harsha
Harvey
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Henderson
Herlong
Horton
Hosmer
Hull
Hungate
Hunt
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kee
Keith
King, N.Y.
Kleppe
Kornegay
Kupferman
Kuykendall
Kyl
Laird
Landrum
Langen
Latta
Leggett
Lennon
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lukens
McCarthy
McClory
McClure
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald, Mich.
McEwen
McMillan
MacGregor
Machen
Mahon
Mailliard
Marsh
Martin
Mathias, Calif.
Mathias, Md.
May
Mayne
Meskill
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minshall
Mize
Montgomery
Moore
Morris, N. Mex.
Morse, Mass.
Morton
Mosher
Myers
Natcher
Nelsen
Nichols
O'Konski
O'Neal, Ga.
Passman
Patman
Pelly
Pettis
Pike
Pirnie
Poage
Poff
Pollock
Pool
Price, Tex.
Pryor
Pucinski
Purcell
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rarick
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riegle
Rivers
Roberts
Robison
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney, Pa.
Roth
Roudebush
Roush
Rumsfeld
Ruppe
Sandman
Satterfield
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Selden
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, N.Y.
Smith, Okla.
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Stanton
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Sullivan
Taft
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.
Tuck
Tunney
Ullman
Utt
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vigorito
Waggonner
Walker
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Watts
Whalen
Whalley
White
Whitener
Whitten
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams, Miss.
Williams, Pa.
Willis
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wolff
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Young
Younger
Zablocki
Zion
Zwach

NOT VOTING—0

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GERALD R. FORD

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute for House Resolution 1.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GERALD R. FORD as a substitute for House Resolution 1: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

"*Resolved*, That the question of the right of Adam Clayton Powell to be sworn in as a Representative from the State of New York in the Ninetieth Congress, as well as his final right to a seat therein as such Representative, be referred to a special committee of nine Members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, four of whom shall be Members of the minority party appointed after consultation with the minority leader. Until such committee shall report upon and the House shall decide such question and right, the said Adam Clayton Powell shall not be sworn in or permitted to occupy a seat in this House.

"For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, or elsewhere, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary; except that neither the committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is meeting unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

"Until such question and right have been decided, the said Adam Clayton Powell shall be entitled to all the pay, allowances, and emoluments authorized for Members of the House.

"The committee shall report to the House within five weeks after the members of the committee are appointed the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I certainly do not intend to take anywhere near the full hour, but I do feel it wise to review very quickly what the substitute provides. It provides that the Speaker shall appoint a select committee composed of nine Members, five from the majority side and four from the minority side. In the interim the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] shall not be sworn in or permitted to occupy a seat in the House.

The committee is given very broad authority for the undertaking of its investigation. I wish to restate here what I said during the principal debate; namely, that during the consideration of the question by the committee and the action by the House at a subsequent date the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] shall be entitled to all of the pay, allowances, and emoluments authorized for Members of the House.

Finally, the committee shall report back to the House within 5 weeks after the committee has been appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the action taken by the House is clear; the action taken by the House today is fair.

And, Mr. Speaker, I shall announce at this time that I shall yield only during this time for the purposes of debate and not for the offering of any amendment.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD] was speaking on the other resolution, the gentleman pointed out the fact that the Democratic caucus had deprived Mr. POWELL of his chairmanship.

I would like to point out to the gentleman from Michigan—and I believe when I have finished, and I shall make it brief—the gentleman may agree with me to the effect that the committee which I had the honor to chair was mandated to look into the operations of the gentleman in question as chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, as well as the hiring of employees and the use of the funds appropriated by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, although I was criticized in some quarters for not going into the New York situation and into Mr. POWELL's private life, I held—and the committee supported me—to the mandate of the committee. And, in fairness to the Democratic caucus—although I would have perhaps preferred a different way—I believe on the findings of that committee, they decided that enough had been testified to, without any testimony contrarywise, to warrant the depriving of Mr. POWELL of his committee chairmanship.

Mr. Speaker, I simply wanted the RECORD to show that, and that was the action of the caucus, based upon that fact and the fact that the mandate of the committee did not go beyond that point.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for this addition to the debate. I feel it is important to have that situation pointed out fully.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan need not qualify it in that way. We in southern Arizona know when we have been clobbered. The vote just taken was rather decisive. I wanted the gentleman from Michigan to yield to me for the purpose of propounding a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arizona will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to prolong the debate, but I intend to ask for a rollcall vote on the adoption of the resolution, and in order to request that at the proper time, I was wondering whether there will be two votes, one on the substitute and then one on the original resolution, as modified by the substitute.

The SPEAKER. There will be one on the substitute and one on the original resolution, as amended.

Mr. UDALL. I thank the distinguished Speaker for that information. It was on the second vote that I was requesting this information.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, would the distinguished minority leader yield for a question?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I have agreed to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD] for yielding to me at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the minority leader a question relevant to the issue before the House.

I had an amendment to his resolution which, if adopted, would set up a select committee, not only to investigate the charges against Mr. POWELL of New York, but to investigate any other charges or any other transgressions by any other Member of Congress. I presented that amendment to the minority leader and he informs me that the amendment is not germane; is that correct?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it is my best judgment that a possible place for the gentleman from Massachusetts to offer this proposal is at the time when the House today approves the rules for the 90th Congress, and the manner in which that might be done is as follows:

If such a proviso or provision is not included in the proposed rules for the 90th Congress, as recommended by the majority party, then the gentleman should vote to defeat the previous question so that the proposed solution can be opened up and the amendment can then be offered in the rules for the 90th Congress.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan. I intend to vote against the previous question on the rule so that I may offer this resolution to set up a standing committee to investigate any transgressions of any Member of the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida for the purposes of debate only.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire, since I notice that there is no place in the resolution where funds are provided, that being so, where would the funds of this committee be forthcoming?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this would require, I believe, action by the Committee on House Administration. I certainly would anticipate and expect such action if this resolution is approved by the House today.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California for the purposes of debate only.

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

I rise to ask this question: The impact of the gentleman's motion would be that Mr. POWELL would step aside for a period of how many days?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. He would step aside for 5 weeks.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. At the end of that time, when the committee made its findings and recommendations, would the House have a chance to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of Mr. POWELL as a Member of the House?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me clarify one thing, and that is that it would be 5 weeks or sooner from the time the committee is selected by the Speaker.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman answer my question? My question is, If, when that committee with its findings and recommendations reports to the House of Representatives, will the Members of the House of Representatives at that time have a chance to vote on the acceptance or rejection of Mr. POWELL as a Member?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. That would be up to the leadership.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If the leadership offers such a resolution, will it require a two-thirds majority, or a majority, at that time?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. At that time, as I understand, since it is a matter of seating, it would require a simple majority.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, there seem to be some extracurricular matters that have been dragged into this.

Personally, I resent the implication by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] that the Committee on House Administration is trying to pick out one person and cover up somebody else.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on House Administration proved that it could do the job. I am a little tired of reading in the press about other Members this and other Members that. There were no charges brought to that committee about any other Member. The charges about the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] were brought by the members of his committee, and we looked into them.

I think that it is time for the grandstanding to stop, as I said in the closing days of the previous session. If the gentleman from Massachusetts—or anybody else—has any specific charges they want to apply against any Member, then file them with the Committee on House Administration, and it can do the job.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude at this time the argument which I was unable to conclude during the previous debate on the Udall resolution.

I was, it is true, Mr. Speaker, being legalistic, having in mind the fact that we are sitting here as judges.

Mr. Speaker, we are sitting here as judges—and I use the word "judges" be-

cause that is the word used in the Constitution. Therefore, we should be legalistic in our approach to the problem.

I have indicated that in section 2 of article I of the Constitution, we find the qualifications set forth for Members of the House of Representatives. Ever since this country was born the law has been that the Constitution of the United States and only the Constitution fixes the qualifications of Members and neither the State legislatures nor the Congress can change those qualifications except by amendment to the Constitution.

I indicate to you that the qualifications there set forth are three in number and that none of them is the subject matter of the controversy being considered here today and on which we are passing judgment.

I indicate to you further that in section 5 of the Constitution we find the provision that the House of Representatives shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its Members.

I repeat to you, ladies and gentlemen of the House, that nothing that has been said here today goes to the matter or to the question of the elections, returns, or qualifications of the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] to sit as one of our colleagues.

There is another provision in the same article of the Constitution in section 5, which gives this House the right to punish its Members for disorderly behavior; and with the concurrence of two-thirds to expel a Member.

What you are seeking to do here by the Ford amendment to the Udall resolution is to punish this man before he has had his trial. I urge that you should not do that and I urge that you should vote down the Ford amendment or Ford substitute and vote for the Udall resolution which provides for the orderly procedure as provided by the Constitution and the law—the good old American way of giving a man a hearing even if we might believe the person to be guilty. Of course, I need not remind you that this has been done so many, many times. We should give the person an opportunity to be heard and then pass judgment and execute the judgment. The way that is proposed by the Ford amendment is not the way to do it.

I will not burden you too much longer with my constitutional and legalistic argument. It is perfectly obvious that most of the Members here assembled have made up their minds as to what they are going to do on the motion and the amendment that is pending to it.

All that I can do is to urge you to bear in mind that what you are doing here will remain on the books of the Congress—it will remain on its records and in its Journal for ever and ever. I suggest to you that we will regret not having followed the good old American way and good old tradition of American jurisprudence of giving every man his trial no matter how guilty he may be, even when an indictment is presented and he pleads guilty. That is the way we usually do in this country, unlike other countries. In this country charges are made against a man and he is indicted and he is given the opportunity to plead guilty or not guilty. If he pleads not guilty, then he can present his defense and then judgment is rendered as a result of the trial and then that judgment is carried out.

I urge you not to do as is being sought here today to execute first and then render the judgment, and then after that to try the case.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I feel that this very important, very serious issue has been discussed in depth, but I do feel an obligation at this point to yield to the distinguished gentleman from the State of Arizona 1 minute for a concluding observation and comment.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan. I simply want to say to some of my friends who are troubled about how to vote on the final disposition of this matter that I see it in this way: Of course, I am opposed to the adoption of the substitute for the original resolution, but the question will then come on whether we adopt the Udall resolution as modified by the substitute. On that question I shall vote "aye."

I do so for this reason. A motion to seat the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] has been offered. It is obvious that the motion to seat him will not pass. Action on the previous question motion made this obvious. If nothing happened, if the resolution were to be beaten, nothing is done. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] would be excluded, the case would be over, and he would be gone.

On the other hand, if there is any chance for him to prove his case, to have a hearing to get his seat, we should pass the substitute resolution and have the committee appointed. If the committee should find that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] should be seated and recommends that he be seated, then a resolution could be prepared and submitted for that purpose.

For those reasons I am opposed to the substitute pro forma. It will carry. Then I favor the adoption of the resolution as modified by the substitute.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution as amended.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 363, nays 65, not voting—3, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—363

Abbitt
Abernethy
Adair
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson, Ill.
Anderson, Tenn.
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Arends
Ashbrook
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Ayres
Baring
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Bell
Bennett
Berry
Betts
Bevill
Biester
Blanton
Boggs
Boland
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brinkley
Brock
Brooks
Broomfield
Brotzman
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson
Burton, Utah
Bush
Button
Byrnes, Wis.
Cabell
Cahill
Carey
Carter
Casey
Cederberg
Celler
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clark
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Colmer
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Corman
Cowger
Cramer
Culver
Cunningham
Curtis
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellenback
Denney
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dole
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Dowdy
Downing
Dulski
Duncan
Dwyer
Edmondson
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, La.
Eilberg
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Evins, Tenn.
Fallon
Fascell
Findley
Fino
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Ford, Gerald R.
Ford, William D.
Fountain
Fraser
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton, Pa.
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gardner
Garmatz
Gathings
Gettys
Gibbons
Goodell
Goodling
Gray
Griffiths
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gude
Gurney
Hagan
Haley
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Hamilton
Hammer-schmidt
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, Idaho
Hardy
Harrison
Harsha
Harvey
Hathaway
Hays
Hébert
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Henderson
Herlong
Holifield
Horton
Hosmer
Hull
Hungate
Hunt
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kazen
Kee
Keith
Kelly
King, Calif.
King, N.Y.
Kleppe
Kluczynski
Kornegay
Kupferman
Kuykendall
Kyl
Kyros
Laird
Landrum
Langen
Latta
Leggett
Lennon
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Lukens
McCarthy
McClory
McClure
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald, Mich.
McEwen
McFall
McMillan
Macdonald, Mass.
MacGregor
Machen
Mahon
Mailliard
Marsh
Martin
Mathias, Calif.
Mathias, Md.
Matsunaga
May
Mayne
Meeds
Meskill
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Mills
Minshall
Mize
Monagan
Montgomery
Moore
Morris, N. Mex.
Morse, Mass.
Morton
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers
Natcher
Nedzi
Nelsen
Nichols
O'Konski
Olsen
O'Neal, Ga.
Ottinger
Passman
Patman
Pelly
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Pirnie
Poage
Poff
Pollock
Pool
Price, Tex.
Pryor
Pucinski
Purcell
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rarick
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riegle
Rivers
Roberts
Robison
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney, Pa.
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roudebush
Roush
Rumsfeld
Ruppe
Sandman
Satterfield
St Germain
St. Onge
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Selden
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Smith, Okla.
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Stanton
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Sullivan
Taft
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Tenzer
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.
Tuck
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Utt
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waldie
Walker
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Watts
Whalen
Whalley
White
Whitener
Whitten
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams, Miss.
Williams, Pa.
Willis
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Charles H.
Winn
Wolff
Wyatt

Wydler	Young	Zion
Wylie	Younger	Zwach
Wyman	Zablocki	

NAYS—65

Adams	Foley	Murphy, Ill.
Annunzio	Gallagher	Nix
Barrett	Giaimo	O'Hara, Ill.
Bingham	Gilbert	O'Hara, Mich.
Blatnik	Gonzalez	O'Neill, Mass.
Bolling	Green, Pa.	Patten
Brademas	Hansen, Wash.	Price, Ill.
Brasco	Hawkins	Rees
Brown, Calif.	Helstoski	Resnick
Burton, Calif.	Hicks	Reuss
Byrne, Pa.	Holland	Rhodes, Pa.
Cohelan	Howard	Rodino
Conyers	Irwin	Ronan
Daddario	Joelson	Rooney, N.Y.
Daniels	Karsten	Rosenthal
Dawson	Kastenmeier	Roybal
Dent	Madden	Ryan
Diggs	Minish	Scheuer
Eckhardt	Mink	Thompson, N.J.
Edwards, Calif.	Moorhead	Vanik
Farbstein	Morgan	Yates
Feighan	Multer	

NOT VOTING—3

Green, Oreg.	Kirwan	Wright

So the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. ANNUNZIO changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. RESNICK changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DADDARIO changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GIAIMO changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HON. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 2), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Benjamin B. Blackburn.

Resolved, That the question of the final right of Benjamin B. Blackburn to a seat in the Ninetieth Congress be referred to the Committee on House Administration, when elected, and said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Honorable CARL ALBERT.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, by unanimous vote, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, has been selected as the minority leader of the House in this 90th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SELECTION OF MINORITY WHIP AND OTHER OFFICERS

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable LESLIE C. ARENDS.

The conference has also directed me to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as chairman of the Republican committee on policy the gentleman from Arizona, the Honorable JOHN J. RHODES, and has chosen as chairman of the Republican committee on research and planning the gentleman from New York, the Honorable CHARLES E. GOODELL.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to advise Members of the House that the very distinguished Member and great American, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] will act as whip of the Democratic Party for the 90th Congress.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. BLACKBURN appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ELECTION OF CLERK, SERGEANT AT ARMS, DOORKEEPER, POSTMASTER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That W. Pat Jennings, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., of the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That William M. Miller, of the State of Mississippi, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That H. H. Morris, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives;

That Reverend Edward G. Latch, of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I intend to offer a substitute to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman wish to divide the question on the resolution?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Office of the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands a division in relation to the election of the Chaplain.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. LAIRD

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute amendment for the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read the substitute amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD as a substitute for House Resolution 3:

Resolved, That Harry L. Brookshire, of the State of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Richard T. Burress of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That William R. Bonsell, of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; and

That Tommy Lee Winebrenner, of the State of Indiana, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute amendment.

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI].

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers elected present themselves in the well of the House?

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF HOUSE

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has been elected Speaker; and W. Pat Jennings, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Speaker; and W. Pat Jennings, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth Congress.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SMITH of California. It is my understanding that you would not be desirous of accepting any amendments to this resolution at this time. Is that so?

Mr. ALBERT. I would not yield for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH of California. It is my further information that if any amendment could be offered, it would be necessary that the previous question be voted down.

Mr. ALBERT. That is more properly a question for the Chair, but I would say "No."

Mr. SMITH of California. I wonder if the gentleman will yield me 5 minutes for the purpose of debating only on this resolution.

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated to a number of Members yesterday, it was my intention today to attempt to vote down the previous question with the thought in mind of striking out the language which is commonly referred to as the 21-day rule. That was the language which was placed in the rules in the 89th Congress. It reads:

If the Committee on Rules shall adversely report or fail to report within twenty-one calendar days after reference, any resolution pending before the committee providing for an order of business for the consideration by the House of any public bill or joint resolution favorably reported by a committee of the House, on days when it is in order to call up motions to discharge committees, it may be in order as a matter of the highest privilege for the Speaker, in his discretion, to recognize the chairman or any member of the committee which reported such bill or joint resolution who has been so authorized by said committee to call up for consideration by the House the resolution which the Committee on Rules has so adversely reported.

In other words, the Speaker of the House can recognize the chairman of the standing committee on either of the Mondays of the month—I believe it is the second and the fourth Monday—which are deemed discharge days for the purpose of considering the bill. What has actually happened, in my opinion, in the past 2 years is that the intent, which I thought was the intent when this rule was passed, has not been followed. In other words, it has been my thought and had been my thought when this amendment was placed in the rules here, and which I opposed, the interpretation that most of the Members had, I believe, when they voted on it was that if the Committee on Rules bottles something up and holds it and does not bring it to the floor after 21 days, they could then proceed in this particular manner. But what has happened on a number of occasions is that the resolution under the 21-day rule has been filed on the same day that the bill has been reported to the House.

It says that this applies to anything adversely reported 21 days after reference. As a matter of fact, my understanding is that no bill reported out of a standing committee is actually referred to the Committee on Rules. It is referred to the House Calendar. Whether by precedent or by rule 712 since 1883 the Committee on Rules, upon the request of the chairman of the committee, has then taken or assumed the authority for holding a hearing and reporting a resolution to the floor for the consideration of the matter, including the granting of time and the decision as to whether it is an open or a closed rule and waiving of points of order and substitutes and such things as that. However, on a number of occasions last year we found that the resolution was drawn up identically with a type of rules resolution by the chairman of the committee and that was then the matter which was referred to the Rules Committee. If we did not act on that resolution within 21 days, it would then be scheduled on the floor. Now, what do we do with that resolution? Do we kill it, amend it, or who handles the time on it?

Actually, the time is handled by the chairman of the standing committee, rather than by the Committee on Rules. And, in some instances, at least one instance where a rule had been granted, it apparently was not particularly to the liking of some and so a month and a half later a resolution was filed under the 21-day rule to consider a particular bill.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated, it was my thought, after discussing this, to ask the Members to support my request to vote down the previous question on the rule.

But, within the last hour I have discussed this matter with our distinguished Speaker, and if we understand each other—I believe that I understand what he has in mind and desires under this particular rule and I believe that our distinguished Speaker understands the objections which I have to it—we have reached an understanding that will undertake to correct language involved in this question. If that is correct, I will have the opportunity to present it at some time in the future.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of California. I shall be happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] has discussed this important matter with the distinguished Speaker. I believe when it is achieved or accomplished—and I believe it can be—it will represent a big step forward.

Mr. Speaker, I compliment the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] in taking the initiative in seeking to achieve a better arrangement and a more equitable way in which to handle the 21-day rule.

However, I would like to add this: The distinguished majority leader has offered a resolution to the effect that we adopt the rules of the 89th Congress, with those changes that are incorporated in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. There are a number of Members on our side of the aisle who feel very strongly that there are other areas than the 21-day rule, which ought to be revised. If we are to revise the rules, as recommended by the distinguished majority leader, it will be necessary for us to vote down the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Would the distinguished majority leader yield 3 or 4 additional minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH]?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to yield 5 minutes to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] very much.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr.

Speaker, would the gentleman from Michigan yield for a clarifying question?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. It is my understanding that the gentleman from California stated—and I did not quite catch it accurately—that he had discussed with the distinguished Speaker some variation of the form of the existing 21-day rule?

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. SMITH of California. That is correct.

In other words—let me state it this way: As I stated before, I have no objection whatsoever to the leadership bringing bills to the floor where they are deliberately bottled up in the Committee on Rules, and I have never felt that way.

But the intent of the language is to clarify it so that the Speaker will have that power, but that his power will not be left here, which was so confused in connection with so many bills last year.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Michigan will yield further, in other words at some subsequent time does the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] intend to come back before the House and offer some changes to the rules of the House?

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Michigan will yield further, only to this effect: Insofar as I am concerned, on the language that I read on the 21-day rule, to clarify that, with the help of the experts we have with reference to language which will accomplish this purpose, that is in the manner in which I thought it should work.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, and if I may proceed further: Is it the intention of the minority to vote against the previous question?

Mr. SMITH of California. What previous question?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. When the previous question on the resolution is pending before us.

Mr. SMITH of California. I could not answer that. I simply wanted to explain my position for the benefit of the record. But, it will be brought up at a later time.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I will respond to the gentleman's question in this way:

In our Republican conference yesterday there was a rather broad discussion of a number of the proposed changes that Members on the Republican side thought should be incorporated in the rules, provisions which are not in the rules as we understood the majority leaders would submit them today, and as I understand it they are not in this rule.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of clarification, the resolution which I have offered would provide that the rules of the 90th Congress would be the same as the rules of the 89th Congress. That includes whatever is in the 89th Congress rules; one of which was the 21-day rule.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. To further respond to the question by the gentleman from New Jersey, I want to make it crystal clear that the Republican Members and the conference in voting against the previous question are not aiming all of their fire—or even a substantial part of their fire—against the 21-day rule, particularly since the clarification by the gentleman from California which was made here today. There are other areas in the House rules as we understand they are proposed today where several Members would like to offer amendments—amendments which we feel are sound—and these may be explained a little later.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman has answered my earlier question in which I asked whether the minority intended to vote against the previous question.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The answer to that question, "Yes, but not exclusively under any circumstances just because of the 21-day rule, because there are other reasons."

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I understand.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Oklahoma yield further?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, relative to the rules of the 89th Congress and their adoption as the rules of the 90th Congress I would state that for my part—and I think I speak for a great many others on this side—that we shall resist any modification of the 21-day rule, and we shall press for the adoption of the rules of the 89th Congress as we know them.

Obviously we do not know what other changes are to be proposed by the minority, and we cannot prejudge them. But basically, with respect to the 21-day rule, and the Calendar Wednesday rule, and the engrossment rule, I and many of my colleagues will resist any attempt to change them on the part of anyone, even though there may be an agreement.

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK].

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, while I appreciate the statements made by the gentleman from New Jersey, I want to say that he does not speak for all Members on the Democratic side, by any means, because I personally oppose continuation of the 21-day rule.

At the same time I basically find myself in agreement with the statement made by my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], with repect to the proper use of what we understood would be the 21-day rule at the time it was originally adopted 2 years ago.

Unfortunately, in the opinion of this Member, that was not followed in some instances in the last Congress, and on that basis, if given the opportunity, I certainly will vote to eliminate the 21-day rule from the existing rules.

But I do think that we should have a real understanding that as I say, was very well explained by the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] that properly used, and if attempts are made for the Committee on Rules to have adequate time to act and we do not hold up legislation, then as far as I am concerned I have no objection to seeing opportunity for the leadership to bring such legislation to the floor.

So I would hope that our positions might be clarified.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the more important matters to come before this 90th Congress will be the reorganization bill offered by the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. I had the honor to testify before that distinguished panel. I have read its reports, and I have examined its recommendations.

Overall, the work of the joint committee has my wholehearted support. This Congress has an obligation to consider congressional reorganization and reform this session and to enact reasonable and long overdue legislation in that field. I hope, and confidently expect, that we will live up to that obligation.

Unfortunately, many of the recommendations of the joint committee, in my view, do not go far enough in solving the many and pressing problems affecting the organization and procedures of Congress. I was most particularly disappointed with the failure of the joint committee to come to grips with the seniority system's role in the appointment of committee chairmen.

I want to make perfectly clear at the outset that I have no wish to abolish the seniority system. That system has numerous virtues, many of which are often overlooked by superficial reformers.

On the other hand, the system also has some very serious defects. These are not minor flaws, and they will not disappear with time. But neither are they inherent defects. They can be corrected without disturbing the basic fabric and value of the seniority system.

I hope, therefore, that the Congress will give serious consideration to the following proposal, which, I believe, will bring the selection of committee chairmen into line with the needs of a properly representative legislative body.

Let us assign the responsibility for selecting chairmen to the committees themselves. Let us permit the majority members of each committee, at the beginning of each Congress, to elect a chairman by secret ballot from among their three ranking members. Furthermore, let us extend that procedure to the minority party by authorizing the minority members of a committee to choose their ranking member from among their three most senior colleagues, again, by secret ballot and at the beginning of each Congress.

Mr. Speaker, two major criticisms have been made of our present method for selecting standing committee chairmen. In the first place, it has been said, the system rewards mere longevity

rather than merit. A hardy constitution, the ability to get reelected, and a little luck are the sum and substance of a committee chairman's qualifications.

Now, there is much that is unfair about this criticism. The legislative process is, as we know, an extraordinarily complex business. It is inconceivable, for example, that a new arrival in this House, no matter what his native intelligence and ability, could have the skill that is required to chair one of our great standing committees. It would be almost literally impossible for any such man to have the required broad range of knowledge and expertise in the wide variety of subject areas covered by our committees, the kind of detailed, technical, deep knowledge that comes only with long experience. It would be an extraordinary man indeed who could walk fresh into this House and know all the intricacies of our committee and floor procedure, who could guide a piece of legislation through the maze of House procedure, who could possess the judgment and the skill to manage such legislation on the floor and then take it through the conference stage and on to its fruition as a law of the land. Obviously, this kind of skill, knowledge, and judgment can come only with experience.

Mr. Speaker, while few men can master a chairman's job without experience, it does not follow that experience alone guarantees such mastery. Surely this House has seen examples of men who have had the proper schooling but who did not have the innate ability to learn from it. Experience cannot guarantee competence, nor can it promise character and fairmindedness.

The incompetents, the dictatorially inclined, and the dishonest come along infrequently, it is true, but they do come along. The great difficulty with our current method of applying seniority to the selection of committee chairmen is that it makes no allowance for those exceptions. It is too rigid, too inflexible.

The proposal I offer would give our committees the opportunity to rid themselves of such difficulties while retaining the virtues of experienced chairmen. Most often, there is relatively little difference in length of experience among the three ranking members of a committee. By any objective standard, any one of the three would have the length of training necessary for a chairmanship. Moreover, who better than the members of the committee could know more intimately the qualities of those three men?

In short, permitting the majority members of a committee to choose their chairman from among their three senior members would ensure experience while tempering the system with a flexibility that would also further responsibility.

The second major criticism of our present system points out that it permits chairmen to defy their own parties and most especially the programs to which their parties are committed. Mr. Speaker, this is a serious complaint, one for which there is so much evidence so familiar to all of us that I shall not bother to go into any great detail.

In any legislative body that pretends to be responsive to the people, it is simply intolerable that a single man, in a position of power achieved by the accident of long tenure, should be permitted to frustrate the will of the majority. Once more, we pay a heavy price for the inflexibility of the system.

The modifications I propose would make our chairmen both responsible and responsive. Men would be chosen who reflected more accurately the views of the majority of their colleagues. Furthermore, a chairman so elected, knowing his continued tenure depended upon the good will of his colleagues, would be more likely not to misuse the power of his position.

Mr. Speaker, one of the more persuasive defenses of our seniority system for choosing chairmen is that it is automatic and, therefore, does away with much personal and party strife. This is quite true, and it is certainly a worthy and valuable feature. But its worth, Mr. Speaker, must be balanced against its defects. The method by which men succeed to positions of power has been an acute problem for every society that ever existed, and will continue to be so. In other places and in other items, nations have attempted to avoid the difficulties of succession by the automatic process of having the king's eldest son take over.

We have no use for any kind of automatic process that impedes responsible and responsive government. We elect our Speaker. We elect our party leaders. Of course, elections are not perfect, but at least they are democratic. Only by elections do we have some chance—the best chance—of maintaining the kind of freedom that lies at the bottom of all our aspirations as a nation and as a government.

There will be abuses in the changes I advocate, as there will be abuses in any democratic procedure. In my judgment, those abuses are worth bearing if they will correct the injustices of our present system of choosing committee chairmen.

Mr. Speaker, I put as high a value on traditions as most men do. I do not advocate abrogating tradition without good cause. But Congress is much too important an institution of the people's will to subject itself to the seniority system's potential for producing incompetence, irresponsibility, and tyranny. It must have a system in which there is a viable option to the rigidity of the present method, while maintaining its good features. I believe my suggestions will achieve that goal, and I enlist your support, Mr. Speaker, and the support of all other Members who believe in representative government.

For the purpose of clarification and further assurance, I would like to ask whether or not it would be possible to present two bills that I have introduced today that have to do with changing the rules of the House.

One has to do with the question of minority staffing, a question which I have had a great interest in while I was here and for the 2 years I have not been here. I think it would add to the functions of this legislative body and make it more effective.

Also I think in view of the experience that we had here today, it might be worthwhile to consider it and consider a change in the method of selecting committee chairmen.

My question is, Will I have a chance to present them and will they be heard and considered at the time we consider the recommendations when they come to the floor of the House when the report is made by the Joint Committee on Reform?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman from Oklahoma can only respond as to any program of legislation today either under privilege of the Committee on Rules or otherwise.

Beyond that the gentleman should address his remarks as a parliamentary inquiry to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to the gentleman from Iowa for the purpose of propounding a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a clarification and an assurance if and when propositions that are offered by the Joint Committee on Reform would be offered that I would have an opportunity to present the question of minority staffing for the consideration of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair, of course, is unable to project his mind into the future as to what the provisions of any bill might be when it is reported out of a committee. It is rather difficult for the Chair to give the gentleman an answer. The Chair would like to give as complete an answer as is possible to any Member making a parliamentary inquiry. The inquiry of the gentleman places many limitations upon the Speaker, and in answering the gentleman, the Chair would not want to give an answer when later on at some future time the Chair would find that under the rules of the House a certain amendment may not be in order.

A bill of the kind that the gentleman is inquiring about probably would cover many fields and cover many subjects. The Chair cannot determine at this time what the situation would be and furthermore the Chair is constrained to say that even with reference to a future bill that might be reported at some time in the future covering a specific matter what the situation would be at that time.

Where a bill covers more than one specific matter, any amendment relative to the bill might be in order.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

If the recommendation of the minority on the reform committee has any reference to the improvement of the staff situation of the committees of the Congress, an amendment then would be germane?

The SPEAKER. It is rather difficult for the Chair to project his mind in answering that question as to what kind of a bill is reported out of committee.

Furthermore the consideration of a bill, as the gentleman knows, is usually in the Committee of the Whole. The Chair designates the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole will pass upon that question.

The Chair has tried as broadly as possible to convey to the gentleman that any amendment relative or pertinent to a bill certainly would be in order. Sometime perhaps the Chair might be able to talk to the gentleman outside the Chamber whereas as the gentleman knows it would be rather difficult for the Chair to place himself on record in answer to a parliamentary inquiry and making a ruling in my present position.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Since my question deals with rules which must be approved and the effectiveness of the Congress, I hope that when the time comes serious consideration will be given to at least two of the proposals I shall offer at that time dealing with the method of selection of committee chairmen and the improvement of the situation in regard to minority staffing.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding—and the gentleman from California can correct me if I am wrong—the gentleman would propose a modification of the 21-day rule not to remake the rule but to have the 21-day period begin not before a request is received for a hearing from the chairman of the legislative committee reporting a piece of legislation. Is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of California. That is correct; a written request.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Then I might say to the gentleman and to the House that if in its final form the proposal is as he states it, I would see no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts for the purpose of propounding a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, if the previous question is not ordered, would it then be in order to move to amend the rules of the House to provide for a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct?

The SPEAKER. If the previous question is voted down, any germane amendment would be in order.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 196, nays 225, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—196

Adams	Giaimo	O'Konski
Addabbo	Gibbons	Olsen
Albert	Gilbert	O'Neill, Mass.
Anderson, Tenn.	Gonzalez	Ottinger
Annunzio	Gray	Patman
Ashley	Green, Oreg.	Patten
Aspinall	Green, Pa.	Pepper
Baring	Griffiths	Perkins
Barrett	Hamilton	Philbin
Bennett	Hanley	Pickle
Bingham	Hanna	Pike
Blanton	Hansen, Wash.	Poage
Blatnik	Hardy	Price, Ill.
Boggs	Hathaway	Pucinski
Boland	Hawkins	Purcell
Bolling	Hays	Randall
Brademas	Hechler, W. Va.	Rees
Brasco	Helstoski	Resnick
Brooks	Herlong	Reuss
Brown, Calif.	Hicks	Rhodes, Pa.
Burke, Mass.	Holifield	Rivers
Burleson	Howard	Roberts
Burton, Calif.	Hull	Rodino
Byrne, Pa.	Hungate	Rogers, Colo.
Cabell	Ichord	Rogers, Fla.
Carey	Irwin	Ronan
Casey	Jacobs	Rooney, N.Y.
Clark	Joelson	Rooney, Pa.
Cohelan	Johnson, Calif.	Rosenthal
Conyers	Jones, Ala.	Rostenkowski
Corman	Karsten	Roush
Culver	Karth	Roybal
Daddario	Kastenmeier	Ryan
Daniels	Kazen	St Germain
Davis, Ga.	Kee	St. Onge
Dawson	Kelly	Scheuer
de la Garza	King, Calif.	Shipley
Delaney	Kyros	Sisk
Diggs	Landrum	Slack
Dingell	Leggett	Smith, Iowa
Donohue	Long, Md.	Staggers
Downing	McFall	Steed
Dulski	McMillan	Stephens
Eckhardt	Macdonald, Mass.	Stratton
Edmondson	Machen	Stubblefield
Edwards, Calif.	Madden	Sullivan
Edwards, La.	Mahon	Teague, Tex.
Eilberg	Matsunaga	Tenzer
Evans, Colo.	Meeds	Thompson, N.J.
Evins, Tenn.	Miller, Calif.	Tunney
Fallon	Mills	Udall
Farbstein	Minish	Ullman
Fascell	Mink	Van Deerlin
Feighan	Monagan	Vanik
Fino	Moorhead	Vigorito
Flood	Morgan	Waldie
Flynt	Morris, N. Mex.	Walker
Foley	Moss	Watts
Ford, William D.	Multer	White
Fraser	Murphy, Ill.	Wilson, Charles H.
Friedel	Murphy, N.Y.	Wolff
Fulton, Tenn.	Natcher	Wright
Gallagher	Nedzi	Yates
Garmatz	Nix	Young
Gettys	O'Hara, Ill.	Zablocki
	O'Hara, Mich.	

NAYS—225

Abernethy	Button	Everett
Adair	Byrnes, Wis.	Findley
Anderson, Ill.	Cahill	Fisher
Andrews, Ala.	Carter	Ford, Gerald R.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Cederberg	Fountain
Arends	Chamberlain	Frelinghuysen
Ashbrook	Clancy	Fulton, Pa.
Ashmore	Clausen, Don H.	Fuqua
Ayres	Clawson, Del	Galifianakis
Bates	Cleveland	Gardner
Battin	Collier	Gathings
Belcher	Colmer	Goodell
Bell	Conable	Goodling
Berry	Conte	Gross
Betts	Corbett	Grover
Bevill	Cowger	Gubser
Biester	Cramer	Gude
Blackburn	Cunningham	Gurney
Bolton	Curtis	Hagan
Bow	Davis, Wis.	Haley
Bray	Dellenback	Hall
Brinkley	Denney	Halleck
Brock	Devine	Halpern
Broomfield	Dickinson	Hammer-schmidt
Brotzman	Dole	Hansen, Idaho
Brown, Mich.	Dorn	Harrison
Brown, Ohio	Dow	Harsha
Broyhill, N.C.	Dowdy	Harvey
Broyhill, Va.	Duncan	Hébert
Buchanan	Dwyer	Heckler, Mass.
Burke, Fla.	Edwards, Ala.	Henderson
Burton, Utah	Erlenborn	Horton
Bush	Esch	Hosmer
Hunt	Montgomery	Skubitz
Hutchinson	Moore	Smith, Calif.
Jarman	Morse, Mass.	Smith, N.Y.
Johnson, Pa.	Morton	Smith, Okla.
Jonas	Mosher	Snyder
Jones, Mo.	Myers	Springer
Jones, N.C.	Nelsen	Stafford
Keith	Nichols	Stanton
King, N.Y.	O'Neal, Ga.	Steiger, Ariz.
Kleppe	Passman	Steiger, Wis.
Kornegay	Pelly	Stuckey
Kupferman	Pettis	Taft
Kuykendall	Pirnie	Talcott
Kyl	Poff	Taylor
Laird	Pollock	Teague, Calif.
Langen	Pool	Thompson, Ga.
Latta	Price, Tex.	Thomson, Wis.
Lennon	Pryor	Tuck
Lipscomb	Quie	Utt
Lloyd	Quillen	Vander Jagt
Long, La.	Railsback	Waggonner
Lukens	Rarick	Wampler
McCarthy	Reid, Ill.	Watkins
McClory	Reid, N.Y.	Watson
McClure	Reifel	Whalen
McCulloch	Reinecke	Whalley
McDade	Rhodes, Ariz.	Whitener
McDonald, Mich.	Riegle	Whitten
McEwen	Robison	Widnall
MacGregor	Roth	Wiggins
Mailliard	Roudebush	Williams, Miss.
Marsh	Rumsfeld	Williams, Pa.
Martin	Ruppe	Wilson, Bob
Mathias, Calif.	Satterfield	Winn
Mathias, Md.	Saylor	Wyatt
May	Schadeberg	Wydler
Mayne	Schneebeli	Wylie
Meskill	Schweiker	Wyman
Michel	Schwengel	Younger
Miller, Ohio	Scott	Zion
Minshall	Selden	Zwach
Mize	Shriver	
	Sikes	

NOT VOTING—11

Abbitt	Eshleman	Sandman
Celler	Holland	Scherle
Dent	Kirwan	Willis
Derwinski	Kluczynski	

So the motion to order the previous question was rejected.

Mr. BROWN of California changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BENNETT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say as I said during the debate with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], the distinguished majority leader, that we do now hope that there will be an opportunity for action on amendments to the House rules as proposed in the resolution. At this point I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] for the purpose of debate and for the purpose of offering an amendment if he so desires.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of California: After the last line add the following:

"In rule XI, strike out clause 23 and insert:

" 'The Committee on Rules shall present to the House reports concerning rules, joint rules, and order of business, within three legislative days of the time when ordered reported by the committee. If such rule or order is not considered immediately, it shall be referred to the calendar and, if not called up by the Member making the report within seven legislative days thereafter, any member of the Rules Committee may call it up as a question of privilege and the Speaker shall recognize any member of the Rules Committee seeking recognition for that purpose. If the Committee on Rules shall make an adverse report on any resolution pending before the committee, providing for an order of busi-

ness for the consideration by the House of any public bill or joint resolution, on days when it shall be in order to call up motions to discharge committees it shall be in order for any Member of the House to call up for consideration by the House any such adverse report, and it shall be in order to move the adoption by the House of said resolution adversely reported notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee on Rules, and the Speaker shall recognize the Member seeking recognition for that purpose as a question of the highest privilege.' "

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I find myself in somewhat of a difficult position right now. As I stated when I spoke on the floor of the House relative to a possible agreement to change the 21-day rule so that the Rules Committee would not be able to bottle up legislation, I did so with the thought of presenting language on that which could come through as a resolution and be presented to the House floor. But I do not now have that language. The language of the amendment which is offered would place the rules back precisely as they were in the 88th Congress. The language on the 21-day rule would be stricken out.

I make the statement that I will fulfill my statement made on the floor of the House to attempt to draw language with the leadership to permit them to have an opportunity to bring bills to the floor if the Rules Committee holds them 21 days after written notice to the Rules Committee.

That is my statement. But being in this position, I have the amendment here, and I cannot now duck the issue of not placing it in. I make that statement here that the amendment would strike out the language which was introduced in the 89th Congress on the 21-day rule. I will fulfill my agreement to prepare language, as I have stated here, so it will be brought to the floor of the House. It will be brought to the floor in accordance with my statement. This is the only action I can take now. The Republican conference has so told me and instructed me. I must accordingly seek that action forthwith.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. If I correctly understand the gentleman's amendment, from a reading thereof I assume the amendment would repeal the 21-day rule. Otherwise the rules would remain as they were in the 88th Congress.

Mr. SMITH of California. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. SISK. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SISK. As I understand the gentleman's answer to the gentleman from Mississippi, the amendment would restore the rules of the House regarding this matter to the identical rules of the 88th Congress, except for those changes made with reference to congressional reports which were incorporated in the 89th Congress.

Mr. SMITH of California. I do not believe that is quite correct. The resolution coming before the House, as I understand it, will set up the rules of the 89th Congress. The only thing my amendment does is to take rule 11 in clause 23 and strike the lines therein which have to do with the 21-day rule, which are:

If the Committee on Rules shall adversely report—

This language is still in, or this language:

or fail to report within 21 calendar days after reference.

Mr. SISK. So that, for all practical purposes, the effect of the amendment would be simply to eliminate the use of the 21-day rule as it was used in the 89th Congress?

Mr. SMITH of California. That is correct.

Mr. SISK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on this amendment.

The SPEAKER. This amendment, or the resolution and the amendment?

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on this amendment.

The SPEAKER. On the pending amendment?

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, is the parliamentary situation such that a further amendment is in order? If so, I have an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California has moved the previous question on the pending amendment.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, may I withdraw that amendment and move the previous question on the amendment and the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves the previous question on the amendment and the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 154, noes 110.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on this question I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I believe there is considerable confusion here. I, along with other Members, would like to know just what we are to vote on. Are we to vote on the resolution, as amended, or are we to vote on the amendment?

The SPEAKER. The vote will be on the amendment.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HAYS. As I understand the position of the House, we are now to vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California, and if that is agreed to then the vote will come, by his motion, which was accepted on the previous question, on the rules, as amended; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is agreed to, then the question will come on the resolution, as amended.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Is my understanding correct that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is the amendment to strike the so-called 21-day rule from the resolution offered by the majority leader?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not in a position to interpret the amendment. The Chair believes it is clear. The Members understand.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 233, nays 185, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—233

Abernethy	Galifianakis	Natcher
Adair	Gardner	Nelsen
Anderson, Ill.	Garmatz	Nichols
Andrews, Ala.	Gathings	O'Neal, Ga.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Gettys	Passman
Arends	Goodell	Pelly
Ashbrook	Goodling	Pettis
Ashmore	Gross	Pickle
Baring	Grover	Pirnie
Bates	Gubser	Poage
Battin	Gurney	Poff
Belcher	Hagan	Pollock
Bell	Haley	Pool
Bennett	Hall	Price, Tex.
Berry	Halleck	Pryor
Betts	Hammer-schmidt	Purcell
Bevill	Hansen, Idaho	Quie
Blackburn	Hardy	Quillen
Bolton	Harrison	Railsback
Bow	Harsha	Rarick
Bray	Harvey	Reid, Ill.
Brinkley	Hébert	Reifel
Brock	Henderson	Reinecke
Broomfield	Herlong	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brotzman	Hosmer	Riegle
Brown, Mich.	Hull	Rivers
Brown, Ohio	Hunt	Roberts
Broyhill, N.C.	Hutchinson	Robison
Broyhill, Va.	Ichord	Rogers, Fla.
Buchanan	Jarman	Roth
Burke, Fla.	Johnson, Pa.	Roudebush
Burleson	Jonas	Rumsfeld
Burton, Utah	Jones, Ala.	Satterfield
Bush	Jones, Mo.	Schadeberg
Byrnes, Wis.	Jones, N.C.	Scherle
Cabell	Keith	Schneebeli
Carter	King, N.Y.	Schwengel
Casey	Kleppe	Scott
Cederberg	Kornegay	Selden
Chamberlain	Kuykendall	Shriver
Clancy	Kyl	Sikes
Clausen, Don H.	Laird	Sisk
Clawson, Del	Landrum	Skubitz
Cleveland	Langen	Smith, Calif.
Collier	Latta	Smith, N.Y.
Colmer	Lennon	Smith, Okla.
Conable	Lipscomb	Snyder
Cowger	Lloyd	Springer
Cramer	Long, La.	Stanton
Cunningham	Lukens	Steiger, Ariz.
Curtis	McClory	Steiger, Wis.
Davis, Ga.	McClure	Stephens
Davis, Wis.	McCulloch	Stubblefield
de la Garza	McDonald, Mich.	Stuckey
Dellenback	McEwen	Talcott
Denney	McMillan	Taylor
Derwinski	MacGregor	Teague, Calif.
Devine	Mahon	Teague, Tex.
Dickinson	Mailliard	Thompson, Ga.
Dole	Marsh	Thomson, Wis.
Dorn	Martin	Tuck
Dowdy	Mathias, Calif.	Utt
Duncan	May	Vander Jagt
Edwards, Ala.	Mayne	Waggonner
Erlenborn	Meskill	Wampler
Everett	Michel	Watkins
Fallon	Miller, Ohio	Watson
Findley	Mills	Watts
Fisher	Minshall	Whalley
Flynt	Mize	White
Ford, Gerald R.	Montgomery	Whitener
Fountain	Moore	Whitten
Frelinghuysen	Morton	Widnall
Fuqua	Myers	Wiggins
		Williams, Miss.
		Wilson, Bob

Winn	Wylie	Younger
Wyatt	Wyman	Zion
Wydler	Young	Zwach

NAYS—185

Adams	Fulton, Tenn.	Murphy, N.Y.
Addabbo	Gallagher	Nedzi
Albert	Giaimo	Nix
Anderson, Tenn.	Gibbons	O'Hara, Ill.
	Gilbert	O'Hara, Mich.
Annunzio	Gonzalez	O'Konski
Ashley	Gray	Olsen
Aspinall	Green, Oreg.	O'Neill, Mass.
Ayres	Green, Pa.	Ottinger
Barrett	Griffiths	Patman
Biester	Gude	Patten
Bingham	Halpern	Pepper
Blanton	Hamilton	Perkins
Blatnik	Hanley	Philbin
Boggs	Hanna	Pike
Boland	Hansen, Wash.	Price, Ill.
Bolling	Hathaway	Pucinski
Brademas	Hawkins	Randall
Brasco	Hays	Rees
Brooks	Hechler, W. Va.	Reid, N.Y.
Brown, Calif.	Heckler, Mass.	Resnick
Burke, Mass.	Helstoski	Reuss
Burton, Calif.	Hicks	Rhodes, Pa.
Button	Holifield	Rodino
Byrne, Pa.	Horton	Rogers, Colo.
Carey	Howard	Ronan
Celler	Hungate	Rooney, N.Y.
Clark	Irwin	Rooney, Pa.
Cohelan	Jacobs	Rosenthal
Conte	Joelson	Rostenkowski
Conyers	Johnson, Calif.	Roush
Corbett	Karsten	Roybal
Corman	Karth	Ruppe
Culver	Kastenmeier	Ryan
Daddario	Kazen	St Germain
Daniels	Kee	St. Onge
Dawson	Kelly	Saylor
Delaney	Kluczynski	Scheuer
Diggs	Kupferman	Schweiker
Dingell	Kyros	Shipley
Donohue	Leggett	Slack
Dow	McCarthy	Smith, Iowa
Dulski	McDade	Stafford
Dwyer	McFall	Staggers
Eckhardt	Macdonald, Mass.	Steed
Edmondson		Stratton
Edwards, Calif.	Machen	Sullivan
Edwards, La.	Madden	Taft
Eilberg	Mathias, Md.	Tenzer
Esch	Matsunaga	Thompson, N.J.
Evans, Colo.	Meeds	Tunney
Evins, Tenn.	Miller, Calif.	Udall
Farbstein	Minish	Ullman
Fascell	Mink	Van Deerlin
Feighan	Monagan	Vanik
Fino	Moorhead	Vigorito
Flood	Morgan	Waldie
Foley	Morris, N. Mex.	Walker
Ford, William D.	Morse, Mass.	Whalen
	Mosher	Wilson, Charles H.
Fraser	Moss	
Friedel	Multer	Wolff
Fulton, Pa.	Murphy, Ill.	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—14

Abbitt	Holland	Williams, Pa.
Cahill	King, Calif.	Willis
Dent	Kirwan	Wright
Downing	Long, Md.	Yates
Eshleman	Sandman	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY of New York, Mr. BIESTER, and Mr. McDADE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask for its immediate consideration

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following-named persons, effective January 3, 1967, until otherwise ordered by the House, to wit: Harry L. Brookshire and Richard T. Burress to receive gross compensation of $24,582.59 per annum, respectively; William R. Bonsell to receive gross compensation of $19,979.68 per annum; Tommy Lee Winebrenner, to receive gross compensation of $17,285.37 per annum; Walter Patrick Kennedy (minority pair clerk), to receive gross compensation of $19,476.62 per annum; and Robert T. Hartmann to receive gross compensation of $19,220.00 per annum.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 9

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Ways and Means:

Wilbur D. Mills (chairman), of Arkansas; Cecil R. King, of California; Hale Boggs, of Louisiana; Frank M. Karsten, of Missouri; A. S. Herlong, Jr., of Florida; John C. Watts, of Kentucky; Al Ullman, of Oregon; James A. Burke, of Massachusetts; Martha W. Griffiths, of Michigan; George M. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania; Dan Rostenkowski, of Illinois; Phil M. Landrum, of Georgia; Charles A. Vanik, of Ohio; Richard H. Fulton, of Tennessee.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATIONS FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications, which were read:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 16, 1966.

Hon. DAN K. MOORE,
Governor, State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N.C.

DEAR GOVERNOR MOORE: This is to officially notify you that I hereby resign as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress effective December 30, 1966.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Sergeant at Arms. I shall appreciate your accepting my resignation and acknowledging receipt of this letter.

With cordial good wishes for your personal welfare and happiness, I am

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD D. COOLEY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 15, 1966.

Hon. WILLIAM W. SCRANTON, Jr.,
Governor, State Capitol,
Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I hereby tender my resignation as United States Representative, Ninth Congressional District (Lancaster and Chester Counties), effective December 30, 1966, next.

With appreciation of your courtesy, I have the honor to be,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. DAGUE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 12, 1966.

Hon. ROGER BRANIGAN,
Governor of Indiana,
The Statehouse,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I hereby tender my resignation as Representative in the Congress of the United States from the 8th District of Indiana, effective December 30, 1966.

Sincerely yours,

WINFIELD K. DENTON.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 17, 1966.

GOV. ROGER BRANIGIN,
Statehouse,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR GOVERNOR BRANIGIN: I am hereby submitting my resignation as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, a Representative from the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana. Would ask that this resignation be made effective as of the 30th day of December 1966.

The reason for this resignation being that the Congressional retirement benefits to which I will be entitled, will be more favorable if my term of office does not extend into 1967.

A copy of this resignation is being mailed to Mr. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., Sergeant at Arms of the United States House of Representatives.

Kindest personal regards,

RALPH HARVEY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 19, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONNALLY,
Governor of Texas,
Austin, Tex.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Please accept my resignation as a Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of Texas effective December 30, 1966.

Very truly yours,

CLARK W. THOMPSON.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 17, 1966.

Hon. WILLIAM W. SCRANTON,
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pa.

My DEAR GOVERNOR SCRANTON: I herewith submit my resignation as a member of the United States House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, effective December 30, 1966.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker, United States House of Representatives.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN C. KUNKEL.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 21, 1966.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
The Speaker, the House of Representatives,
the Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the governor of Tennessee my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Seventh Congressional District of Tennessee to become effective at the close of business on December 30, 1966.

With much respect and kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

TOM MURRAY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 15, 1966.

Hon. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
The Governor,
Executive Chambers,
State Capitol,
Albany, N.Y.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Please accept my resignation as Representative in Congress from the 29th District of New York, effective December 30, 1966.

With best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

LEO W. O'BRIEN.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 15, 1966.

Hon. WALTER J. HICKEL,
Governor, State of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

DEAR GOVERNOR: This letter is for a dual purpose:

I first extend my good wishes to you for success in your role as the second Governor of our great forty-ninth State.

Secondly, I declare my resignation from the office of U.S. Representative at Large from the State of Alaska, effective at the close of business on December 30, 1966.

With best regards, and good cheer for the Holiday Season, I am,

Sincerely,

RALPH J. RIVERS.

DECEMBER 16, 1966.

Hon. JAMES A. RHODES,
Governor, State of Ohio,
Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR GOVERNOR RHODES: I hereby resign as a member of the United States House of Representatives, 15th Distr. of Ohio, effective at the close of business on 30 December 1966.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. SECREST.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington one of its clerks announced that the Senate had passed a resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF COMMISSION TO STUDY FACILITIES AND SERVICES TO BE FURNISHED VISITORS AND STUDENTS COMING TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the order of the House of October 22, 1966, empowering him to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law, or by the House, he did, on November 10, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 2, Public Law 89–790, appoint as members of the commission to study facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital the following Members on the part of the House:

Messrs. GRAY, KLUCZYNSKI, PICKLE, CRAMER, GROVER, and HANSEN of Idaho.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REFORM OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that on November 10, 1966, pursuant to provisions of section 2(a) Public Law 89–801, he appointed as members of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws the following Members on the part of the House:

Messrs. KASTENMEIER, EDWARDS of California, and POFF.

HOUR OF MEETING OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 10

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION, VANAR WASH, N. MEX. AND ARIZ., PRIDES CREEK, IND.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., October 11, 1966.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
The Speaker,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Agriculture on October 7, 1966, considered and unanimously approved the work plans transmitted to you by Executive Communication and referred to this committee. The work plans involved are:

WATERSHED PROJECT, STATE, AND EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

Vanar Wash, N. Mex. and Ariz., 705, 89th Congress.

Prides Creek, Ind., 2583, 89th Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty. The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9:30 o'clock this evening at a joint session of the two Houses.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on January 10, 1967, at 9:30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

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

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORITY FOR SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESSES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today it may be in order for the Speaker to declare recesses at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

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

There was no objection.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF BILLS

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills today.

As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress several thousand bills have been introduced. It will be readily apparent to all Members that it may be a physical impossibility for the Speaker to examine each bill for reference today. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the RECORD as of today will be included in the next day's RECORD and printed with a date as of today.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that at the time set for the joint session

to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open. No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privileges of the floor of the House. The Chair suggests that ex-Members of the House seat themselves in the folding chairs so that sitting Members may find their accustomed places in the Chamber.

APPOINTMENT OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 40 U.S.C. 175 and 176, the Chair appoints the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS UNDER PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 11

Whereas by the privileges of this House no evidence of a documentary character under the control and in the possession of the House of Representatives can, by the mandate of process of the ordinary courts of justice, be taken from such control or possession except by its permission: Therefore be it

Resolved, That when it appears by the order of any court in the United States or a judge thereof, or of any legal officer charged with the administration of the orders of such court or judge, that documentary evidence in the possession and under the control of the House is needful for use in any court of justice or before any judge or such legal officer, for the promotion of justice, this House will take such action thereon as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges and rights of this House; be it further

Resolved, That during any recess or adjournment of the Ninetieth Congress, when a subpena or other order for the production or disclosure of information is by the due process of any court in the United States served upon any Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives, directing appearance as a witness before the said court at any time and the production of certain and sundry papers in the possession and under the control of the House of Representatives, that any such Member, officer, or employee of the House, be authorized to appear before said court at the place and time named in any such subpena or order, but no papers or documents in the possession or under the control of the House of Representatives shall be produced in response thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That when any said court determines upon the materiality and the relevancy of the papers or documents called for in the subpena or other order, then said court, through any of its officers or agents shall have full permission to attend with all proper parties to the proceedings before said court and at a place under the orders and control of the House of Representatives and take copies of the said documents or papers and the Clerk of the House is authorized to supply certified copies of such documents that the court has found to be material and relevant, except that under no circumstances shall any minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto, be disclosed or copied, nor shall the possession of said documents and papers by any Member, officer, or employee of the House be disturbed or removed from their place of file or custody under said Member, officer, or employee; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House to any of said courts whenever such writs of subpena or other orders are issued and served as aforesaid.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader about the legislative schedule for the remainder of this week.

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

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

Mr. ALBERT. We have completed the organization program and we will meet tonight as previously announced to hear the President of the United States in his state of the Union message, which will be at 9:30 o'clock p.m.

We will meet tomorrow and Thursday so far as I know. I know that we will meet tomorrow. But so far as I know we will have no House business that will require any consequential amount of work.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair is now going to declare a recess until this evening when the two Houses will meet in joint session to hear a message from the President of the United States.

The House will stand in recess until 9:10 o'clock p.m.

The bells will be rung at 8:55 o'clock p.m.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 9 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on January 10, 1967, at 9:30 o'clock postmeridian, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, Hon. 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. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. BOGGS; the gentleman from New York, Mr. CELLER; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. GERALD R. FORD; and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Montana, Mr. MANSFIELD, the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. LONG, the Senator from West Virginia, Mr. BYRD, the Senator from Arizona, Mr. HAYDEN, the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DIRKSEN, the Senator from Iowa, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the Senator from Maine, Mrs. SMITH, the Senator from California, Mr. KUCHEL, and the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. YOUNG.

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 9 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the great pleasure, the high privilege, and the distinct and I might say personal honor to present to you the President of the United States.

[Applause. Members rising.]

THE STATE OF THE UNION—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 1)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of the Congress:

I share with all of you the grief you feel today at the death of one of the most beloved and respected and effective Members of this body, the distinguished Representative from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

I have come here tonight to report to you that this is a time, a time of testing for our Nation.

At home, the question is whether we will continue working for better opportunities for all Americans, when most Americans are already living better than any people in history.

Abroad, the question is whether we have the staying power to fight a very costly war, when the objective is limited and the danger to us is seemingly remote.

So our test is not whether we shrink from our country's cause when the dangers to us are obvious and close at hand, but rather whether we carry on when they seem obscure and distant—and some think that it is safe to lay down our burdens.

I have come tonight to ask this Congress and this Nation to resolve that issue: to meet our commitments at home and abroad—to continue to build a better America—and to reaffirm this Nation's allegiance to freedom.

As President Abraham Lincoln said, we must ask "where we are, and whither we are tending."

The last 3 years bear witness to our determination to make this a better country.

We have struck down legal barriers to equality.

We have improved the education of 7 million deprived children and this year alone we have enabled almost 1 million students to go to college.

We have brought medical care to older people that were unable to afford it. Three and one-half million Americans have already received treatment under medicare since July.

We have built a strong economy that has put almost 3 million more Americans on the payrolls in the last year alone.

We have included more than 9 million new workers under a higher minimum wage.

We have launched new training programs to provide job skills for almost 1 million Americans.

We have helped more than a thousand local communities to attack poverty in the neighborhoods of the poor.

We have set out to rebuild our cities on a scale that was never attempted before.

We have begun to rescue our waters from the menace of pollution and to restore the beauty of our land and our countryside and our cities and our towns.

We have given 1 million young Americans a chance to earn through the Neighborhood Youth Corps—or through Headstart—a chance to learn.

So together, we have tried to meet the needs of our people. And, we have succeeded in creating a better life for the many as well as the few. And now we must answer whether our gains shall be the foundations of further progress, or whether they shall be only monuments to what might have been—abandoned now by a people who lacked the will to see their great work through.

I believe that our people do not want to quit—though the task is great, the work hard, often frustrating, and success is a matter of days, or months, of years—sometimes it may be even decades.

But I have come here tonight to discuss with you five ways of carrying forward the progress of these last 3 years. And these five ways concern programs and partnerships and priorities and prosperity and peace.

First, programs: We must see to it, I think, that these new programs that we have passed work effectively and are administered in the best possible way.

Three years ago we set out to create these new instruments of social progress. This required trial and error—and it has produced both. But as we learn, through success and failure, we are changing our strategy and we are trying to improve our tactics. In the long run, these starts—some rewarding, others inadequate and disappointing—are crucial to success.

One example is the struggle to make life better for the less fortunate among us.

On a similar occasion at this rostrum in 1949, I heard a great American President, Harry S. Truman declare, this: "the American people have decided that poverty is just as wasteful and just as unnecessary as preventable disease."

Many listened to President Truman that day here in this Chamber, but few understood what was required and did anything about it. The executive branch and the Congress waited 15 long years before it would take any action on that challenge as it did on many other challenges that great President presented. When, 3 years ago, you here in the Congress joined with me in a declaration of war on poverty, then I warned "it will not be a short or easy struggle—no single weapon will suffice—but we shall not rest until that war is won."

And I have come here to renew that pledge tonight.

I recommend that we intensify our effort to give the poor a chance to enjoy and to join in this Nation's progress.

I shall propose certain administrative changes suggested by the Congress—as well as some we have learned from our own trial and errors.

I shall urge special methods and special funds to reach the hundreds of thousands of Americans that are now trapped in the ghettos of our big cities—and, through Headstart, to try to reach out to our very young little children. The chance to learn is their brightest hope and must command our full determination. For learning brings skills; and skills bring jobs; and jobs bring responsibility and dignity, as well as taxes.

This war—like the war in Vietnam—is not a simple one. There is no single battleline which you can plot each day on a chart. The enemy is not easy to perceive or to isolate or to destroy. There are mistakes and there are setbacks. But we are moving, and our direction is forward.

This is true with other programs that are making and breaking new ground. Some do not yet have the capacity to absorb well or wisely all the money that could be put into them. Administrative skills and trained manpower are just as vital to their success as dollars and I believe those skills will come. But it will take time and patience and hard work. Success cannot be forced at a single stroke. So we must continue to strengthen the administration of every program if that success is to come—as we know that it must.

We have done much in the space of 2 short years working together.

I have recommended, and you the Congress have approved, 10 different reorganization plans combining and consolidating many bureaus of this Government and creating two entirely new Cabinet departments. And I have come tonight to propose that we establish a new department, a Department of Business and Labor.

By combining the Department of Commerce with the Department of Labor and other related agencies, I think that we can create a more economical, efficient, and streamlined instrument that will better serve a growing nation.

This is our goal throughout the Federal Government. Every program will be thoroughly evaluated. Grant-in-aid programs will be improved and simplified as desired by many of our local administrators and our Governors.

Where there have been mistakes, we will try very hard to correct them.

Where there has been progress, we will try to build upon it.

Our second objective is partnership—to create an effective partnership at all levels of American government. And I should treasure nothing more than to have that partnership between the Executive and the Congress.

The 88th and 89th Congresses passed more social and economic legislation than any single two Congresses in American history. Most of you who were Members of those Congresses voted to pass most of those measures. But your efforts will come to nothing unless it reaches the people.

Federal energy is essential. But it is not enough. Only a total working partnership among Federal, State, and local governments can succeed. The test of that partnership will be the concern of each public organization, each private institution, and each responsible citizen.

Each State and county and city needs to examine its capacity for government in today's world—as we are examining ours in the executive department, and as I see you are examining yours. Some will need to reorganize and reshape their methods of administration—as we are doing. Others will need to revise their constitutions and their laws to bring them up to date—as we are doing. Above all, I think we must work together and find ways in which the multitudes of small jurisdictions can be brought together more efficiently.

During the past 3 years we have returned to State and local governments about $40 billion in grants-in-aid. This

year alone 70 percent of our Federal expenditures for domestic programs will be distributed through the State and the local governments. With Federal assistance, State and local governments by 1970 will be spending close to $110 billion annually. These enormous sums must be used wisely, honestly, and effectively.

We intend to work closely with the States and the localities to do exactly that.

Our third objective is priorities—to move ahead on the priorities that we have established within the resources that are available.

I wish, of course, that we could do all that should be done—and that we could do it now. But the Nation has many commitments and responsibilties which make heavy demands upon our total resources. No administration would more eagerly utilize for these programs all the resources they require than the administration that started them.

So let us resolve, now, to do all that we can, with what we have—knowing that it is far, far more than we have ever done before, and far, far less than our problems will ultimately require.

Let us create new opportunities for our children and our young Americans who need special help.

We should strengthen the Headstart program, begin it for children 3 years old, and maintain its educational momentum by following through in the early years.

We should try new methods of child development and care from the earliest years, before it is too late to correct.

And I will propose these measures to the 90th Congress.

Let us insure that older Americans, and neglected Americans, share in their Nation's progress.

We should raise social security payments by an overall average of 20 percent—that will add $4.1 billion to social security payments in the first year. I will recommend that each of the 23 million Americans now receiving payments get an increase of at least 15 percent.

I will ask that you raise the minimum payments by 59 percent—from $44 to $70 a month, and to guarantee a minimum benefit of $100 a month for those with a total of 25 years of coverage. We must raise the limits that retired workers can earn without losing social security income.

We must eliminate by law unjust discrimination in employment because of age.

We should embark upon a major effort to provide self-help assistance to the forgotten in our midst—the American Indians and the migratory farmworkers. And we should reach with the hand of understanding to help those who live in rural poverty.

And I will propose these measures to the 90th Congress.

So let us keep on improving the quality of life and enlarging the meaning of justice for all of our fellow Americans.

We should transform our decaying slums into places of decency through the landmark model cities program. I intend to seek for this effort this year the full amount that you in Congress authorized last year.

We should call upon the genius of private industry and the most advanced technology to help rebuild our great cities.

We should vastly expand the fight for clean air with a total attack on pollution at its sources. And because air, like water, does not respect manmade boundaries, we shall set up "regional airsheds" throughout this great land.

We should continue to carry to every corner of the Nation our campaign for a beautiful America, to clean up our towns, to make them more beautiful—our cities, our countrysides—by creating more parks and more seashores and more open spaces for our children to play in and the generations that come after us to enjoy.

We should continue to seek equality and justice for each citizen—before a jury, in seeking a job, in exercising his civil rights. We should find a solution to fair housing, so that every American, regardless of color, has a decent home of his choice.

We should modernize our Selective Service System. The National Commission on Selective Service will shortly submit its report. I will send you new recommendations to meet our military manpower needs. But—let us resolve that this is to be the Congress that made our draft laws as fair and as effective as possible.

We should protect what Justice Brandeis called the "right most valued by civilized men"—the right to privacy. We should outlaw all wiretapping—public and private—wherever and whenever it occurs, except when the security of this Nation itself is at stake—and only then with the strictest governmental safeguards. And we should exercise the full reach of our constitutional powers to outlaw electronic "bugging" and "snooping."

I hope this Congress will try to help me do more for the consumer.

We should demand that the cost of credit be clearly and honestly expressed, where average citizens can understand it. We should take steps to prevent massive power failures, to safeguard the home against hazardous household products, and to assure safety in the pipelines that carry natural gas across our Nation.

We should extend medicare benefits that are now denied to 1.3 million permanently and totally disabled Americans under 65 years of age.

We should improve the process of democracy by passing our election reform and financing proposals, by tightening our laws regulating lobbying, and by restoring a reasonable franchise to Americans who move their residences.

We should develop educational television into a vital public resource to enrich our homes, educate our families and to provide assistance in our classrooms. And we should insist that the public interest be fully served through the public's airways. And I will propose these measures to the 90th Congress. And now we come to a question that weighs very heavily on all of our minds—on yours and mine.

This Nation must make an all-out effort to combat crime.

The 89th Congress gave us a new start in the attack on crime by passing the Law Enforcement Assistance Act that I recommended. We appointed the National Crime Commission to study crime in America and to recommend the best ways to carry that attack forward.

And while we do not have all the answers, on the basis of its preliminary recommendations, we are ready to move.

This is not a war that Washington alone can win. The idea of a national police force is repugnant to the American people. Crime must be rooted out in local communities by local authorities. But our policemen must be better trained, and must be better paid, and must be better supported by the local citizens that they try to serve and to protect.

The National Government can, and expects to, help.

So I will recommend to the 90th Congress the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967. It will enable us to assist those States and cities that try to make their streets and their homes safer, and their police forces better, and their corrections systems more effective, and their courts more efficient. And when the Congress approves, the Federal Government will be able to provide a substantial percentage of the cost:

Ninety percent of the cost of developing the State and local plans—master plans—to combat crimes in their areas;

Sixty percent of the cost of training new tactical units, and developing instant communications and special alarm systems, and introducing the latest equipment and techniques so that they can become weapons in the war on crime;

And 50 percent of the cost of building crime laboratories and police academy-type centers so that our citizens can be protected by the best trained and served by the best equipped police to be found anywhere.

We will also recommend new methods to prevent juvenile delinquents from becoming adult delinquents and we will seek new partnerships with States and cities in order to deal with this hideous narcotics problem. And we will recommend strict controls on the sale of firearms.

At the heart of this attack on crime must be the conviction that a free America—as Abraham Lincoln once said—must "let reverence for the laws * * * become the political religion of the Nation."

Our country's laws must be respected. Order must be maintained. I will support—with all the constitutional powers the President possesses—our Nation's law-enforcement officials in their attempt to control the crime and the violence that tear the fabric of our communities.

Many of these priority proposals will be built on foundations that have already been laid. Some will necessarily be small at first, but "every beginning is a consequence." And if we postpone this urgent work now, it will simply have to be done later, and later we will pay a much higher price.

Our fourth objective is prosperity, to keep our economy moving ahead, moving it steadily and safely. We have now enjoyed 6 years of unprecedented and rewarding prosperity.

Last year, 1966:

Wages were the highest in history—and the unemployment rate, announced yesterday, reached the lowest point in 13 years;

The total after-tax income of the American families—after taxes—rose nearly 5 percent;

The corporate profits after taxes rose a little more than 5 percent;

Our gross national product advanced 5½ percent, to about $740 billion;

Income per farm went up 6 percent.

Now, we have been greatly concerned because consumer prices rose 4½ percent over the 18 months since we decided to send troops to Vietnam. This was more than we had expected—and the Government tried to do everything that we knew how to do to hold it down. Yet we were not as successful as we wished to be. In the 18 months after we entered World War II, prices rose not 4½ percent but 13½ percent. And in the first 18 months after Korea—the conflict broke out there—prices rose not 4½ percent but 11 percent. Now, during those two periods we had OPA price controls that the Congress gave us, or Labor Board wage controls. Since Vietnam we have not asked for those controls and we have tried to avoid imposing them. We believe that we have done better but we make no pretense of having been successful or done as well as we wished.

Our greatest disappointment in the economy during 1966 was the excessive rise in interest rates and the tightening of credit. They imposed very severe and very unfair burdens on our home buyers and on our homebuilders and all those associated with the home industry.

Last January, and again last September, I recommended fiscal and moderate tax measures to try to restrain the unbalanced pace of economic expansion. Legislatively and administratively we took several billions out of the economy, and with these measures on both instances the Congress approved most of the recommendations rather promptly.

As 1966 ended, price stability was seemingly being restored. Wholesale prices are lower tonight than they were in August. So are retail food prices. Monetary conditions are also easing. Most interest rates have retreated from their earlier peaks. More money now seems to be available.

And given the cooperation of the Federal Reserve System, which I so earnestly seek, I am confident that this movement can continue. And I pledge the American people that I will do everything in a President's power to lower interest rates and to ease money in this country. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board tomorrow morning will announce that it will make immediately available to savings and loan associations an additional $1 billion. And it will lower from 6 to 5¾ percent the interest rate charged on those loans.

We shall continue on a sensible course of fiscal and budgetary policy that we believe will keep our economy growing without new inflationary spirals that will finance responsibly the needs of our men in Vietnam and the progress of our people at home, that will support a significant movement in our export surplus, and will press forward toward easier credit and toward lower interest rates.

I recommend to the Congress a surcharge of 6 percent on both corporate and individual income taxes—to last for 2 years or for so long as the unusual expenditures associated with our efforts in Vietnam continue. I will promptly recommend an earlier termination date if a reduction in these expenditures permits it. This surcharge will raise revenues by some $4.5 billion in the first year. For example, a person whose income tax—whose taxpayment, the tax he owes—is $1,000, he will pay under this proposal an extra $60 over a 12-month period, or $5 a month. The overwhelming majority of Americans who pay taxes today are below that figure, and they will pay substantially less than $5 a month.

Married couples with two children, with incomes up to $5,000 per year, will be exempt from this tax—as will single people with an income of up to $1,900 a year.

If Americans today still paid the income and excise tax rates in effect when I came into the Presidency, the year 1964, their annual taxes would have been over $20 billion more than at present tax rates. So this proposal is that while we have this problem of this emergency in Vietnam, while we are trying to meet the needs of our people at home, your Government asks for slightly more than one-fourth of that tax cut each year in order to try to hold our budget deficit for fiscal 1968 within prudent limits and to give our country and to give our fighting men the help they need in this hour of trial.

For fiscal 1967, we estimate the budget expenditures to be $126.7 billion—126.7—and revenues of $117 billion. That will leave us a deficit this year of $9.7 billion.

For fiscal 1968, we estimate the budget expenditures of $135 billion. And with the tax measures recommended, and a continuing strong economy, we estimate revenues will be $126.9 billion. The deficit then will be $8.1 billion.

I will very soon forward all of my recommendations to the Congress. Yours is the responsibility to discuss and to debate them—to approve or modify or reject them.

I welcome your views, as I have welcomed working with you for 30 years as a colleague and as Vice President and President.

I should like to say to the Members of the opposition, whose numbers, if I am not mistaken, seem to have increased somewhat, that the genius of the American political system has always been best expressed through creative debate that offers choices and reasonable alternatives. Throughout our history, great Republicans and Democrats have seemed to understand this. So let there be light and reason in our relations. That is the way to a responsible session and a responsive Government.

Let us be remembered as a President and a Congress who tried to improve the quality of life for every American—not just the rich, not just the poor, but every man, woman, and child in this great Nation of ours.

We all go to school—to good schools or bad schools. We all take air into our lungs—clean air or polluted air. We all drink water—pure water or polluted water. We all face sickness someday—some more often than we wish—and old age as well. We all have a stake in this great society—in its economic growth, in reduction of civil strife—a great stake in good government.

And we just must not arrest the pace of progress that we have established in this country in these years. So our children's children will pay the price if we are not wise enough and courageous enough, and determined enough to stand up and meet the Nation's needs as well as we can in the time allotted us.

Abroad, as at home, there is also risk in change. But abroad, as at home, there is a greater risk in standing still. No part of our foreign policy is so sacred that it ever remains beyond review. We shall be flexible where conditions in the world change—and where man's efforts can change them for the better.

We are in the midst of a great transition—a transition from narrow nationalism to international partnership; from the harsh spirit of the cold war to the hopeful spirit of common humanity on a troubled and a threatened planet.

In Latin America the American chiefs of state will be meeting very shortly to give our hemispheric policies new direction.

We have come a long way in this hemisphere since the inter-American effort in economic and social development was launched by the Conference at Bogotá in 1960 under the leadership of President Eisenhower. The Alliance for Progress moved dramatically forward under President Kennedy. There is new confidence that the voice of the people is being heard, that the dignity of the individual is stronger than ever in this hemisphere, and we are facing up to and meeting many of the hemispheric problems together. In this hemisphere that reform under democracy can be made to happen—because it is happening. So together I think we must now move to strike down the barriers to full cooperation among the American nations and to free the energies and the resources of two great continents on behalf of all our citizens.

Africa stands at an earlier stage of development than Latin America. It has yet to develop the transportation, communications, agriculture, and, above all, the trained men and women without which growth is impossible. There, too, the job will best be done if the nations and the people of Africa cooperate on a regional basis. More and more our programs for Africa are going to be directed toward self-help.

The future of Africa is shadowed by unsolved racial conflicts. Our policy will continue to reflect our basic commitments as a people to support those that are prepared to work toward cooperation and harmony between races, to help those who demand change but reject the fool's gold of violence.

In the Middle East the spirit of good will toward all, unfortunately, has not yet taken hold. An already tortured peace seems to be constantly threatened. We shall try to use our influence to in-

crease the possibilities of improved relations among the nations of that region. We are working hard at that task.

In all the great subcontinent of south Asia live more than a sixth of the earth's population. Over the years we—and others—have invested very heavily in capital and food for the economic development of India and Pakistan.

We are not prepared to see our assistance wasted, however, in conflict. It must strengthen their capacity to help themselves. It must help these two nations—both our friends—to overcome poverty and to emerge as self-reliant leaders, and find terms for reconciliation and cooperation.

In Western Europe we shall maintain in NATO an integrated common defense. But we also look forward to the time when greater security can be achieved through measures of arms control and disarmament and through other forms of practical agreement.

We are shaping a new future of enlarged partnership in nuclear affairs, in economic and technical cooperation, in trade negotiations, in political consultation, and in working together with the governments and peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The emerging spirit of confidence is precisely what we hoped to achieve when we went to work a generation ago to put our shoulder to the wheel and try to help rebuild Europe. We face new challenges and opportunities then and there—we face also some dangers.

But I believe that the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic, as well as both sides of this Chamber, want to face them together.

Our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are also in transition. We have avoided both the acts and the rhetoric of the cold war. When we have differed with the Soviet Union, or other nations for that matter, I have tried to differ quietly and with courtesy and without venom. Our objective is not to continue the cold war, but to end it.

We have signed an agreement at the United Nations on the peaceful uses of outer space.

We have agreed to open direct air flights with the Soviet Union.

We have removed more than 400 nonstrategic items from export control.

We are determined that the Export-Import Bank can allow commercial credits to Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, as well as to Rumania and Yugoslavia.

We have entered into a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union for another 2 years.

We have agreed with Bulgaria and Hungary to upgrade our legations to embassies.

We have started discussions with international agencies on ways of increasing contacts with Eastern European countries.

This administration has taken these steps even as duty compelled us to fulfill and execute alliances and treaty obligations throughout the world that were entered into before I became President.

So tonight I ask and urge the Congress to help our foreign and commercial trade policies by passing an East-West trade bill and approving our consular convention with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has in the past year increased its long-range missile capabilities. It has begun to place near Moscow a limited antimissile defense. My first responsibility to our people is to assure that no nation can ever find it rational to launch a nuclear attack or to use its nuclear power as a credible threat against us or our allies.

I would emphasize that that is why an important link between Russia and the United States is our common interest in arms control and disarmament. We have the solemn duty to slow down the arms race between us if that is at all possible, in both conventional and nuclear weapons and defenses. I thought we were making some progress in that direction, in the first few months I was in office, I realize any additional race would impose on our peoples and on all mankind for that matter, an additional waste of resources with no gain in security to either side.

I expect in the days ahead to closely consult and seek the advice of Congress about the possibilities of international agreements bearing directly upon this problem.

Next to the pursuit of peace, the really great challenge to the human family is the race between food supply and population increase. That race tonight is being lost.

The time for rhetoric has clearly passed. The time for concerted action is here, and we must get on with the job.

We believe that three principles must prevail if our policy is to succeed:

First, the developing nations must give highest priority to food production, including the use of technology and the capital of private enterprise.

Second, nations with food deficits must put more of their resources into voluntary family planning programs.

Third, the developed nations must all assist other nations to avoid starvation in the short run to move rapidly toward the ability to feed themselves.

Every member of the world community now bears a direct responsibility to help bring our most basic human account into balance.

I come now finally to southeast Asia—and to Vietnam in particular. Soon I will submit to the Congress a detailed report on that situation. Tonight I want to just review the essential points as briefly as I can.

We are in Vietnam because the United States of America and our allies are committed by the SEATO treaty to "act to meet the common danger" of aggression in southeast Asia.

We are in Vietnam because an international agreement signed by the United States, North Vietnam and others in 1962 is being systematically violated by the Communists. That violation threatens the independence of all the small nations in southeast Asia and threatens the peace of the entire region, and perhaps the world.

We are there because the people of South Vietnam have as much right to remain non-Communist—if that is what they choose—as North Vietnam has to remain Communist. We are there because the Congress has pledged by solemn vote to take all necessary measures to prevent further aggression.

No better words could describe our present course there than those once spoken by the great Thomas Jefferson:

> It is the melancholy law of human societies to be compelled sometimes to choose a great evil in order to ward off a greater evil.

We have chosen to fight a limited war in Vietnam in an attempt to prevent a larger war—a war almost certain to follow, I believe, if the Communists succeeded in overrunning and taking over South Vietnam by aggression and by force. I believe and I am supported by some authority, that if they are not checked now, the world can expect to pay a greater price to check them later.

That is what our statesmen said when they debated this treaty, and that is why it was ratified 82 to 1 by the Senate many years ago.

You will remember that we stood in Western Europe 20 years ago. Is there anyone in this Chamber tonight who doubts that the course of freedom was not changed for the better because of the courage of that stand?

Sixteen years ago we and others stopped another kind of aggression—this time it was in Korea. And imagine how different Asia might be today if we had failed to act when the Communist army of North Korea marched south. The Asia of tomorrow will be far different because we have said in Vietnam as we said 16 years ago in Korea: "This far, and no further."

I think I reveal no secrets when I tell you that we are dealing with a stubborn adversary committed to the use of force and terror to settle political questions.

I wish I could report to you that the conflict is almost over. This I cannot do. We face more cost, more loss, and more agony. For the end is not yet. I cannot promise you that it will come this year—or come next year. Our adversary still believes I think tonight that he can go on fighting longer than we can and longer than we and our allies will be prepared to stand up and resist.

Our men in that area—there are nearly 500,000 in that area now—have borne well "the burden and the heat of the day." Their efforts have deprived the Communist enemy of the victory he sought and that he expected a year ago. We have steadily frustrated his main forces. General Westmoreland reports that the enemy can no longer succeed on the battlefield.

So I must say to you that our pressure must be sustained—and will be sustained—until he realizes that the war he started is costing him more than he can ever hope to gain.

I know of no strategy more likely to attain that end than the strategy of "accumulating slowly, but inexorably, every kind of material resource"—of "laboriously teaching troops the very elements of their trade." That, and patience—I mean a great deal of patience.

Our South Vietnamese allies are also being tested tonight. Because they must provide real security to the people that

are living in the countryside. This means reducing the terrorism and the armed attacks—which kidnaped and killed 26,900 civilians in the last 32 months—to levels where they can be successfully controlled by the regular South Vietnamese security forces. It means bringing to the villagers an effective civilian government that they can respect and that they can rely upon and that they can participate in and that they can have a personal stake in their government. We hope that government is now beginning to emerge.

While I cannot report the desired progress in the pacification effort, the very distinguished and able Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge reports that South Vietnam is turning to this task with a new sense of urgency. And we can help, but only they can win this part of the war. Their task is to build and protect a new life in each rural province.

One result of our stand in Vietnam is already clear.

It is this: The peoples of Asia now know that the door to independence is not going to be slammed shut. They know that it is possible for them to choose their own national destinies—without coercion.

The performance of our men in Vietnam—backed by the American people—has created a feeling of confidence and unity among the independent nations of Asia and the Pacific. I saw it in their faces in the 19 days that I spent in their homes and in their country.

Fear of external Communist conquest in many Asian nations is already subsiding—and with this, the spirit of hope is rising. For the first time in history, a common outlook and common institutions are emerging.

This forward movement is rooted in the ambitions and interests of the Asian nations themselves. It was precisely this movement that we hoped to accelerate when I spoke at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore in April 1965, and I pledged "a much more massive effort to improve the life of man" in that part of the world and the hope we could take some of the funds we were spending on bullets and bombs and spend them on schools and production.

Twenty months later our efforts have produced a new reality: The doors of the billion-dollar Asian Bank that I recommended to the Congress and you endorsed almost unanimously, I am proud to tell you, are already open. Asians are engaged tonight in regional efforts in a dozen new directions. Their hopes are high. Their faith is strong. Their confidence is deep. Even as the war continues, we shall play our part in carrying forward this constructive historic development. As recommended by the Eugene Black mission, and if other nations will agree to join with us, I will seek a special authorization from the Congress of $200 million for east Asian regional programs.

Because we are eager to turn our resources to peace, our efforts in behalf of humanity, I think, need not be restricted by any parallel or by any boundary line. The moment that peace comes, as I pledged in Baltimore, I will ask the Congress for funds to join in an international program of reconstruction and development for all the people of Vietnam—and their deserving neighbors who wish our help.

We shall continue to hope for a reconciliation between the people of mainland China and the world community—including working together in all the tasks of arms control and security, and progress on which the fate of the Chinese people, like their fellow men elsewhere, depends.

We would be the first to welcome a China which had decided to respect her neighbors' rights. We would be the first to applaud her were she to apply her great energies and intelligence to improving the welfare of her own people. And we have no intention of trying to deny her legitimate needs for security and friendly relations with her neighboring countries.

Our hope that all of this will someday happen rests on the conviction that we, the American people and our allies, will—and are going to—see Vietnam through to an honorable peace.

We will support all appropriate initiatives by the United Nations, and others, which can bring the several parties together for unconditional discussions of peace—anywhere, any time. And we will continue to take every possible initiative ourselves to constantly probe for peace.

Until such efforts succeed, or until the infiltration ceases or until the conflict subsides, I think the course of wisdom for this country is that we must firmly pursue our present course. We will stand firm in Vietnam.

I think you know that our fighting men there tonight bear the heaviest burden of all. With their lives they serve their Nation, and we must give them nothing less than our full support—and we have given them that—nothing less than the determination Americans have always given their fighting men. Whatever our sacrifice here, even if it is more than $5 a month, it is very small compared to their own.

How long it will take, I cannot prophesy. I only know that the will of the American people I think is tonight being tested.

Whether we can fight a war of limited objectives over a period of time, and keep alive the hope of independence and stability for people other than ourselves; whether we can continue to act with restraint when the temptation to "get it over with" is inviting but dangerous; whether we can accept the necessity of choosing "a great evil in order to ward off a greater one"; whether we can do these without arousing the hatreds and passions that are ordinarily loosed in time of war: on all these questions so much turns.

The answers will determine not only where we are, but "whither we are tending."

A time of testing—yes. And a time of transition. The transition is sometimes slow; sometimes unpopular; almost always very painful; and often quite dangerous.

But we have lived with danger for a long time before, and we shall live with it for a long time yet to come. We know that "man is born unto trouble." We also know that this Nation was not forged and did not survive and grow and prosper without a great deal of sacrifice from a great many men.

For all the disorders we must deal with, and all the frustrations that concern us, for all the anxieties we are called upon to resolve, for all the issues we must face with the agony that attends them, let us remember that "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it."

But let us also count not only our burdens but our blessings—for they are many. And let us give thanks to the One who governs us all.

Let us draw encouragement from the signs of hope—for they, too, are many.

Let us remember that we have been tested before and America has never been found wanting.

So with your understanding and, I would hope, your confidence, and your support, we are going to persist—and we are going to succeed.

At 10 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m., the President, 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 SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

THE LATE HONORABLE VICTOR L. ANFUSO

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as 1966 drew to a close, many of us were deeply saddened to learn of the sudden passing of the Honorable Victor L. Anfuso, a justice of the Supreme

Court of the State of New York, and for 10 years a distinguished Member of this body. I was particularly saddened since my relationship with Victor over many years was a warm and personal thing.

Victor Anfuso was a true son of the district he represented so well here. He was born in 1905 in Sicily. Nine years later his father, a shoemaker, died and his mother and four sisters and brothers came to this country. They found a place to live above a store in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and set about the business of making a living in a new country—a difficult thing for an immigrant family in those days. Working long hours after school shining shoes, Victor still managed to graduate from Commercial High School with the highest average in his class. From there he went on to peddle vegetables from a pushcart in the daytime and at night attend Brooklyn Law School. In 1928, just 14 years after coming to this country, he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York.

During World War II, he was trained by the Office of Strategic Services for a special mission to Italy for which he received the Distinguished Service Medal. Immediately following the war he was named Special Assistant Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for the Justice Department. It might be thought that because of his background, Victor Anfuso would be a limited man of parochial interests; nothing could be further from reality. He took a tremendous interest in foreign affairs and U.S. foreign policy, advocating an open approach to such affairs that could leave no doubt as to where this country stood. As a Member of the House of Representatives, he was sent on a special mission to study stockpiling and handling of American surplus food in Europe and the Middle East. His interests were not limited to terrestrial matters, however, as he also served as a member of a delegation to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Victor Anfuso compiled a proud and enviable record as a man, as a lawmaker, and as a judge. He will be sorely missed in the borough of Brooklyn.

To his charming wife, Frances, and his sons and daughters, I extend my deepest sympathy and prayers.

WE MUST RAISE RATES ON THIRD-CLASS MAIL

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to raise postal rates on third-class mail. Much of this type of mail is really "junk mail" and it is unread, unwanted, and unpaid for.

Do you know that the advertiser who uses third-class mail can get a large part of his expenses subsidized by the taxpayers? The postal rates for this type of mail are so low that this class of mail pays only 60 percent of the cost of delivery. Your 5-cent stamp for first-class mail covers over 100 percent of the cost.

When an advertiser wants to put an ad in the newspaper, or over radio or television or through other media, he pays the full cost of the ad. Why then should he expect to have the taxpayer pay 40 percent of the cost when he advertises through third-class mail?

A rate hike on third-class mail will not only bring in hundreds of millions of dollars to the Treasury, but will also set a fairer rate for private advertising through the mail. My bill will help reduce the postal deficit by hundreds of millions of dollars. It might also put a little slowdown on the piles and piles of junk which go through the mails every day and hinder the handling of more important first-class mail.

I am going to have a lot more to say on this subject in the next few weeks, and would welcome comments by my colleagues and the general public on the bill which I have introduced, which is as follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to revise the rates of postage on third-class mail

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4452 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 4452. Postage rates

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section and subject to the minimum charge per piece provided in subsection (b) of this section, the postage rates on third-class mail are as follows:

"Type of mailing	Rate	Unit
	Cents	
(1) Individual piece	5	1st 2 ounces or fraction thereof.
	2½	Each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
(2) Bulk mailings under subsec. (e) of this section of—		
(A) books and catalogs of 24 pages or more, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants.	18	Each pound or fraction thereof.
(B) other matter	24	Do.

"(b) Matter mailed in bulk under subsection (e) of this section is subject to a minimum charge for each piece of 4½ cents, except that the minimum charge per piece on such matter mailed by qualified nonprofit organizations is 2¼ cents.

"(c) The pound rates on matter mailed in bulk under subsection (e) of this section by qualified nonprofit organizations are 50 per centum of the pound rates provided by subsection (a).

"(d) The term 'qualified nonprofit organization' as used in this section means religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans, or fraternal organizations or associations not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. Before being entitled to the preferential rates set out in this section, the organization or association shall furnish proof of its qualifications to the Postmaster General.

"(e) Upon payment of a fee of $40 for each calendar year or portion thereof, any person may mail, in the manner directed by the Postmaster General, separately addressed identical pieces of third-class mail in quantities of not less than fifty pounds or of not less than two hundred pieces subject to pound rates applicable to the entire bulk mailed at one time."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall become effective on July 1, 1967.

HORTON OUTLINES START OF HIS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 90TH CONGRESS

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to welcome you and the rest of our colleagues to this opening session of the 90th Congress. Like many Members of Congress, I have spent a good part of the adjournment period reviewing segments of the legislative horizon, with an eye toward completing some of the unfinished tasks of the 89th Congress as well as broadening our sights to include new problems which will arise in the coming 2 years.

In my own legislative folio of the last Congress, there are bills in nearly every field on which consideration had not been completed on adjournment day last October. I am today submitting some of the most pressing of these measures, so that the new Congress can continue to weigh their merits.

As a result of the great number of new programs enacted by the last two Congresses, there is a vastly increased burden on the executive branch to administer these new laws. While some consolidations and improvements have been made in the executive structure—notably the new Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development which I helped to create—a proliferation of new agencies and subagencies have posed snowballing problems of duplication and inefficiency. As a start toward counteracting this trend, I am introducing a bill to create a Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch. This body, which I first proposed in 1965, would function like the Hoover Commissions of the past two decades. At a time when cutbacks are being sought in nearly every category of Federal spending, we should make every possible effort to eliminate waste within the Federal structure itself. I believe that the 14-member blue-ribbon panel I propose can prime the pump of a Federal efficiency and reorganization drive by submitting recommendations during this 90th Congress.

Also concerned with the effective functioning of the executive branch is my proposal to create a Commission on Public Management. The Commission

would concern itself with the management of the public business through the application of modern management technology and the analysis of systems interrelationships involved with public business problems. America is today confronted with a number of superproblems which will require solutions of a kind and size yet untapped by the Federal Government. In order to handle these problems without extending Government controls over new aspects of the lives of Americans, and without smothering the problems in a deluge of paperwork, public management methods, including use of sophisticated systems analysis approaches must become part of the Government's arsenal against domestic issues. By bringing the expertise of private industry to bear on such massive problems as pollution and crime, a Commission on Public Management can contribute to effective operation of the executive branch in coming decades. It can also start us off on the right foot as we attempt to solve the social and technical dilemmas facing America today.

Among the superproblems existing now, two, in particular cannot wait for the development of new Federal methods to solve them. These are the pollution of our resources and urban crime. During the last Congress, I introduced more than 10 proposals to bolster the fight against water pollution. Many were enacted or incorporated with other bills which are now public law. But the filth in our lakes and rivers persists; and harmful, noxious substances clog the atmosphere in many localities. Twice during the adjournment period, the city of New York and nearby New Jersey experienced air pollution emergencies. Even the Washington area, which has little heavy industry, is plagued with frequent and unpleasant haze from the exhaust of oil- and gasoline-burning engines.

It is my privilege today to introduce a comprehensive amendment to the Clean Air Act which would establish a system of air regions and procedures for the setting and enforcement of air quality standards for these regions. A crucial aspect of this bill is that it recognizes the regional aspect of the air pollution problem. While the bill does provide ample opportunity for States to enact their own acceptable air pollution standards, it insures the application of Federal air quality standards in the absence of State action. Thus, if a State took steps to police its air to insure the enforcement of its own standards, but was plagued by polluted air blowing in from another jurisdiction, Federal standards applicable to the entire air region would provide relief under this bill. Another important section in this bill is one which protects industries and municipalities against unwarranted public claims by the Government that a particular city or firm is polluting the atmosphere.

On prior occasions, Federal agency claims that certain industries are polluters have been made public and have proven damaging to industries which in reality had embarked on expensive and comprehensive pollution abatement programs. Later, the agency has admitted that its figures were out of date, or were borrowed from other sources and the Government has had to express regret for its inaccuracy.

My bill provides that publication by the Government of an industry's pollution figures shall be withheld until the Secretary has sought to cooperate with the industry in an investigation of its emissions into the air. This would not only foster greater cooperation between the agencies and industry, it would also prevent the recurrence of the kind of embarrassment I have cited.

In addition, I am resubmitting my bill of the last Congress which provides for a program of pollution abatement awards to industries and cities which meet certain waste treatment standards.

The first bills in the Horton anticrime package, which I am submitting today, will strengthen the hand of local law enforcement agencies in dealing with criminals. The first adds a strong provision to Federal criminal laws prohibiting the obstruction of criminal investigations by threat or other illegal means. The second provides for Federal help in modernizing police department communications and filing systems under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965.

A third bill provides a system of compensation for victims of violent crimes in Federal jurisdictions. Until we have found an effective way to greatly reduce the rate of serious violent crimes, some means of compensating persons victimized by these acts must be provided.

In the education field, I am submitting five bills which Congress has had under consideration in the past, and which have won wide support among many Members of Congress and many groups throughout the country. For the third straight Congress, I am submitting a bill to allow a tax credit for college tuition expenses from individual Federal income tax. I think this is one of the most effective and sensible ways we can open the opportunities of higher education to more Americans.

Late in the last session of the 89th Congress, I submitted a bill that would allow teachers to deduct their expenses for certain occupation-related studies and travels. Again, this is a practical and effective way of upgrading the education that our youngsters receive—by improving and continually broadening the capabilities of our teachers. A third bill allows the acquisition of existing school facilities for us in federally aided vocational education programs. A fourth bill expands the cold war GI benefits bill of last year by allowing benefit payments for certain flight training, for on-the-farm training, and on-the-job training. I am also introducing a measure designating February as "American History Month" to call attention to the many significant national events which have occurred in February. American History Month will provide a welcome and important classroom theme for the teaching and recognition of the importance of these events. Also significant for recognition of important events in our history, is my bill to declare Columbus Day a national holiday.

In the area of foreign affairs, I am submitting several bills which follow my speech of last summer citing the necessity for Congress to take a broader and more current role in the foreign policy of this Nation. The first is a bill to create a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to plan for U.S. participation in International Human Rights Year 1968. This bill was favorably reported last year by a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, and has the approval of the administration. Secondly, I offer a bill that would create a U.S. delegation to an Atlantic Union Convention. Such a delegation would be a step toward the rejuvenation of the Atlantic alliance on all levels—social and political as well as military.

Since I first came to the House in 1963, I have on the first day of each Congress submitted a bill to create a Committee on the Captive Nations. If Americans are to keep their commitments to the downtrodden peoples of Eastern Europe, it is essential that we in Congress be kept currently informed of events in these Communist countries, so that we may take appropriate action in helping to set and direct foreign policy in this area. Finally, I am submitting a measure which is very much related to the approach of International Human Rights Year, 1968. One of the most flagrant denials of human rights now taking place in the world is the persecution of Jews and other religious minorities inside the Soviet Union. My resolution makes it the sense of Congress that the United States do everything possible to promote free exercise of religion in Russia and elsewhere in the world.

As a beginning of my legislative efforts this Congress in other subject areas, I am submitting bills today that will: double the Hill-Burton funds available for extended care nursing homes; provide postal rate privileges to volunteer firefighting and ambulance companies, and to photographic amateurs contributing to nonprofit exhibitions; provide tax relief to volunteer fire companies and to persons who have been reimbursed by their employers for certain moving expenses.

Finally, I am submitting a bill which will give a measure of home rule to the District of Columbia by providing for a nonvoting delegate from Washington to the House of Representatives. As a member of the House District Committee, I urge the adoption of this bill to assure some measure of elected representation for the District during our deliberations which so closely affect the directions which the growth of our "National City" will take.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that as we turn our attention to the daily consideration of legislation, the measures I am submitting today will win the support of my colleagues in the House.

HORTON URGES CONGRESSIONAL CHARTER FOR POP WARNER LITTLE SCHOLARS

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce a resolution asking that a congressional charter be granted to the Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc., the corporate body of Pop Warner Junior League Football. This organization is infinitely worthy of this honor, as is exemplified by the extraordinarily high caliber of the boys who participate in the program. Pop Warner emphasizes good sportsmanship, physical fitness, and a love of the game of football. The program strives to bring youths closer together through a common interest in scholarship, fellowship, and athletic competition.

Congress is not a stranger to the ideals which Pop Warner represents. In June of 1916, Congress granted a charter to the Boy Scouts of America and more recently in July of 1964, it granted a charter to Little League Baseball, Inc. Both of these organizations exemplify the good character, responsibility, and moral integrity which they seek to build in their members. Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc., joins these organizations in the furthering of these goals. A brief history of the Little Scholars will serve as an illustration.

The 1966 season marked the 38th year for the program, thus making Pop Warner Junior League Football the Nation's oldest and largest boys' football and scholastic training program. The program owes its inception in Philadelphia to the efforts of Joseph J. Tomlin, an outstanding lineman during his years at Swarthmore and an alumnus of Harvard Law School. Tomlin sought through Pop Warner football to expose boys of the ages 10 to 14 to the game of safety-first football, emphasizing its qualities of building character and sportsmanship as well as pointing out the need for high equipment standards, proper coaching, and officiating.

To aid his goal, Tomlin adopted the name of the late great collegiate football coach, Glenn Scobie "Pop" Warner. Born on a farm in western New York, Warner played varsity football at Cornell and went on to coach the Indians in Carlisle, Pa. When the school closed in 1914, he went to the University of Pittsburgh, then to Stanford, and finally Temple University. In his years of coaching he provided continuing inspiration for all who worked under him and today his name remains a symbol of what the Pop Warner Junior League Football program is attempting to achieve.

A very essential part of the program is the careful matching of youthful grid opponents by strict adherence to maximum and minimum age and weight requirements. To accomplish this, the league has been split into five classifications: Peewee, junior midget, midget, junior bantam, and bantam. These divisions encompass all of the boys of pre-high-school age, with prime consideration given to the safety of every child and, secondarily, equality of competition.

As evidence of the enthusiasm for Pop Warner football, I cite my own constituency of Rochester, N.Y., as an example. Pop Warner is relatively new to the area, the first team having been organized only 4 years ago. Since then, as support has mounted each year, more teams have been added making a total today of 10 in the greater Rochester area encompassing over 350 boys. The commissioner in Rochester, Mr. Joseph P. Miller, has often remarked on the enthusiasm with which this program has been met and the overflow demand for positions on teams in the Rochester area.

No better examples exist of what Pop Warner is trying to inspire than the 32 boys who were chosen as members of the 1966 Pop Warner All-America Team of Little Scholars. The competition is open to all of the approximately 600,000 boys playing the Pop Warner brand of safety-first, academic football from coast to coast and several foreign countries. These outstanding boys were chosen on the basis of their scholastic achievement, participation in activities both inside and outside of school, and their performance on Pop Warner football elevens last fall. I was pleased to see, that two of these boys, Thomas Lapple and Arthur Pires, were from my home community and I wish to personally commend their merit in achieving this honor.

Twenty of the 32 1966 All-America boys carried an "A" or better scholastic average and 27 of the 32 boys have attained a combined academic-football rating of "A" or "A-plus" as compiled by the Pop Warner headquarters. In recognition of their achievement, these boys were invited to participate in the 1966 Pop Warner Little Scholar's pilgrimage which took them to Disneyland, Calif., and to the centennial celebration held in Vancouver, British Columbia, where they were asked by Secretary of State Dean Rusk to give the official congratulations from the United States.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this time a letter that I received from Mr. John D. Scott, executive director of the Pop Warner Junior League Football program, which expresses very clearly its desire to be accorded the honor of a congressional charter.

POP WARNER JUNIOR LEAGUE FOOTBALL,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Congressman FRANK HORTON,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORTON: We sincerely hope that your efforts on our behalf to have Pop Warner Junior League Football granted a Congressional Charter of Federal Incorporation similar to that granted to Little League Baseball will meet with the same success as the efforts of you and your colleagues on behalf of that worthy organization two years ago.

Pop Warner Junior League Football is the football counterpart of Little League Baseball and like that organization has operated for many years under the non-profit corporate status of a single state, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, where the program was founded in Philadelphia in 1929.

The issuance of a Federal Charter will greatly broaden the scope of the Pop Warner organization and will give protection to the Pop Warner name and insignia, and the youngsters participating under their auspices.

More importantly, it will have the program fall within the guardianship of the Congress of the United States, and will see Pop Warner Junior League Football join Boy Scouts, Boys' Clubs of America, Red Cross and Little League Baseball in the select circle of organizations so honored.

The outstanding feature of Pop Warner Junior League Football which sets it apart from all other youth athletic programs is its scholastic improvement division called the Little Scholars. It is the aim of the Little Scholars phase of the program to instill in every Pop Warner player the desire to excel in the classroom as well as on the football field.

Pop Warner Junior League Football has long enjoyed the personal support and backing of many distinguished Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. This support and backing has greatly aided the program which this fall celebrated its 38th year.

A Federal Charter will prove to be the crowning glory to an organization of humble origin which today serves more than a half million boys and girls who play and support the Pop Warner brand of safety-first football throughout the United States and in several foreign lands.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. SCOTT,
National Executive Director.

Having had personal contact with this organization and the magnificent job which it has done in aiding boys of all ages to get to know one another and themselves better through sportsmanship, scholarship, and athletic competition, I feel deeply honored to be able to introduce this bill as a fitting tribute to the men and boys that have made this great organization possible. During the last session, I was joined in the introduction of a similar bill by 15 of my colleagues who sponsored legislation to grant Pop Warner a charter. Unfortunately, Congress adjourned before our bills could be acted upon. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and each of my colleagues to give full support to my resolution, so that a congressional charter may be granted to the Pop Warner Little Scholars.

THE CHILDREN OF VIETNAM

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I have recently read a shocking and disturbing article concerning child casualties in Vietnam which was published in the January 1967 edition of Ramparts magazine. The article, written by William F. Pepper, director of the Commission on Human Rights of New Rochelle, graphically details the horrible results of the use of napalm and phosphorus. The article states that there have been "a million child casualties since 1961." Even if the figure, which is, of course, an estimate, is off by more than two-thirds the situation is appalling. It is also distressing that proper medical treatment is not available for the children. The article states:

American soldiers in Vietnam who accidentally suffer serious burn injuries from napalm are rushed aboard special hospital planes—equipped to give immediate first aid treatment—and flown directly to Brooke Army Hospital in Texas, one of the world's leading centers for burn treatment and for the extensive plastic surgery that must

follow. Burned Vietnamese children must fare for themselves.

In January 1966, Chester L. Cooper, a member of the administration who is now in the State Department, was asked if Vietnamese children who suffered injuries could be taken to the United States for treatment. According to the article, he answered on White House stationery:

The most effective way of extending assistance is on the scene in South Vietnam where children and others can be treated near their families and in familiar surroundings.

But the article points out:

There are no "familiar surroundings" in napalm torn Vietnam, thousands of children are displaced orphans and in any case there are no medical facilities for the long and difficult rehabilitation of burned children.

Mr. Speaker, this article raises most serious questions about the policy in Vietnam and the treatment of child victims of this tragic conflict. I strongly urge my colleagues to read it.

The article follows:

THE CHILDREN OF VIETNAM

(NOTE.—*William F. Pepper is Executive Director of the Commission on Human Rights in New Rochelle, New York, a member of the faculty at Mercy College in Dobbs Ferry, New York and Director of that college's Children's Institute for Advanced Study and Research. On leave of absence last spring, he spent six weeks in South Vietnam as an accredited journalist.*)

For countless thousands of children in Vietnam, breathing is quickened by terror and pain, and tiny bodies learn more about death every day. These solemn, rarely smiling little ones have never known what it is to live without despair.

They indeed know death, for it walks with them by day and accompanies their sleep at night. It is as omnipresent as the napalm that falls from the skies with the frequency and impartiality of the monsoon rain.

The horror of what we are doing to the children of Vietnam—"we," because napalm and white phosphorus are the weapons of America—is staggering, whether we examine the overall figures or look at a particular case like that of Doan Minh Luan.

Luan, age eight, was one of two children brought to Britain last summer through private philanthropy, for extensive treatment at the McIndoe Burns Center. He came off the plane with a muslin bag over what had been his face. His parents had been burned alive. His chin had "melted" into his throat, so that he could not close his mouth. He had no eyelids. After the injury, he had had no treatment at all—none whatever—for four months.

It will take years for Luan to be given a new face ("We are taking special care," a hospital official told a Canadian reporter, "to make him look Vietnamese"). He needs at least 12 operations, which surgeons will perform for nothing; the wife of a grocery-chain millionaire is paying the hospital bill. Luan has already been given eyelids, and he can close his mouth now. He and the nine-year-old girl who came to Britain with him, shy and sensitive Tran Thi Thong, are among the very few lucky ones.

There is no one to provide such care for most of the other horribly maimed children of Vietnam; and despite growing efforts by American and South Vietnamese authorities to conceal the fact, it's clear that there are hundreds of thousands of terribly injured children, with no hope for decent treatment on even a day-to-day basis, much less for the long months and years of restorative surgery needed to repair ten searing seconds of napalm.

When we hear about these burned children at all, they're simply called "civilians," and there's no real way to tell how many of them are killed and injured every day. By putting together some of the figures that are available, however, we can get some idea of the shocking story.

Nearly two years ago, for instance—before the major escalation that began in early 1965—Hugh Campbell, former Canadian member of the International Control Commission in Vietnam, said that from 1961 through 1963, 160,000 Vietnamese civilians died in the war. This figure was borne out by officials in Saigon. According to conservative estimates, another 55,000 died during 1964 and 100,000 in each of two escalated years since, or at least 415,000 civilians have been killed since 1961. But just who *are* these civilians?

In 1964, according to a UNESCO population study, 47.5 percent of the people of Vietnam were under 16. Today, the figure is certainly over 50 percent. Other United Nations statistics for Southeast Asia generally bear out this figure. Since the males over 16 are away fighting—on one side or the other—it's clear that in the rural villages which bear the brunt of the napalm raids, at least 70 percent and probably more of the residents are children.

In other words, at least a quarter of a million of the children of Vietnam have been killed in the war.

If there are that many dead, using the military rule-of-thumb, there must be three times that many wounded—or at least a million child casualties since 1961. A look at just one hospital provides grim figures supporting these statistics: A medical student, who served for some time during the summer at Da Nang Surgical Hospital, reported that approximately a quarter of the 800 patients a month were burn cases (there are two burn wards at the hospital, but burned patients rarely receive surgical treatment, because more immediate surgical emergencies crowd them out). The student, David McLanahan of Temple University, also reported that between 60 and 70 percent of the patients at Da Nang were under 12 years old.

What we are doing to the children of Vietnam may become clearer if the same percentages are applied to the American population. They mean that one out of every two American families with four children would be struck with having at least one child killed or maimed. There is a good chance, too, that the father would be dead as well. At the very least, he is probably far from home.

When Wisconsin Congressman Clement Zablocki returned from Vietnam early in 1966, he reported that "some recent search and destroy operations have resulted in six civilian casualties to one Viet Cong." Though Secretary of Defense McNamara challenged the figure, Zablocki, relying on American sources in Saigon, stuck by them, and sticks by them today. What he didn't say is that in any six "civilian casualties," four are children.

McNamara, too, is sometimes more candid in private. A colleague of mine attended a private "defense seminar" at Harvard in mid-November, and heard the defense secretary admit, during a question period, that "we simply don't have any idea" about either the number or the nature of civilian casualties in Vietnam.

Perhaps because we see them only one at a time, Americans seem not to have felt the impact of our own news stories about these "civilian casualties." A UPI story in August, 1965, for instance, described an assault at An Hoa:

"I got me a VC, man. I got at least two of them bastards." The exultant cry followed a ten-second burst of automatic weapon fire yesterday, and the dull crump of a grenade exploding underground. The Marines ordered a Vietnamese corporal to go down into the grenade-blasted hole to pull out their victims. The victims were three children between 11 and 14—two boys and a girl. Their bodies were riddled with bullets. . . . "Oh, my God," a young Marine exclaimed. "They're all kids . . ." Shortly before the Marines moved in, a helicopter had flown over the area warning the villagers to stay in their homes.

In a Delta province, New York Times correspondent Charles Mohr encountered a woman whose both arms had been burned off by napalm. Her eyelids were so badly burned that she could not close them, and when it was time to sleep, her family had to put a blanket over her head. Two of her children had been killed in the air strike that burned her. Five other children had also died.

"They're all kids," wrote Veteran Associated Press reporter Peter Arnett, describing in September a battle at Lin Hoc. There, in a deep earth bunker below the fury of a fierce battle, a child was born. Within 24 hours the sleeping infant awakened—and choked on smoke seeping down into the bunker. According to Arnett, the GI's had begun "systematically" to burn the houses to the ground, and were "amazed" as hundreds of women, children and old men "poured from the ground." For the baby, however, it was already too late.

Another Times correspondent, Neil Sheehan, described in June the hospital at Cantho in the Delta region where fighting is relatively light. The civilians, he said, "come through the gates into the hospital compound in ones, twos and threes. The serious cases are slung in hammocks or blankets. . . . About 300 of the 500 casualties each month require major surgery. The gravely wounded, who might be saved by rapid evacuation, apparently never reach the hospital but die along the way."

A few months before, Dr. Malcolm Phelps, field director of the American Medical Association Physician Volunteers for Vietnam, put the monthly figure for civilians treated at Cantho at about 800. That means at least 400 children, every month, in just that one hospital.

New Jersey doctor Wayne Hall, who worked at the Adventist Hospital in Saigon (he went at his own expense, as a substitute missionary surgeon), reported that overcrowding, even in this three-story Saigon institution, is a "chronic condition." No one was ever turned down: "When there were no more beds and cots, they were put on benches; when there were no more benches, they were put on the floor. Some were lying on a stone slab in the scrub room—delivery cases." Babies born on a stone slab. "Of course," Dr. Hall added, "this is the extreme—but it's a common extreme."

At the other end of the country, in Northern I Corps, David McLanahan reported that during last summer, the 350-bed Da Nang Surgical Hospital never had fewer than 700 patients. McLanahan, one of five medical students in Vietnam on an intern program sponsored by USAID, said that Vietnamese patients frequently would not talk freely to him, but that they told Vietnamese doctors and medical students enough about how they got hurt so that it was possible to estimate that at least 80 per cent of the injuries were inflicted by American or South Vietnamese action.

My first patient [McLanahan said] was a lovely 28-year-old peasant woman who was lying on her back nursing a young child. The evening before, she had been sitting in her thatched hut when a piece of shrapnel tore through her back transecting the spinal cord. She was completely paralyzed below the nipple line. We could do nothing more for her than give antibiotics and find her a place to lie. A few mornings later she was dead, and was carried back to her hamlet by relatives. This was a particularly poignant case, but typical of the tragedy seen daily in our emergency room and, most

likely, in all of the emergency rooms in Vietnam.

Most of McLanahan's patients, he said, were "peasants brought in from the countryside by military trucks. It was rare that we got these patients less than 16 hours after injury. All transportation ceases after dark. A small percentage of war casualties are lucky enough to make it to the hospital."

Cantho, Saigon, Da Nang, Quang Ngai—it is by putting together reports such as these that the reality of extrapolated figures becomes not only clear but plainly conservative. A quarter of a million children are dead; hundreds of thousands are seriously wounded. There must be tens of thousands of Doan Minh Luans.

Manufacturer Searle Spangler, American representative for the Swiss humanitarian agency Terre des Hommes, describes what his agency has found to be the pattern when children are injured in remote villages: "If he's badly ill or injured, of course, he simply won't survive. There is no medical care available. Adults are likely to run into the forest, and he sometimes may be left to die. If they do try to get him to a hospital, the trip is agony—overland on bad roads, flies, dirt, disease, and the constant threat of interdiction by armed forces." McLanahan says that virtually every injury that reaches the hospital at Da Nang is already complicated by serious infection—and describes doctors forced to stop during emergency surgical operations to kill flies with their hands.

Torn flesh, splintered bones, screaming agony are bad enough. But perhaps most heart-rending of all are the tiny faces and bodies scorched and seared by fire.

Napalm, and its more horrible companion, white phosphorus, liquidize young flesh and carve it into grotesque forms. The little figures are afterward often scarcely human in appearance, and one cannot be confronted with the monstrous effects of the burning without being totally shaken. Perhaps it was due to a previous lack of direct contact with war, but I never left the tiny victims without losing composure. The initial urge to reach out and soothe the hurt was restrained by the fear that the ash-like skin would crumble in my fingers.

In Qui Nhon two little children—introduced to me quietly by the interpreter as being probably "children of the Viet Cong"—told of how their hamlet was scorched by the "fire bombs." Their words were soft and sadly hesitant in coming, but their badly burned and scarred bodies screamed the message. I was told later that they evinced no interest in returning to their home and to whatever might be left of their family.

I visited a number of the existing medical institutions in South Vietnam, and there is no question that the problems of overcrowding, inadequate supplies and insufficient personnel are probably insurmountable. The Da Nang Surgical Hospital is probably as well off as any Vietnamese hospital outside Saigon—but it is for surgery only; there is also a Medical Hospital not so well equipped.

Even in the Surgical Hospital, there are a number of tests that can't be done with the inadequate laboratory and X-ray equipment. Frequent power failure is a major problem (suction pumps are vital in surgery rooms; one child died in Da Nang, for instance, because during an operation he vomited and—with no suction pump to withdraw the stomach contents from his mouth—breathed them into his lungs). Though 100 burn patients every month reach Da Nang Surgical Hospital, McLanahan reported that while he was there, the hospital had only one half-pint jar of antibiotic cream—brought in privately by a surgeon—which was saved for "children who had a chance of recovery." In Sancta Maria Orphanage, I frequently became involved in trying, with a small amount of soap and a jar of Noxzema, to alleviate the festering infections that grew around every minor bite and cut.

In the nearby Medical Hospital, there are frequent shortages of antibiotics, digitalis and other equipment. While the Surgical Hospital makes use of outdated blood from military hospitals, most Vietnamese hospitals are chronically short of blood. According to another medical student, Jeffrey Mast, a hospital at Quang Ngai (60 miles south of Da Nang) occasionally "solved" a shortage of intravenous fluids by sticking a tube into a coconut—a common practice in outlying areas and, reportedly, among the Viet Cong.

The Swiss organization Terre des Hommes, which is attempting to provide adequate medical care for Vietnamese children (they were responsible for transporting Doan Minh Luan and Tran Thi Thong to England, and a few other children to other European countries), issued a report last spring which said in part that in Vietnam, "hospitals . . . show the frightening spectacle of an immense distress. To the extent that one finds children burned from head to foot who are treated only with vaseline, because of lack of a) ointment for burns, b) cotton, c) gauze, d) personnel. In places with the atmosphere of slaughter houses for people, where flies circulate freely on children who have been skinned alive, there are no facilities for hygiene, no fans, and no air conditioning."

In South Vietnam, approximately 100 hospitals provide approximately 25,000 beds to serve the ever growing needs of the civilian population. Bed occupancy by two or three patients is not uncommon (two to a bed is the rule at Da Nang). I can testify personally to the accuracy of Manchester Guardian writer Martha Gellhorn's description of the typical conditions at Qui Nhon.

In some wards the wounded also lie in stretchers on the floor and outside the operating room, and in the recovery room the floor is covered with them. Everything smells of dirt, the mattresses and pillows are old and stained; there are no sheets, of course, no hospital pajamas or gowns, no towels, no soap, nothing to eat on or drink from.

Searle Spangler, of Terre Des Hommes, says that there are only about 250 Vietnamese doctors available to treat all the civilians in South Vietnam. My own information is that there are even fewer; Howard Rusk of the New York Times gave a figure of 200 in September, and I have been told that there are now about 160. Obviously the difference hardly matters when at least five times that many children die every week. Dr. Ba Kha, former Minister of Health, told me that there are about nine nurses, practical and otherwise, and about five midwives for every 100,000 persons. He also told me that his ministry, charged with administering the entire public health program for South Vietnam, is allocated an unbelievable two per cent of the national budget.

There are, of course, American and "free world" medical teams at work, and USAID is increasingly supplying the surgical hospitals (a new X-ray machine has been installed at Da Nang, which AID hopes to turn into a model training hospital), but while their contribution is vital and welcome, it is like a drop in the ocean of civilian pain and misery. To speak of any of this as medical care for the thousands of children seared by napalm and phosphorous is ridiculous; there is simply no time, nor are there facilities, for the months and possibly years of careful restorative surgery that such injuries require. Burn patients receive quick first aid treatment and are turned out to make room for other emergency cases.

Although of course no one can talk about it openly, there are known to be cases in which pain is so great, and condition so hopeless, that the treatment consists of a merciful overdose. In an alarmingly large number of other cases, amputations—which can be performed relatively quickly—take the place of more complex or protracted treatment so that more patients can be reached in the fantastic rush that is taking place in every hospital. Any visitor to a hospital, an orphanage, a refugee camp, can plainly see the evidence of this reliance on amputation as a surgical shortcut. Dr. Hall has reported that hospitals allow terminal cases to be taken away by their families to die elsewhere, so that room can be made for more patients.

Then there are politics. A leading doctor and administrator in the I Corps area has found it difficult to get supplies for his hospital because he is suspected in Saigon of having been sympathetic to the Buddhist movement. In Hue, a 1500-bed hospital shockingly is allowed to operate under capacity because some of the faculty and students at the associated medical school expressed similar sympathies; apparently in punishment, the school and hospital receive absolutely no medical supplies from Saigon; only aid from the West German government keeps it operating at all. The dean of the medical school and some of his students were arrested last summer; a shipment of microscopes donated by West Germany was heavily taxed by Saigon. The harassment goes on.

At the present time, two groups are trying to do something about the horror of burned and maimed Vietnamese children. They are the Swiss-based international group, Terre des Hommes, a nonpolitical humanitarian organization founded in 1960 to aid child victims of war; and a newly-formed American association with nationwide representation called the Committee of Responsibility. Their approaches are somewhat different, but they are cooperating with each other wherever it seems helpful.

In the autumn of 1965, Terre des Hommes arranged for about 400 hospital beds in Europe—like the two in England paid for by Lady Sainsbury—and for surgeons to donate their services. They contacted North Vietnam, the NLF representative in Algiers and the government of South Vietnam. The first two turned down the offer, but the South Vietnamese government seemed willing to cooperate. Air fare from Saigon to Europe is about $1500, so Terre des Hommes asked for help from the United States government.

American soldiers in Vietnam who accidentally suffer serious burn injuries from napalm are rushed aboard special hospital planes—equipped to give immediate first aid treatment—and flown directly to Brook Army Hospital in Texas, one of the world's leading centers for burn treatment and for the extensive plastic surgery that must follow. Burnt Vietnamese children must fare for themselves.

It was the use of such special hospital aircraft that Terre des Hommes was hoping for, though any air transportation would have been welcome. Although American authorities in Saigon at first seemed enthusiastic, the decision was referred to the White House. In January 1966, Chester L. Cooper—now in the State Department "working," he says, "on peace"—wrote on White House stationery to issue a resounding NO.

"The most effective way of extending assistance [Cooper wrote] is on the scene in South Vietnam where children and others can be treated near their families and in familiar surroundings. . . . U.S. aircraft are definitely not available for this purpose."

Terre des Hommes wrote back to Cooper to argue the absurdity of the American position—there are, of course, no "familiar surroundings" in napalm-torn Vietnam, thousands of the children are displaced orphans, and in any case there are no medical facilities for the long and difficult rehabilitation of burned children. In November of this year, asked directly about the request, Cooper said:

"A doctor in Switzerland, of apparently good intentions but somewhat fuzzy judgment, wanted planes to take these innocent Vietnamese kids to Switzerland for treatment. [Edmond Kaiser, founder of Terre des Hommes, is not a doctor.] . . . The problem,

basically, is that Terre des Hommes—and the chap involved, I want to emphasize, is a well meaning man—when we looked into it—and I worry just as much about the injured kids as the next fellow, maybe more so—what they want to do, they want to be taking these frightened little kids halfway across the world and dump them there in a strange, alien society."

"However much better a Swiss home or hospital might be, it cannot compensate for having their own families around them in familiar surroundings in their own country. Experienced social workers and hospital workers have described what happens when you take a child suddenly out of his environment: culture shock and trauma."

Either Cooper is grotesquely misinformed about medical facilities and family coherence in South Vietnam, or he would genuinely rather keep these horribly maimed children in the bosom of frequently nonexistent families, in the "familiar surroundings" of dirty fly-ridden hospitals or jammed refuge camps or burned-out villages, rather than subject them to the culture shock and trauma of clean hospital beds, relief from pain, and a chance for the kind of surgery that will give a Tran Thi Thong back her eyelids and enable a Doan Minh Luan to close his mouth.

In any case, while the argument was going on, Terre des Hommes turned to commercial airlines and asked them to donate whatever empty space they might have on flights from Saigon to Europe; they refused, possibly feeling that the experience might be psychologically difficult for their other passengers. Finally, in May, Terre des Hommes brought 32 children (including Luan and Thong) out of Vietnam at its own expense; they were both sick and wounded, and eight were burn victims. The tiny victims were brought out by arrangement with Dr. Ba Kha, the Saigon Minister of Health; when I visited Saigon, the doctor was extremely cooperative and seemed eager to implement any program that could benefit even a few of the people who, he acknowledged, are suffering terribly.

In September, Terre des Hommes arranged for another 26 children to be flown to Europe, and one of their representatives in South Vietnam chose the children. But when the planeload arrived in Geneva, the people waiting received a terrible shock. It contained no war-wounded children at all. All 26 were polio, cardiac and cerebral spastic victims, chronically ill children. Dr. Paul Lowinger of Wayne State University's medical school was on hand when Terre des Hommes officials learned what had happened, and described them to me as "disappointed and frustrated" over the violation of the terms of the agreement.

So far, no one has been able to determine what happened to the burned and other war-wounded children who were chosen by Terre des Hommes but somehow didn't arrive on the plane in Geneva. They have, seemingly, disappeared—or died. I have letters in my possession indicating that physicians who have been to Vietnam since my return fear that wounded and burned children are being hidden or kept out of sight of visiting doctors.

In the meantime, Dr. Ba Kha had been replaced, apparently for his actions in attempting to get the burned children out of the country, and his successor has demonstrated much less concern for the Terre des Hommes project. Most officials of the Swiss organization are convinced, though they cannot of course say so publicly, that the firing of Ba Kha and the substitution of the children was directly related to the fact that in England and elsewhere in Europe, the arrival of the first group of children had caused a tremendous stir about the cruel effect of the bombing. The arrival of Luan and Thong in Great Britain stimulated a large, spontaneous flow of gifts and contributions—and not a small amount of indignation about their condition.

Incidentally, Canadian reporter Jane Armstrong, who visited the Sussex hospital where the two children are being treated, wrote that "the hospital staff have been astonished by their happy dispositions," and notes that "no one can say what will happen to Luan," who has no known relatives. The culture shock and unfamiliar surroundings don't seem to be bothering the children.

In any case, Searle Spangler, Terre des Hommes representative in New York, seems firmly to believe in "spylike hanky panky" by the South Vietnamese government, including the secreting of badly injured children in order to play down the problem. He also said that "some of our Vietnamese workers have been mistreated, and we have reason to fear for them." On the adequacy of medical care in Vietnam, Spangler notes that Terre des Hommes operates the only children's hospital in the country—600 patients for 220 beds, with many of the children lying on newspapers—and that in other hospitals, some newspapers and wrapping paper are commonly used as dressings for burns, being the only material available.

The American group, the Committee of Responsibility, has only recently been formed. Its concern is specifically with children burned by American napalm and white phosphorus.

Its national coordinator and moving spirit, Helen Frumin, a housewife from Scarsdale, New York, became interested in the problem last spring when she encountered some Terre des Hommes material. Later, in Lausanne, she met Kaiser and learned more about the problem. She became convinced that Americans have a special responsibility toward the burned children of Vietnam.

"Napalm is an American product," Mrs. Frumin says. "The tragedy that is befalling children in Vietnam is all the more our responsibility where children burned by napalm are concerned; only the United States is using this weapon, and it is fitting that we should provide the care for the mutilated children."

The Committee backs up its position by citing such sources as a story in Chemical and Engineering News, last March, about a government contract for 100 million pounds of Napalm B, an "improved" product. The older forms of napalm, the article goes on to say, left "much to be desired, particularly in adhesion."

This, of course, refers to the ability of the hateful substance to cling to the flesh of the hamlet dwellers on whom it is usually dropped, insuring a near perfect job of human destruction after prolonged agony. It is because American tax dollars are behind every phase of the process, from manufacture to delivery and use, that the citizens of the Committee of Responsibility (who include prominent doctors throughout the country) feel that American dollars might best be spent in relieving the suffering they buy.

The Committee hopes at first to bring 100 napalmed children to America for extensive treatment. Hospital beds are being arranged, 300 physicians are ready to donate their services, homes have been found. But the cost for treating each child is still between $15,000 and $20,000, not including transportation from Vietnam to the United States.

The fantasy of the position that "adequate" care can be provided within South Vietnam and that "culture shock" might result from displacing a child, was pointed up in a report prepared for the Committee by Dr. Robert Goldwyn, a noted Boston plastic surgeon. He said in part:

"The children of Vietnam are the hardest struck by malnutrition, by infectious disease, and by the impact of terror and social chaos. They begin with the disadvantages implicit in a colonial society after nearly 25 years of continuing war, economic backwardness, inadequate food and medical facilities. Particularly helpless under such conditions is the burned child . . .

"A burn is especially critical in a child because the area of destruction relative to total body surface is proportionately greater than that of an adult. And in the present real world of Vietnam, his nutritional status and resistance to infection is lower than that of an adult.

"The acute phase of burn demands immediate and complex attention involving physicians, nurses, dressings, intravenous foods, plasma, often blood, antibiotics, and after the first week, wound debridement and skin grafting. Unless evacuation is simple and immediate and well-supervised, these early burns are best treated at or near the scene of injury.

". . . However, the child who has survived the initial stages of a burn would be a highly suitable candidate for treatment elsewhere. Since most of the burns are the result of napalm or white phosphorus, they are deep, and subsequent deformities and contractures are usual. These deformities, which interfere with function and offer extreme psychological obstacles for social readjustment, can be relieved by well-known and standardized plastic surgical procedures. These operations can ideally be done in a country such as the United States where facilities are adequate and where the environment is conducive to total rehabilitation.

"The child would not have to lie in a bed with two or three others; he would not be exposed to parasitic infestation or sepsis or diarrhea or epidemics which are now prevalent in most of the Vietnamese civilian hospitals. He would be out of a war-torn country and could heal his psychological wounds as well.

". . . While one is instinctively reluctant to think of taking a child away from familiar surroundings, family and friends, for medical treatment and rehabilitation, these phrases are empty in the present context; we are talking of children whose homes are destroyed, who may be orphaned, whose 'familiar surroundings' are the hell of disease, famine and flame attendant on modern warfare. . . . Further the choice is not between care at home and better care in the United States, but in realistic terms, between token care or often, no care at all, and adequate care."

To Dr. Goldwyn's analysis can be added that of Dr. Richard Stark, past president of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, who agreed in a speech on October 3 that plastic surgical facilities in Vietnam are "presently inadequate."

There is, of course, an official United States position on the use of napalm in Vietnam. The Department of the Air Force set it forth on September 1, 1966, in a letter to Senator Robert Kennedy:

"Napalm is used against selected targets, such as caves and reinforced supply areas. Casualties in attacks against targets of this type are predominantly persons involved in Communist military operations."

I am compelled to wonder what military functions were being performed by the thousands of infants and small children, many of whom I saw sharing hospital beds in Vietnam, and a few of whom appear in photographs accompanying this article.

In the brutal inventory of maimed and killed South Vietnamese children one must also include those who are the helpless victims of American defoliants and gases. The defoliants used to deprive the Viet Cong of brush and trees that might afford cover are often the common weedkillers 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Yet the pilots spraying from the air cannot see if women and children are hiding in the affected foliage. These chemicals "can be toxic if used in excessive amounts," says John Edsall, M.D., Professor of Biology at Harvard.

The U.S. has admitted it is using "non-

toxic" gas in Vietnam. The weapon is a "humane" one, says the government, because it creates only temporary nausea and diarrhea in adult victims. Yet a New York Times editorial on March 24, 1965 noted that these gases "can be fatal to the very young, the very old, and those ill with heart and lung ailment. . . . No other country has employed such a weapon in recent warfare." A letter to the Times several days later from Dr. David Hilding of the Yale Medical School backed up this point: "The weakest, young and old, will be the ones unable to withstand the shock of this supposedly humane weapon. They will writhe in horrible cramps until their babies' strength is unequal to the stress and they turn blue and black and die. . . " Once again, the children of Vietnam are the losers.

About eight per cent of Vietnam's population live in refugee shelters or camps; about three quarters of the shelter population, or over 750,000 persons, are children under 16. In shelters like that of Qui Nhon, which I visited, there is unimaginable squalor and close confinement. There were 23,000 in that camp when I was there, and I have been told that the figure has since tripled.

Father So, unquestioned leader of these thousands of refugees in Qui Nhon and in the rest of Binh Dinh province, works for 20 hours a day to provide what relief he can, particularly for the orphaned children. These usually live in a hovel-like appendage to the main camp, frequently without beds. Food and clothing are scarce.

As So's guest, I attended with him a meeting with Dr. Que, the South Vietnamese High Commissioner of Refugees, and with the USAID Regional and Provincial Representatives and the Coordinator of Refugees. So reminded the AID officials of their promise to supply badly needed food; the province representative replied that 500 pounds of bulgar had been given to the district chief with instructions that it was to be delivered to So for distribution in the camp.

So said nothing in reply. Later, he laughed softly and said to me that neither he nor the children would ever see that bulgar. The district chief had more lucrative connections.

The shelter child receives little if any education. Crossed strands of barbed wire form the perimeter of his living world. There are no sanitary facilities—those in camps near a river are lucky. Even shelters with cement floors have no privies for as many as 160 families. Plague and cholera increasingly threaten the health of the children (and of course the adults, though to a lesser degree), and I noticed an amazing amount of body infection on the youngsters, ranging from minor to extremely serious in nature. Their level of resistance is quite low, and the filth, combined with the absence of hygienic knowledge, is so universal that mosquito and ant bites quickly become infected. There is not usually medical help for the children of these camps. Tuberculosis and typhoid are evident, with periodic local epidemics; about one per cent of all Vietnamese children will have TB before reaching the age of 20.

Many of the shelter children show traces of the war. I particularly remember a tiny girl whose arm had been amputated just below the elbow, and who followed me from one end to the other. The children also display a reaching out, not in a happy but in a sort of mournful way. The shy ones frequently huddle together against the side of a hut and one can always feel their eyes upon him as he moves about. No one ever intended for them to live like this—but there they are. One small child provided for me their symbol. He sat on the ground, away from the others. He was in that position when I entered and still there several hours later when I left. When I approached he nervously fingered the sand and looked away, only finally to confront me as I knelt in front of him. Soon I left and he remained as before—alone.

Another 10,000 children—probably more by now—live in the 77 orphanages in South Vietnam. I lived for a time in Sancta Maria orphanage (in an area officially described as influenced by Viet Cong, and off limits to American military personnel). I arrived there during a rest hour, to find the children in a second floor dormitory, two to a bed, others stretched out on the floor. Their clothing consisted of only the barest necessities, though Sancta Maria was better off than other institutions I visited.

Here, too, food was scarce and there was a shortage or a complete absence of basic supplies such as soap, gauze, towels and linen. I devoted some evenings to teaching elementary English vocabulary, and I was impressed by the amount of motivation displayed by some of these children despite the horrors that frequently characterized their past—and present. Their solemnity was very real, however, as was their seeming general inability to play group games.

In most orphanages, as in the refugee shelters, there is no schooling at all, but despite this and the shortages of food and other supplies there is a growing tendency in Vietnam for parents to turn children over to the camps or to abandon them. Mme. LaMer, UNICEF representative to the Ministry of Social Welfare, expressed alarm over this tendency while I was in Vietnam; it seems to be one more example of the rapid deterioration of family structure because of the war. Officials told me that infant abandonment has become so common that many hospitals are now also struggling to provide facilities for orphan care.

Finally, there is the forgotten legion of Vietnamese children in the cities and provincial towns—clinging together desperately in small packs, trying to survive. Usually they have at best threadbare clothing, and sometimes they are naked; they go unwashed for months—perhaps forever; almost none have shoes. They live and sleep on the filthy streets, in doorways and alcoves. Despite the gradual process of animalization, in their striving to maintain a semblance of dignity, they are beautiful.

On a few occasions I took an interpreter into the streets with me and spent hours sifting histories (often, feeling that my presence might inhibit the response, I stayed away and let the Vietnamese carry out the interview).

Some had come to the cities with their mothers, who turned to prostitution and forced the children into the streets. Others, abandoned in hospitals or orphanages or placed there while ill, had merely run away. Still others had struggled in on their own from beleaguered hamlets and villages. Once on the streets, their activities range from cab flagging, newspaper peddling and shoe shining to begging, selling their sisters and soliciting for their mothers. I saw five- and six-year-old boys trying to sell their sisters to GI's; in one case the girl could not have been more than 11 years old.

With misery comes despair, and one of its most shocking forms was called to my attention by Lawson Mooney, the competent and dedicated director of the Catholic Relief Services program in Vietnam. Mooney said he had noticed, between the autumn of 1965 and the spring of 1966, a fantastic increase in the rate of adolescent suicide.

I began to check the newspapers every day—and indeed, there was usually one, frequently more than one suicide reported among the city's children. In several cases, group suicides were reported: a band of young people, unable to face the bleakness and misery of their existence, will congregate by agreement with a supply of the rat poison readily available in Vietnam, divide it, take it, and die.

"Many of these suicides," Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Luan, Saigon Director of Police, told Eric Pace of the New York Times, "are young people whose psychology has been deformed, somehow, by the war." Van Luan went on to say that in the Saigon-Cholon area alone, 544 people attempted suicide during the first seven months of 1966—many of them, of course, successfully. In that one section of the country—with about 18 per cent of the total population—that is an average of 78 a month. Last year, Luan noted, the monthly average had been about 53, so the increase was about 50 per cent. "You must remember," Luan went on, "that these are young people who have never known peace. They were more or less born under bombs."

These are the "familiar surroundings" away from which American policy will not transport the horribly burned children of Vietnam, the "frightened little kids" of whom White House aide Chester Cooper says that humanitarians want to take "halfway around the world and dump them there in a strange, alien society." One must agree with his further comment that "it is a very ghastly thing." Clearly the destruction of a beautiful setting is exceeded only by the atrocity that we daily perpetrate upon those who carry within them the seeds of their culture's survival. In doing this to them we have denied our own humanity and descended more deeply than ever before as a nation, into the depths of barbarism.

It is a ghastly situation. And triply compounded is the ghastliness of napalm and phosphorus. Surely, if ever a group of children in the history of man, anywhere in the world, had a moral claim for their childhood, here they are. Every sickening, frightening scar is a silent cry to Americans to begin to restore that childhood for those whom we are compelled to call our own because of what has been done in our name.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and include extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have again introduced a bill to create a new standing committee of the House called the Committee on Urban Affairs. I believe that it is vitally important that we establish this committee early in this session of the 90th Congress.

In the 89th Congress we established the Department of Housing and Urban Development. I had fought for passage of such legislation since I entered Congress, introducing legislation and testifying on its behalf. The establishment of the new executive Department is evidence of the realization on the part of the administration that our urban problems have now reached a stage where they must be dealt with on an integrated basis. What is true for the administration is also true for the Congress. The legislative branch cannot afford to fall behind the executive branch. Our present committee structure in Congress predates the urban crisis by two decades. In those two decades we have seen our cities choked by traffic, plagued by rotting slums, stifled by poisoned air, and terrorized by rising crime rates. In spite of these great problems, more than 130 million Americans live in urban or metropolitan areas, and the figure is expected to increase dramatically by the end of this decade. It has been predicted that by 1970 as many as 25 million of our 30 million new citizens will settle in

cities and metropolitan areas. There is no question that our cities are our future.

In order to come to grips with that future, we must establish one committee to deal with the multitude of problems facing our cities. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Urban Affairs would parallel the activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It would have specific jurisdiction for housing, mass transit, air and water pollution, water supplies, and sewage facilities. As it stands today, jurisdiction for the vast array of Federal programs dealing with the problems of our cities is irrationally scattered through a host of standing committees. With the establishment of an Urban Affairs Committee not only will Congress have a more efficient instrument to oversee Federal programs, but the cities will no longer have to weave through the labyrinth of congressional committees to make their needs known.

The time is long overdue for the Congress to approach the problems of the cities in the most imaginative way possible and with the greatest degree of coordination. Of the many problems of our cities none cries out for action more than the condition of our overcrowded slums. Under my resolution the Committee on Urban Affairs would be responsible for housing and the related Federal programs of urban renewal, slum clearance, code enforcement, community renewal, and the demonstration cities program.

In addition, the committee would be responsible for urban mass transportation and the enormously complex problems of sewage disposal. Highway planning must be coordinated with the growing need for comfortable, clean yet swift public transportation facilities if these programs are not to be self-defeating. A massive effort is required to clean up our urban rivers which are too often open sewers.

Air and water pollution must be given greater attention. We have recently witnessed in New York the terrible effects of air pollution. The control of poisons in our air and water supplies in the years ahead may be critical in determining if the city is a viable place to live. A Committee on Urban Affairs should address itself to the question of waste disposal.

Mr. Speaker, with the growing crises of our cities, the establishment of a Committee on Urban Affairs is no longer a luxury but an absolute necessity. I urge that my bill receive prompt consideration.

STUDENT LETTER ON VIETNAM

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and include extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on December 29, 1966, student body presidents or student editors of 100 colleges and universities in the United States sent a most thoughtful and anguished letter to the President of the United States. The letter highlights the anxiety, confusion, and doubt concerning Vietnam felt by a substantial number of the finest youth of our country. It raises serious questions concerning our commitment in Vietnam and the escalation of that commitment. It questions our willingness to negotiate an honorable settlement. It also questions the sincerity of the administration's public statements concerning the war and makes reference to Harrison Salisbury's series of articles from Hanoi.

This letter warns:

Unless this conflict can be eased the United States will find some of her most loyal and courageous young people choosing to go to jail rather than to bear their country's arms, while countless others condone or even utilize techniques for evading their legal obligations.

I believe this letter drafted by student leaders of our most important colleges and universities deserves the considered study and attention of all Members of Congress. It follows:

[From the New York Times, Dec. 30, 1966]

TEXT OF STUDENTS' LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Following is the text of a letter sent yesterday to President Johnson drafted by the student-body presidents or student editors of 100 colleges and universities in the United States:

In your talk to the student interns last summer, as on other occasions, you have recognized and discussed problems that have been troubling members of our generation. We have been grateful for your concern and encouraged by your invitation to express some of our thoughts.

Since many of these thoughts center increasingly on the situation in Vietnam, the New Year's renewal of the truce seems a suitable occasion to report to you that significant and growing numbers of our contemporaries are deeply troubled about the posture of their Government in Vietnam. We believe the state of mind of these people, though largely unreported, is of great importance, because there are many who are deeply troubled for every one who has been outspoken in dissent.

A great many of those faced with the prospect of military duty find it hard to square performance of that duty with concepts of personal integrity and conscience. Even more are torn by reluctance to participate in a war whose toll in property and life keeps escalating, but about whose purpose and value to the United States they remain unclear.

SERIOUS NEW DOUBTS

The truces have highlighted a growing conviction on American campuses that if our objective in the fighting in Vietnam is a negotiated settlement rather than a military "victory," continued escalation cannot be justified by the failure of the other side to negotiate.

If, on the other hand, our objective is no longer a negotiated settlement, the nature and attainability of our objectives in Vietnam raise serious new doubts. There is thus increasing confusion about both our basic purpose and our tactics, and there is increasing fear that the course now being pursued may lead us irrevocably into a major land war in Asia—a war which many feel could not be won without recourse to nuclear weapons, if then.

In this context there is widespread support for the suggestion of the Pope and others that the resumed truce be extended de facto by restraint on both sides, even if no formal agreement is reached. And there is hope that if fighting must be resumed in 1967 it will be resumed on a reduced scale.

In short, Mr. President, a great many of our contemporaries, raised in the democratic tradition of thinking for themselves, are finding a growing conflict between their own observations on the one hand, and statements by Administration leaders about the war on the other. These are people as devoted to the Constitution, to the democratic process, and to law and order as were their fathers and brothers who served willingly in two World Wars and in Korea.

DRAFT LAW CRITICIZED

Unless this conflict can be eased, the United States will find some of her most loyal and courageous young people choosing to go to jail rather than to bear their country's arms, while countless others condone or even utilize techniques for evading their legal obligations. Contributing to this situation is the almost universal conviction that the present Selective Service law operates unfairly.

We write in the hope that this letter will encourage a frank discussion of these problems. If such a discussion clarified American objectives in Vietnam, it might help reverse the drift, which is now from confusion toward disaffection. To this end, we submit for your consideration some of the questions now agitating the academic community:

There is doubt that America's vital interests are sufficiently threatened in Vietnam to necessitate the growing commitment there.

There is doubt that such vital interests as may be threatened are best protected by this growing commitment.

There is doubt that a war which may devastate much of the countryside can lead to the stable and prosperous Vietnam we once hoped our presence would help create.

There is considerable concern about apparent contradictions in the American position on certain points basic to any efforts to negotiate a settlement. High Government officials reiterate our eagerness to negotiate "unconditionally," but we remain unclear about our willingness to accept full participation by the Vietcong as an independent party to negotiations.

Similarly, Administration spokesmen reiterate our commitment to self-determination for South Vietnam, but we remain unclear about our willingness to accept a coalition (or pro-Communist) government should the people of South Vietnam eventually choose such a government under adequate international supervision.

Finally, Mr. President, we must report a growing sense—reinforced by Mr. Harrison Salisbury's recent reports from Hanoi—that too often there is a wide disparity between American statements about Vietnam and American actions there.

We hope you will find it possible to share your thoughts with us about these matters. The rising confusion about national purpose can undermine mutual trust and respect among our people. This seems to us as urgent a problem as any that confronts the nation today.

We are grateful for your interest and send our best wishes for the New Year.

PREVENTICARE

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, Ben Jonson, the English dramatist and poet, writing about the importance of good health, observed that "there is no enjoying this world without thee."

It is also true that nothing is more precious than good health, but like most blessings, it is taken for granted—until it is jeopardized, or lost—especially by the devastation of chronic disease.

This physical devastation is not in-

evitable. It could be prevented by a program called preventicare and millions of lives would be improved, prolonged, and saved.

Leading the fight for the Adult Health Protection Act—preventicare—is HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., of New Jersey, in the Senate, and our late and beloved colleague, JOHN E. FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, provided great leadership in the House. They have the gratitude of the millions of people who want and need preventicare.

The bill I am referring to would help protect the health of persons 50, or older, by establishing and operating regional and community health protection centers, where disease could be detected.

This would be the most effective and economical way of fighting and solving the serious problem of chronic disease—to detect it in its early stages before it destroys.

Many ailments would be detected by the centers—diseases of the heart, vascular system, eyes, lungs, kidneys, others, and the disease of cancer, which ranks second in the number of deaths in the United States every year.

To implement the goals of preventicare, $60 million would be authorized over a 3-year period. Federal grants would be provided for planning, establishing, and operating health protection centers, including U.S. awards to medical schools, community hospitals, health departments, and other public, or nonprofit agencies, or institutions.

I can think of no better investment than a program—both voluntary and free—that would protect and improve the health of our people. Preventicare would help accomplish this.

One of the shocking and enlightening facts reported by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on the Health of the Elderly, was that seven out of 10 persons 45 and over are affected by chronic disease.

Besides the human anguish inflicted by chronic disease, the cost is so great, it approaches the amount spent on all U.S. defense expenditures, according to Mrs. Dorothy P. Rice, a medical economist for the Social Security Administration. It was revealed that the total cost of illness during 1966 in America was at least $68 billion. Think of the schools and hospitals that could be constructed with that.

She also cited the tremendous effect of chronic disease on manpower: As far back as 1963—it is naturally higher now—224 million man-days of work were lost; in most cases because of heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

These vast losses are a challenge to the response and compassion of Congress. It is a challenge that this resourceful Nation should not ignore. I hope that we accept and defeat that challenge, just as the 89th Congress was challenged by medicare.

Many years ago, Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher and author, reminded the world, "the preservation of health is a duty" and that "few seem conscious that there is such a thing as physical morality."

Mr. Speaker, and other Members of the House, I strongly believe that we have a duty to perform—to pass preventicare—and help our people become healthier, and therefore, happier.

I am therefore proud to join some of my colleagues as a cosponsor of preventicare.

INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING FEDERAL JUDGES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, during the 89th Congress, I was appointed by the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, as chairman of a three-member ad hoc special subcommittee to conduct certain investigations involving Federal Judges Chandler, Murrah, and Bohanon, pursuant to the rules of the House and under House Resolution 19. The Honorable WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE, of Connecticut, and the Honorable RICHARD H. POFF, of Virginia, are the other two members of the subcommittee.

The problems before the subcommittee were brought to the floor of Congress as a result of an action filed with the U.S. Supreme Court, *Chandler* v. *Judicial Council of the 10th Circuit of the United States*, miscellaneous No. 34, and certain charges made during a hearing before the 10th Circuit Judicial Council.

The two main problems before the subcommittee can be stated generally as follows:

First. Whether the 10th Circuit Judicial Council has been granted legal authority to strip a Federal district court judge of his judicial powers, or whether that power was usurped by the said judicial council; and

Second. Whether any of the said judges have so conducted himself that he has committed an impeachable offense.

The seriousness of these issues requires that they be treated with the strictest solemnity.

All aspects of this subcommittee's investigation have been carried on with full regard to the flammable nature of the questions before it, and the need for a scrupulous investigation and meticulous sifting of all of the discovered evidence. For, not only are the reputations of respected men at stake, but the reputation of the whole Federal judiciary and Congress itself is vitally involved.

The first major issue referred to above—the legal powers of the judicial council over Federal district court judges—presents many complex legal questions which have no easy answers. The core of the issue is still pending before the U.S. Supreme Court in the Chandler against Judicial Council case. The subcommittee hesitates to publicly act on this issue until the Supreme Court has reached a decision in said case. This is in keeping with the policy of the Committee on the Judiciary, as expressed by its chairman, the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, on the floor of the House:

> Until the Supreme Court acts (on *Chandler* v. *Judicial Council*), I do not think it would be meet or proper for the Committee on the Judiciary to intervene. We have an unvarying rule in the Committee on the Judiciary not to infringe upon the powers of courts if there is a proceeding in a court and we usually like to have the proceeding take its usual course rather than have the Committee on the Judiciary intervene or exercise or express its particular judgement on the particular matter or transaction in the judicial branch." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 112, pt. 1, p. 1355).

As to the second issue before the subcommittee relating to the conduct of certain Federal judges, this subcommittee has been conducting an exhaustive investigation. The facts are complex and cover a very substantial period of time. All evidence is being thoroughly evaluated. The investigative aspect of the subcommittee's function has not been concluded, as yet. It is the subcommittee's intention, if reauthorized and appointed, to continue its investigation.

TOWN BLUFF DAM AND B. A. STEINHAGEN LAKE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to designate dam B and its reservoir on the Neches River in Texas as "Town Bluff Dam" and "B. A. Steinhagen Lake," respectively.

I originally introduced this bill last year and it was approved by both Houses of Congress as part of the omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill. Unfortunately, the section in which it was included was deleted from the bill by the conference committee when objections were raised to other provisions of that section.

The damsite is near the historical community of Town Bluff, a prominent landing and landmark during the days of riverboat traffic on the Neches River.

It is most appropriate that the lake be named after the late B. A. Steinhagen, a former mayor of Beaumont, Tex., and a pioneer, from 1925 to his death in 1946, in the development of water resources on the Neches River Basin. Mayor Steinhagen promoted the establishment of numerous water conservation associations in Texas and the Lower Neches Valley Authority, which made the surveys leading to dam B. Under his leadership, the authority pledged initial construction funds for the Federal project to develop the Neches River and its tributary, the Angelina River. Work on dam B was begun in 1946, the year of Mayor Steinhagen's death.

I have long held a deep interest in the development of the Neches River complex. I remember attending, as a Member of the Texas Legislature, the groundbreaking ceremonies for dam B and have felt it should be appropriately named. However, over the years here in Congress, I have concentrated my efforts toward getting the Sam Rayburn multipurpose dam underway. With the completion of the Rayburn Dam, it is appropriate to name dam B and its reservoir for the community of Town Bluff, where the dam

is located, and after the late B. A. Steinhagen, whose work and vision contributed to the complete development of the Neches River.

THE U.S. DAIRYMAN AND THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE IMPORT CONTROLS

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the urgent need for import controls to protect the U.S. dairyman can readily be appreciated when certain factors concerning foreign competition are considered.

Surplus European butter is rolling from churns at an ever-increasing rate. In mid-1965, the Department of Agriculture estimated Western Europe had 200 million pounds in surplus, equivalent to 4.23 billion pounds of milk. The butterfat is seeking a market, preferably in the United States.

The swiss cheese maker was favored years ago when our import controls were established. As a concession to Switzerland, swiss cheese was exempt from quotas. Now seven other countries are producing swiss cheese and sending it into the United States.

The New Zealand dairy industry agreed to a voluntary limit of Colby cheese shipments. But eight other countries quickly moved into making cheddarlike Colby cheese for the U.S. market, so the voluntary limitation has been scrapped. Colby imports are now 10 times greater than the current cheddar import limit.

These, and other factors, illustrate the need for adequate legislation which will protect our dairy farmer from excessive competition from abroad. I will certainly support corrective legislation which will insure an equitable income for those engaged in our all-important dairy industry.

The Hoard's Dairyman, the National Dairy Farm magazine carried in its December 25, 1966, issue an informative article on the present plight of our dairymen. I request that the article, "You Have a High Stake in Effective Dairy Import Controls" be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

YOU HAVE A HIGH STAKE IN EFFECTIVE DAIRY IMPORT CONTROLS!

(By E. M. Norton, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D.C.)

If we have learned anything in this dairy business during the past 15 years, it is that a small surplus has a drastic effect on the price of milk. And, within the past year, we have seen how milk prices can improve if we bring supply and demand into balance.

What every dairy farmer must realize now is that a pound of surplus butterfat imported from abroad has the same depressing effect on farm milk prices as an extra pound produced here. It does not matter whether the butterfat is imported in the form of butter, butter oil, Exylone, Grapex, frozen cream, Colby cheese or some other product.

To quickly illustrate your stake in dairy imports, let me cite just two figures. This year milk production in the U.S. is down about 3.5 billion pounds. Milk prices are up where they should have been for the past decade. But in western Europe there are 200 million pounds of surplus butter looking for a market. This is equal to 4.23 billion pounds of milk! Imagine the impact on our farm milk price should we import dairy products made from this volume of milk.

It is unjust that our dairymen should be flooded with dairy products from other countries just after having reduced domestic milk production to match consumer requirements.

In a year's time, reduced U.S. milk production has resulted in an increase of about $1 per hundredweight in the farm price. The higher prices, however, have increased the pressure of foreign nations to sell in the U.S. market, and American importers are moving to obtain lower cost butterfat from abroad.

The higher prices also have affected the cost of living in the United States and, thus, many persons within the government are encouraging imports as a means of controlling (reducing) consumer prices.

It is ironic that the dairy industry is plagued with imports in view of the law which supposedly controls such imports as a means of supporting prices to farmers.

Dairy imports have been limited since 1953 by authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935. Under this legislation, import quotas are established for specific dairy products such as butter, cheddar cheese, Edam and Gouda, blue mold cheese, Italian type cheese, and certain other products. The total allowable imports of these prescribed products presently amount to 11 million pounds of butterfat or the equivalent of 292 million pounds of milk.

The problem lies in the fact that imports are controlled on specifically defined dairy products, such as cheddar cheese or butter. But there is no limitation on other dairy products brought into this country.

Although federal hearings have been requested time and again to further restrict imports under present law, the sad fact is that the amount of dairy products imported has been allowed to grow, and foreign exporters are gaining a stronger foothold in the American market.

FAVOR TO SWISS BACKFIRES

When the import quotas were first established, Swiss cheese was exempted. The amount of such imports from Switzerland was small. It was not long, however, before other nations began producing Swiss cheese for export to the United States. During the past year, Swiss cheese was shipped to the United States, from Finland, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, West Germany and, of course, Switzerland.

It just isn't logical to import Swiss cheese from all over the world, particularly when we make the best right here at home. The reason for the imports has nothing to do with need or the art of making a specialty cheese. Foreign Swiss cheese simply enters the market at a lower price [because of lower labor costs] than that produced in the United States.

Another case in point, the 1965–66 fiscal year quota on imported cheddar cheese amounts to 3.7 million pounds. Ironically, however, Colby cheese is not subject to limitation. Colby cheese is very similar to cheddar and displaces cheddar in the market. Total imports of Colby cheese during the first nine months of 1966 were 28.5 million pounds—an annual rate of 38 million pounds. This is more than 10 times the quota for cheddar cheese. If there is no restriction on the importation of Colby cheese, what is gained by placing a limit on cheddar?

Importation of butterfat for the ice cream market perhaps has been the most flagrant violation of the intent of the United States import control law. Butterfat, in constantly increasing volumes, has been imported as frozen cream, butter oil, and mixtures of butterfat and sugar.

Frozen cream imports pose a double threat. They displace sales for the domestic cream, thus serving to break the cream market. At the same time, these imports force our own cream into butter, adding to the supply and adversely affecting the market price for butter. Frozen cream is not restricted by present controls.

The butter quota, as established by the Tariff Commission, is 707,000 pounds per year. The butter quota was first circumvented through the importation of butter oil. When this fact was brought to a hearing, the Tariff Commission responded by placing an import quota on butter oil. This butter oil quota was 1.2 million pounds per year, more than doubling the established quota for butter.

Thus, a quota was established on butter oil on the basis of a history of imports, even though those imports were made in circumvention of the butter quota! Once a product has been imported, it is difficult to have it totally excluded thereafter.

After the flow of butter oil was restricted through quota, mixtures of butterfat and sugar appeared in the market for the first time. The product, called Exylone, was used by the ice cream trade, displacing our own butterfat, which then had to be made into butter.

The importation of Exylone as a circumvention of the quota on butter oil was so obvious that, after a further hearing, the Tariff Commission established a zero quota for Exylone. The quota, however, was made applicable only on products containing 45 percent or more of butterfat.

The dairy industry argued that this limitation would merely serve to invite mixtures containing less than 45 percent of butterfat, and this is exactly what happened. Junex—a product containing 44 percent butterfat and 55 percent sugar—promptly made its appearance.

In the first 10 months of 1966, 83 million pounds of Junex entered the United States market. The Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent order under the Sugar Act, limited imports of mixtures of butterfat and sugar containing more than 25 percent sugar. Both the dairy and sugar industries pointed out that this limitation would be ineffective because products containing less than 25 percent sugar would be imported on a profitable basis.

As predicted, the new regulation merely changed the combination of the product again, as mixtures with 44 percent butterfat and 24 percent sugar are now being imported at a lower butterfat cost than represented by the American market.

CHEESE AGREEMENT FAILS

The first imports of Colby cheese were from New Zealand. When the imports reached a volume which made it obvious that something had to be done, a voluntary limit was negotiated with the New Zealand government, and later was extended to Australia and Ireland.

Now expired, this agreement has not been extended. The reason is that, while exports to the United States were limited by some countries, other countries entered the market.

During the past year, Colby cheese has been shipped to the United States from France, Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, Austria, Australia, Bulgaria, and West Germany.

Thus, voluntary agreements are no answer. They merely serve to penalize those countries which are willing to cooperate with us by limiting their exports to the United States.

These are but a few examples of the dilemma which confronts the dairy industry under present law.

The National Milk Producers Federation,

after careful study, developed a new import control program which was incorporated into a bill by Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin and co-sponsored by 21 other senators. It was introduced in the United States Senate on April 25, 1966, as S. 3273.

Under this bill, all imports would be subject to limitation. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to permit entry of dairy products for any year in amounts totaling not more than the annual quantity imported during the five calendar years of 1961 through 1965. The total quantity would be adjusted, upward or downward percentagewise, with changes in the total size of the market.

In other words, foreign countries would share in the growth of the United States market in the same proportion as United States producers, but their exports could not grow by displacing United States production.

Under the new proposal, the President may authorize the importation of additional quantities of dairy products in the public interest. No such imports, however, would be permitted if the farm price for milk were less than parity, unless the Secretary removed a corresponding amount from the domestic market. This removal would be in addition to purchases for price support and other commitments of the government.

Under the proposed bill, there would be no circumvention of import quotas. The door would be closed to any article of commerce containing any significant amount of butterfat, solids-not-fat, or any combination of the two. It would be necessary for importers to secure permits, and the amounts would be held in check by the total average annual imports during the 1961–65 base period.

Similar bills were introduced in the House of Representatives. Activities in support of the new program in 1966 were preliminary. The big push should come in 1967. Such legislation can be successful only if fully supported by all dairymen throughout the United States. It could be the most important agricultural legislation to be considered by the Congress since passage of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

UNITED STATES GIVES POLAND PLAN TO CUT DEBT

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Plain Dealer on December 30, 1966, carried an interesting item which is illustrative of the present U.S. policy to kill the Communist countries of Eastern Europe with kindness. While Poland actively aids Ho Chi Minh in North Vietnam to kill and cripple American servicemen and Vietnamese in his campaign of terror, the United States looks the other way and cancels several million in Polish debt payments, due the United States in the coming year.

This much is certain: a review will be made in the 90th Congress of the many facets of this insane policy with a view to providing for the American voter a compelling argument for changing such policy by changing administrations in 1968.

I ask that the item, "United States Gives Poland Plan To Cut Debt," be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

UNITED STATES GIVES POLAND PLAN TO CUT DEBT

WARSAW, POLAND.—U.S. Ambassador John A. Gronouski handed Poland yesterday a plan to cancel several milion dollars in debt payments, due the United States in the coming year, by spending the money in Poland.

Gronouski presented the proposal to Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz and Foreign Trade Minister Witold Trampczynski.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Gronouski had received a go-ahead from Washington to discuss the financing of "mutually beneficial" projects with Polish obligations.

The nature of the projects, requiring eventual approval by Congress, and the price tag, were not disclosed. There was no immediate reaction from the Polish government.

The proposal was described as an American initiative within President Johnson's policy of building "bridges of understanding" to Communist nations of East Europe.

Gronouski has been holding informal talks here searching for mutually beneficial projects to help Poland work off its debt to the United States. Heavy 1967 installments fall due starting Monday.

The plan was said to be a "package" of projects including some buildings and public works such as hospitals or a nursing institute, some technical equipment, and some research projects.

Technical equipment under discussion has included tape-recording studios for the teaching of English.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

Mr LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last August more than 40 Republican Members of the House introduced legislation to create a National Commission on Public Management with the mandate of determining whether the management techniques of systems analysis, developed so successfully in our space and defense programs, could be applied to the solution of nondefense public problems such as transportation, pollution control, health services, and others. Since that time we have received considerable expressions of interest and support for the legislation and for the concept of using our most modern management tools to improve the quality of American life.

On November 4 the board of directors of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce gave its endorsement to the measure and we have been most heartened by the expressions of interest from the business community.

There is also increasing evidence at all levels of government that the old approaches are no longer sufficient. In our initial statement we commented at length on the California research contracts, and we have also been made aware of the efforts in New York State, New York City, and other areas to use these new tools to improve governmental efficiency and effectiveness. Vice President HUMPHREY, speaking on November 16, said:

> We have seen, too, what government research and development contracts given to the university and to private corporations have produced in overcoming scientific and technological obstacles in a remarkably short time.
>
> The same partnership concept, the same systems approach; the same investment in research and development, applied to other public needs may prove to be the way in which our rich nation may finally be able to overcome economic and social problems which have been generations in the making.

Senator NELSON of Wisconsin has also introduced legislation that would approach the application of modern management to the public sector. In short, Mr. Speaker, there is growing agreement that rational management will be required if we are to allocate our resources wisely and develop comprehensive approaches to our mammoth public problems. Right here in the Congress we made a start in this direction last year in passing the Demonstration Cities and Clean Rivers Restoration Acts, each designed to encourage a comprehensive program to revitalize our cities and clean up our rivers and streams.

I am very hopeful that we can focus attention on these new tools at our disposal in the 90th Congress and am reintroducing the bill along with 40 of my colleagues. Early hearings on the measure would help to educate the Congress and the public on the possibilities for a completely new attack on our national problems, on the dimensions for participation that these tools open up for the private sector, and on the experience of States and cities in applying these techniques.

I include in the RECORD at this point, a copy of the statement I made at the time of the first introduction of the bill last summer, and an article by Max Ways which appears in the current issue of Fortune magazine in which he discusses the advances in problem-solving techniques that are increasingly available to us.

The statement and article follow:

MANAGING THE PUBLIC BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, today over 40 Members of the minority of this House have introduced legislation which would create, if enacted by the Congress of the United States, a Commission on Public Management.

Mr. Speaker, among the Members who filed this legislation are the following:

F. BRADFORD MORSE, of Massachusetts; JOHN B. ANDERSON, of Illinois; MARK ANDREWS, of North Dakota; WILLIAM H. BATES, of Massachusetts; ALPHONZO BELL, of California; WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, of Michigan; CLARENCE BROWN, JR., of Ohio; HOWARD H. CALLAWAY, of Georgia; ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, of Michigan; DON H. CLAUSEN, of California; JAMES C. CLEVELAND, of New Hampshire.

WILLIAM C. CRAMER, of Florida; GLENN CUNNINGHAM, of Nebraska; THOMAS B. CURTIS, of Missouri; EDWARD J. DERWINSKI,

of Illinois; ROBERT DOLE, of Kansas; JOHN J. DUNCAN, of Tennessee; FLORENCE P. DWYER, of New Jersey; ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, of Kansas; JOHN ERLENBORN, of Illinois; PAUL FINDLEY, of Illinois; PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey; SEYMOUR HALPERN, of New York.

FRANK J. HORTON, of New York; CRAIG HOSMER, of California; THEODORE KUPFERMAN, of New York; ODIN LANGEN, of Minnesota; ROBERT MCCLORY, of Illinois; JOSEPH M. MCDADE, of Pennsylvania; CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., of Maryland; CHESTER L. MIZE, of Kansas; CHARLES A. MOSHER, of Ohio; ALBERT H. QUIE, of Minnesota; CHARLOTTE T. REID, of Illinois.

OGDEN R. REID, of New York; ED REINEKE, of California; HOWARD W. ROBISON, of New York; DONALD RUMSFELD, of Illinois; HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI, of Pennsylvania; RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, of Pennsylvania; GARNER E. SHRIVER, of Kansas; HENRY P. SMITH III, of New York; J. WILLIAM STANTON, of Ohio; BOB WILSON, of California; and JOHN W. WYDLER, of New York.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has over the past decade enacted a host of creative programs designed to solve our public, social, and economic problems. We have made important strides forward in education, health care, pollution control and urban development, but the dimensions of our remaining problems are staggering: 10,000 of our Nation's communities will face serious problems of air pollution; the demand for water consumption may exceed the available supply before the end of this century; there are 9 million substandard housing units in the United States, most of them in urban areas; traffic jams cost the Nation over $5 billion each year, and scientific and technical information is doubling every 15 years.

It is clear that problems of this magnitude are not susceptible to the traditional solutions. We must reach beyond our history for new ways to manage the public business effectively and economically.

We have available to us already a wealth of knowledge and technology in private industry. We have seen how new techniques of management analysis—the so-called "systems approach"—have streamlined our defense establishment and brought the universe within man's reach. We must now determine whether these techniques can help clean our water, educate our children and improve the quality of life in our cities.

We are today introducing legislation to establish a National Commission on Public Management.

This Commission would bring to bear on the management of public business the very best minds in private industry, Government, labor, and education. Its mandate is to answer two fundamental questions: How can new management technology aid us in solving problems that lie in the nondefense sector? What is the best way to take advantage of the opportunities these new techniques provide?

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPOSAL

The technological revolution of our times has brought with it the capacity to solve the most difficult problems which modern society faces. And it has brought this challenge: Can our political creativity keep pace with the relentless march of science and with the mounting complexity of an increasingly urban society?

The Commission which we propose today represents merely the first step in an entirely new departure in American political thinking. We wish to see the free enterprise system with its new capacities engaged in and responsible for the solution of public problems. In one sense the concept is as revolutionary in political science as the technological explosion has been in physical science. In another sense, the concept is as old as free enterprise and America itself.

Systems management techniques and tools have given to the private sector a capacity for problem solving that the government has not yet developed. It is imperative to recognize the opportunity that this technology in private hands affords our society to solve gnawing and longterm social problems without relying solely on government to provide the answers, the machinery, the manpower and the money.

By engaging the private sector the government can employ the most modern technology available without expanding its own influence into the everyday lives of human beings.

We should not ignore the caution urged by those who see modern technology only as the precursor of a society of robots, where individual identity is subsumed in the mass production of everything from man's comforts to his personality. We can avoid that world, the world of "1984," only if we make the new technology our servant, and not allow it to be our master. The best assurance that the progress of science will not mean the insignificance of man is to recognize the revolution in technology, to anticipate its growth, to assure adequate personal safeguards from its excesses, and to employ it for the betterment of man. We must not merely be awed by science; we must be inspired by it to summon equal creativity in the political and economic fields.

Through basic systems management approaches, the increasingly serious and complex problems of water and air pollution can be brought under control. The new technology can test for pollution; it can anticipate pollution; it can provide the techniques to prevent and correct pollution. Using the systems approach society can measure today's needs against the supply for decades to come and can provide the formulas for conservation which can allow the citizens of today to take advantage of their resources without impairing the life of future generations.

The air and surface transportation problems of today are but nothing compared to the problems which can be predicted for tomorrow. Systems management techniques can be applied to the problems of urban transportation to permit the free flow of city workers to suburban homes. And only the use of systems management techniques and equipment can resolve the incredibly complicated problems of air safety and air traffic simultaneously. Our systems are barely adequate today, and it takes no prophet to know that the growth of air travel will continue on its sudden expansion.

Increasingly, the problems of urban housing, urban renewal, and urban development will be appreciated, as they should be, as continuing concerns of an industrial society. The application of systems technology and of the equipment upon which it depends can improve the efficient design of housing, can simplify the planning of housing patterns, provide for more efficient and rapid administration of housing development programs, develop testing systems to assure the maintenance of safe standards, and promise a life of greater ease and comfort in the home of every American.

In education, in health services, in law enforcement—and equally important in rehabilitation—in the distribution of public welfare—in all these areas and more, the United States has within its grasp a completely new set of tools. We must proceed carefully; we must proceed with order. But we must proceed. That is the reason why we propose this Commission—to survey the tools at hand and to consider their application to the problems which confront our society.

Three facts have led to this initiative. First, the domestic problems of our urban society are growing more awesome and complicated everyday, and too many assume that only government can solve them. Second, there exists a technology for problem solving and administration which seems uniquely suited for application to these public problems. Third, that systems management technology is in the hands of U.S. industry, which in a fortuitous alliance with Government can solve the problems within a framework of free enterprise. There is a need for political creativity now; and thus a need for the Commission we propose.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL COMMISSION

The tasks of management in both public and private enterprise have become more difficult and complex due to the very nature of the problems inherent in a dynamic and growing society such as ours and advances in science and technology. The problems of managing even the largest Federal programs of a generation ago were small compared to those of today. All levels of government—Federal, State, and local—are finding it increasingly difficult to solve their complex management problems on a piece-meal basis, to a large extent because they lack the management techniques and skills that have been applied so successfully in private industry.

Although there are studies in progress dealing with the use of systems analysis in several specific nondefense areas, the questions of where the systems approach is most applicable and how it best can be applied are still largely unanswered. It is our belief that these crucial questions require the attention of a Commission, appointed by the President and the Congress, to include the best minds in the field of modern management technology. This Commission can complete a comprehensive study and investigation, taking utmost advantage of the assistance of such testimony and consultation from recognized experts in the field as can be obtained during its active life of 30 months.

Some of our distinguished colleagues have recently introduced legislation which would authorize the expenditure of public funds, either directly by executive departments or through grants to the States, for contracts with universities or other public or private institutions or organizations which would attempt to apply the systems analysis approach to public problems. We fully support our colleagues on the basic issue of stimulating governmental support for such endeavors, but we also believe that a national commission is required first to provide the overall analysis and informed recommendations needed by all governmental authorities who may have reason to use the systems approach in the future.

Initially this Commission must define the problems involved. Then it must determine the applicability of the many systems analysis and management techniques as they relate to a myriad of problems ranging from those relatively simple and local in nature to extremely complex national issues. Finally, it must recommend optimum means for developing government-private enterprise cooperation to encourage and support the techniques found to be applicable. Unless these crucial points are investigated thoroughly, we will not be able to provide guidelines for the many future applications of the systems approach, and instead we will be limited to trial and error procedures. We require a "conceptual definition" phase—to borrow from Department of Defense terminology—before we can move full speed into the implementation phase. This, in fact, is merely using good systems analysis procedure.

Technology will continue to expand, and the Commission should anticipate its growth. The Commission should become a repository of information on how the management techniques presently available have been applied, provide information and guidance to business and government through seminars, conferences, and appropriate publications and encourage the best talent in government, business, and the universities to study public management problems. It should consider how existing and new techniques can be fed into the legislative and administrative processes on a continuing basis. It should address itself to the question of how to insure

that new legislative programs provide for data that will make systems management possible and take into account the necessary interrelationships between programs and agencies.

NEW MANAGEMENT TOOLS

What are these new management tools? Although there is no completely accepted name or definition covering the whole area of new management technology, it is generally referred to as the "systems approach". The concept has been developed primarily by the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the aerospace industry for the development and production of major weapon and space systems. Although the term "system" is by no means a new one, the high degree of expertise in this area now available within a sizable segment of U.S. industry and the Federal defense and space agencies has only recently come of age.

The systems approach is a way of thinking about the job of management. It provides a means for arriving at the best solution to a complex problem or combination of problems by means of a logical process of identification and control of all their interrelated segments. The genius of the systems approach is its ability to bring order out of tremendous numbers of diverse and interacting elements and factors—order that not only stabilizes but creates the conditions for progress as well.

The approach has two main features. First, the problem or problems to be solved are rigorously defined, in terms of performance objectives rather than in terms of product specifications or particular technologies. Thus instead of specifying the types of garbage disposal, sewage, or antipollution devices required to provide an integrated waste management system in a community, the system objectives would be defined in terms such as the desired purity of the water supply, the percent allowable impurities in the air, and the convenience desired by the housewife in the disposal of solid waste—all tied to a realistic cost and time schedule.

The second feature of the systems approach is its emphasis on the interrelations within a system. Rather than dividing a problem into manageable subproblems and solving each independently, the systems approach enables the managers to develop and implement a plan capable of achieving the entire objective. It provides for comprehensive planning, traces out the effect of any set of choices and decisions upon all other relevant decisions, and then arrives at the solution to the total problem. Thus the problem of water resources for any given area involves water sources, land use, urban development, waste disposal, and recreational facilities. Since each factor is so closely linked with the others, the problem must be looked at as a whole.

Systems analysis has been described as "a technology which applies the scientific method to the allocation of limited resources among a variety of competing demands. The goals of the system are defined—the train must arrive on time; the constraints and conditions are stated—cost or time limits. Systems analysis attempts to arrive at the optimum satisfaction of the goals within the stated condition."

The application of the systems approach and its related analytical tools to the solution of a large variety of national and local problems in the nondefense sector holds great promise for the future. The possibilities have already been recognized by a number of commentators.

The National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, in its February 1966 report, pointed out that:

"There is a strong need for the development of systems analysis capabilities in individual branches of the Government and in Congress. Beyond this, there is the broader question of how these different intellectual resources, which are being employed primarily to deal with the programs of the agencies, can be coordinated and used for the analysis of the various social problems that confront us."

In addition to specific recommendations for the application of new technologies and management techniques in such areas as health care, transportation, control of air and water pollution, and housing, the Commission pointed out the need to improve the decision-making process which determines the priority of various proposals. The Commission said:

"Such decisions are often made piecemeal with no relation to each other—vested interests are often able to obtain unjust shares, and—few mechanisms are available which allow us to see the range of alternatives and thus enable us to choose with a comprehension of the consequences of our choices."

CURRENT EXAMPLES

Examples of attempts to apply these modern management principles to State and local affairs already exist.

The so-called "California studies" make up one such set of examples. In November 1964, the State of California announced its plan for the application of systems engineering techniques to four important public problems.

This plan was predicated on three primary considerations. First, national consideration was being given to the possibility of reduced Federal spending in defense. Second, California had a particularly large investment in the defense, aerospace, and electronic industries, and was therefore particularly vulnerable to a cutback. These industries also provided the State with experienced practitioners in systems technology. Third, the State had a continuing concern with a number of problems: air and water pollution, crime, population growth and planning, welfare, education, and so on.

Preliminary discussions between the Governor's office and industry leaders indicated that there was considerable enthusiasm for initiating studies to determine the feasibility of applying "systems engineering" and "systems analysis" to socioeconomic problems. As the likelihood of reduced defense spending diminished the focus of these discussions changed somewhat from "How can we help the distressed aerospace industry?" to "How can we make a new and broader use of available skills?"

Following a round of competitive bidding in which each bidder outlined the approach he would take and the resources he would apply to the study, the State of California awarded four $100,000 study contracts to aerospace firms. The areas selected for study were transportation, waste management, crime, and information control.

The State of California is currently evaluating, with the assistance of the Ford Foundation and others, the results of these four studies. Preliminary evaluation indicates that it is feasible to apply the systems capability of the aerospace industry to socioeconomic problems and produce meaningful and valuable results. In fact, California is so enthusiastic over their success that additional studies are being initiated to utilize the systems approach in analyzing land use in Santa Clara County and statewide social welfare programs. The State anticipates conducting follow-on studies on a solid waste subsystem of an integrated waste management system, a statewide crime information system, and a federated statewide information system tieing together all State and local agencies.

One can cite many other examples of systems analysis applied by forward-thinking governments. The city of New York, under the dynamic leadership of John Lindsay, is moving toward a near real-time information system which will tie all of the city's departments and agencies into an integrated computer-based system. This system will provide data in usable form for the policymakers as well as for those at the operating level.

New York State is currently developing a computer-based identification and intelligence system for law enforcement, the first of its kind in the world. The system will provide unified information to all State and local agencies which deal with the administration of criminal justice. The agencies will have access only to that portion of the information which falls within their respective legal, right-to-know restrictions. The scope of the system is broad:

"In support of the normal daily operation of (state and local) participating agencies, the fully implemented system will provide rapid access to summary criminal history, as well as detailed criminal, social, and modus operandi data on each subject; will rapidly transmit graphic data, such as photographs and fingerprints, fraudulent checks, warrant-and-wanted notices, stolen motor vehicles, stolen property, laundry marks, stocks and auto registration forgeries; and will provide direct scanning and computer-based searching of all fingerprints on file, the arrest and disposition reports, and intelligence information."

Even in the international field the systems approach is finding adherents. The Greek Government announced last March that it is negotiating a multimillion dollar contract with a large diversified American industrial concern for regional economic development on the island of Crete and western Peloponnesus. The U.S. firm, applying the system approach and developing proposals for review and approval by the Greek Government, will provide the management capability. In 10 years it is hoped that both regions will be industrialized and transformed into tourist attractions.

These illustrations only scratch the surface of the many large system projects we can anticipate. We can reasonably predict that many other public problems as yet unheard of, will demand solution. As Mr. Karl G. Harr, Jr., president of the Aerospace Industries Association, has stated, "only if this situation is fully grasped, only if the experience in coping with such problems which are already at hand is analyzed and applied, and only if the total potential for addressing these problems is positively exploited, will future managers both in government and out have the tools with which to marry technological advances with a society of free men and free institutions."

We need to focus attention on these challenging ideas at the highest levels of government. The examples cited indicate that the systems approach can be used. However, we need to take a longer, more comprehensive, look at the total opportunity for applying the resources we have available to us. The proposed Commission can provide this necessary perspective.

THE JOB OF THE COMMISSION

What specific types of questions could such a Commission be expected to study and investigate?

One question would involve the definition and categorization of those social and economic problems in the nondefense sector to which the application of the systems approach appears to hold promise. Some of these are obvious, particularly at the national level, but others such as local community problems are more obscure and require thoughtful analysis.

The California studies provide a representative listing of the most crucial of the current problems facing a large State. But other States and local communities will have different needs which can also be approached from a total systems standpoint. At the national level, the problems of relating sometimes conflicting State and local problems into an integrated regional or national system require a thorough analysis.

The distinctions between the use of systems techniques for planning, organizing,

and controlling public programs also deserve considerable attention by the Commission. Planning procedures and tools such as the Planning, Programing and Budgeting System (PPBS), cost-benefit analysis, mathematical modeling and simulation, operations analysis, and others need to be studied in the context of the real life environment of Federal, State, and local government planning operations to determine how they can best be utilized.

The planning, programing, and budgeting system—PPBS—is an adaptation of a management tool originally used by the Department of Defense to develop a clearer relationship between the planning operations of the various defense sectors and the annual budgeting operations of the Department. PPBS is currently being installed throughout the executive branch of the Federal Government and is also being studied by several State and city governments. It seems certain that the general principles of PPBS will be applicable and perhaps mandatory for most future public programs.

Cost-benefit analysis, or cost-effectiveness evaluation, is another management planning tool developed by the Department of Defense. It provides a framework of analysis enabling us to select between competing programs based on the benefits versus the cost of several alternative approaches. In the defense area, benefits or effectiveness can be defined in terms of kill probability or payload or other such quantitative measures. In the nondefense sector, the definition of effectiveness becomes extremely complicated by human factors and political consideration.

The use of mathematical modeling and simulation is widely used in management training programs to illustrate the effects of specific decisions in particular business situations. Many other variations of modeling are in use, all with the objective of eliminating the need for costly trial and error in the real world. But they all have certain limitations which need to be analyzed in conjunction with their proposed application.

These planning tools can be effective in streamlining the decision-making processes involved in any type of public program. The decisions, of course, remain the responsibility of the authorized officials, but the facts required to arrive at these decisions can be made more readily available and useful.

Other types of management techniques developed recently are concerned with the control of complex programs during their implementation. These management tools are identified by such acronyms as PERT, PERT/Cost, PAR, and many others. Basically they can be described as near real-time computer-based information systems, such as those being developed in New York State, which provide the feedback information on program activities that is necessary to quickly isolate problem areas for prompt management action. These techniques have been proven in some of our largest weapon system developments, such as the Polaris and Minuteman ballistic missile systems. They now need to be studied as they relate to public programs in the nondefense area, where success involves a large human and social element rather than the hardware-oriented output of the defense and space fields.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Overriding all of this is the question of an optimum organization—both at the public and private level—to accomplish effective system planning and implementation. This question of organization leads logically to a Commission review of the appropriate relationships between and among several overlapping systems and the demands thus placed on intergovernmental coordination at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Should there be a program manager responsible for all activities in a given problem area and organizationally located in one level of the several State and local jurisdictions which may be involved? Or should the responsibilities be divided among several jurisdictional authorities? In either case, should an industrial prime systems contractor be hired on a turnkey basis? Or should the systems management responsibility reside within the Government, with major pieces of the job given to several associate contractors? These and many other questions need studying to determine the best of the multitude of systems management techniques for use in any given situation.

The geographic boundaries and historic charters that once created obvious administrative divisions are no longer of central importance. For example, the problem of pollution in the Merrimack River is one involving at least two States and several local communities. They must find new means for working together to solve this problem, irrespective of jurisdictional lines.

Functional interests have already been the foundation for hundreds of new governmental units: agencies and boards to run airports and ports, to administer reservoirs, to build highways and to educate children. The resident of Boston is governed not only by the city government, but by the Massachusetts Port Authority, the Metropolitan District Commission, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, and a plethora of other boards and commissions. An awareness of these revolutions in jurisdictional authority must be included in any thorough analysis of government's partnership in public programs.

We are all aware of the problems which can arise when two programs or two levels of government, in pursuit of separate but somewhat overlapping objectives, proceed with tunnel vision toward their respective goals. This situation arises on the national level as well as on the local level. The need for intersystem management to coordinate such efforts is apparent, but the optimum methods for accomplishing it need to be determined.

One source which can be tapped to assist in this endeavor is the wealth of experience in the systems approach residing within those Federal research and development agencies involved in the Nation's defense and space effort. There is a need to determine how the other Federal administrative agencies and State and local governments can best expose their own personnel to this experience by cross-training programs with the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. There are attempts now being made to accomplish some of this interagency transfer of systems experience. For example, the Institute for Defense Analysis and the Department of Defense have developed the defense systems analysis education program. Officer and civilian personnel from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the CIA are receiving training by IDA and University of Maryland personnel in an effort to fill the need for decisionmakers skilled in systems management techniques. The stimulus of a national commission investigating the opportunities and procedures for transfer would be most welcome in encouraging and advancing this trend for nondefense agencies.

GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY RELATIONSHIP

Another area for Commission study would most certainly involve an appraisal of the proper relationships between the various levels of government and the private sector. The question of the proper balance between public and private investment must receive careful analysis. The level of governmental activity will vary with each class of problems and it is doubtful that the approach that satisfies one class will be useful in another. The Commission would be expected to recommend the best means for stimulating private investment wherever possible. Conversely, where direct Government investment is necessary, the Commission would provide suggested guidelines for the proper balance between Federal and local funds.

As we proceed past the initial phases in the application of the systems approach to public problems, it will become more important to use the best possible techniques for supporting private industry. The possibilities include several types of modern contracting methods, such as incentives and award fees; and various other financial transactions to stimulate private effort, such as loans, tax incentives, and cost allowances. Also needed is an analysis of which level of government is best qualified to handle the end funding and with what control from other authorities. It is likely that different procedures will be suited to different situations. It is quite possible that the Commission's efforts can lead to better methods than have yet been devised for solving the procurement problem.

INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS CAPABILITY

Along with study of the applicability of the systems approach and the Government relationship to systems management, the Commission can investigate the requirements which will be placed on private industry—both in aerospace and nonaerospace companies. It is highly probable that even those aerospace companies with the most experience with the systems approach will find that the application of this approach to new kinds of public problems is different from their past experience. The California studies have shown that the systems approach is feasible, but that its application requires a certain amount of experimentation to determine the best way to proceed. In other words, the systems approach cannot be transferred directly from the aerospace environment to socioeconomic concerns without some modification and a learning process by all those involved.

In fact, the review of these studies by the California Department of Finance points out many problems which require further study. Systems analysts from the aerospace industry as used to working for large, rich, monolithic organizations. State or local agencies, and even the Federal agencies concerned with socioeconomic problems, must operate with limited budgets which cannot readily be expanded beyond estimates. Changes in legal authority and in budgets and procurement regulations may be required.

In the aerospace context, the value of a system is usually well defined in terms of capability versus dollars. But in government these values may be less clear. The value of murder prevention or a 50-percent reduction in air pollution is difficult to define quantitatively.

The California evaluations also noted weaknesses in certain broad areas common to each study. There was a feeling that conclusions were perhaps too positive for the brief nature of the studies and the size of the problems. There was a feeling that some of the ideas presented were imaginative and appealing and very probably workable, but not totally and adequately proven. In some cases, the cost factors for implementing the presented recommendations were considered inadequate. There was concern that many of the legal and political problems in implementing the recommendations had been slighted. It was found that the establishment of criteria for the evaluation of any activity was extremely difficult and frequently highly arbitrary. Similarly, the analysis of methods of evaluation against these criteria was often inadequate. A potentially serious problem is that of communication between the systems oriented scientists and the specialists in the substantive areas. It was found that scientists and engineers whose background is in military culture and hard sciences often find it difficult to communicate with those steeped in social, economic, political, and behavioral sciences.

These points are mentioned not to degrade in any way the notable success of the California studies and the excellent jobs done

by the aerospace companies involved. They do emphasize, however, the need to iron out some of the natural problems of transition from one frame of reference to another.

ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS

An important area for investigation is the role of small business in the solution of public problems. It is clear that the industrial teams required for implementation of these socioeconomic systems will not be made up entirely from big industry. The unique talents of small business will be required as much here as they have been in the development and deployment of weapon and space systems. Yet to be determined, however, are the specific contributions which small business can make, and even more importantly, how they can best be brought into the scheme of things.

An excellent example of one of the approaches which has already been taken in this area is a recent executive seminar entitled "The Management of Growth and Technological Change," conducted by Northeastern University and Harbridge House and sponsored jointly by the Small Business Administration, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. This seminar provided a forum for 30 corporate executives, representing small technically based firms in the Boston area, to explore, by means of case studies, the experiences of firms which had responded successfully to drastic changes in their product markets. The seminar also highlighted the management techniques involved in analyzing corporate capabilities, market prospects, and the development and execution of a strategic plan for growth. Even more importantly, it served to stimulate the collection and analysis of data by the participating firms and the development of a plan for individual company growth. The program was so successful that Northeastern University is now undertaking additional case studies for use in future seminars.

The Commission could undertake an expansion of this seminar concept in cooperation with universities throughout the country. Its findings can provide an important service to the small business segment of our economy as it strives to keep pace with rapidly moving technology.

In addition, these findings can be expected to speed the adoption of modern systems analysis and management techniques by smaller companies in nonaerospace industries, so that they too will be capable of attacking public problems using the systems approach. We would expect the final Commission report to be a highly educational monograph which can be used by these companies and, in the field.

LABOR PARTICIPATION

We consider it most important that organized labor play a significant role in the activities of the Commission. There will be many questions to answer concerning the requirement for retraining and relocation of the labor force in response to the application of new technology and modern management in public programs. Other groups, such as the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, have studied this area, but more effort is required. We must insure that the high productivity and capability of this Nation's labor force is utilized as efficiently as possible in any of our planning for the future. For in the end, no matter how good our scientific and management tools may be, it is the worker who digs the holes, lays the bricks, and connects the wires which give any project its final form.

USING UNIVERSITY RESOURCES

The university community can also participate in and contribute to this endeavor in several important ways. A number of colleges and universities are already offering courses and degree programs in operations research, and business and engineering administration programs reflect the emphasis on new management techniques. The number of data processing complexes in the universities has nearly doubled in the past 3 years. In fact, the requests of the 36 colleges and universities seeking assistance under the National Science Foundation computing facilities program totaled $14,664,316 for fiscal year 1966. The effectiveness of these programs should certainly be a subject for careful study by the Commission.

In addition, there is an obligation to utilize the intellectual resources of the university in both an objective determination of the problems suitable for investigation and in the applicability of the various management techniques to these problems. This will provide the universities with an important opportunity to gain intimate knowledge of the real problems confronting the managers of public programs. This knowledge will enable the universities to prepare future generations of managers through revision of current curricula and addition of new courses. One educator has called for the development of "highly qualified generalists—men able to correlate knowledge in different fields in a meaningful and predictable way. Furthermore, there is a logical argument that engineering is now taught backwards," producing specialists in various technical disciplines instead of graduates with "broad systems understanding" which puts business, engineering, economic, social, and other problems in perspective.

To counteract this tendency, the Commission could study the feasibility of Government cooperation in establishing or encouraging the formation of interdisciplinary groups within the university which would combine the study of all aspects of current and future public sector problems.

COMMISSION OPERATION

With these and many more questions and issues to study and investigate, the Commission should have a busy and fruitful existence. The Commission would conduct a full schedule of hearings, receiving testimony from the recognized experts in the systems field representing all segments of our society. It could draw on the advice of consultants as required, and could contract directly with private organizations to conduct more detailed studies of certain specific subjects, if this were deemed necessary. In addition, it would be appropriate for the Commission to sponsor one or more seminars in order to stimulate informal discussion and help to generate additional support from both public and private leaders. The seminars could be held on a geographic or functional basis.

At the end of the first year, or definition phase, the Commission will have completed its preliminary analysis of the subject and prepared an interim report for submission to the President and Congress. This report will include a precise description of the problems to which the Commission is addressing itself, a preliminary analysis of the applicability of various systems analysis and management techniques to these problems, and a detailed plan for a continuing study leading up to the final report to be submitted 18 months later.

This final report will contain explicit plans, including completed case examples, for applying particular systems analysis and management procedures to specific public problems. These plans would contain estimates of cost, staffing requirements, schedule, skills required, and other hard data for each application, so that any government agency at the Federal, State, or local level would have ready access to usable guidelines. In addition, the Commission's final report would be expected to contain recommendations for legislation, Federal executive action, and State and local governmental action in order to better facilitate the application of modern technology and systems analysis to the solution of current and future public problems.

We have attempted to describe some of the benefits and accomplishments which can be foreseen from the initiation of an effort at the national level to analyze in depth the application of these systems techniques to our many national and community problems. We are sure that none of us can forecast the full measure of worth to this Nation which such an endeavor may ultimately provide. We are equally certain that the use of modern technology coupled with the application of modern management techniques may provide solutions to many of the problems which now appear insoluble. It is up to us in the Congress to insure that these steps are taken in a timely fashion.

THE ROAD TO 1977: A BROAD ADVANCE IN ORGANIZED PROBLEM SOLVING PROMISES NOT ONLY "MORE," BUT MORE PURPOSE

(By Max Ways)

The youth pictured opposite is a student at one of the better big-city high schools. By 1977, college and graduate school behind him, he will have become a fullfledged member of American society, contributing his trained skills and using his informed values to shape its future. His starting point, 1977, is being shaped by our decisions now. What could we tell him about changes in the quality of our society in the next ten years? What can we predict and what do we intend?

The most confident predictions we can make contain the word "more"—more automobiles, more color-television sets, more sirloin steaks, more medicines and art museums, more mobility, more opportunity, more variety. Complementary statements look forward to "less." The proportion of Americans below "the poverty line" will continue its long decline. We can be sure that between now and 1977 the fatal or crippling impact of some diseases will be lessened. We intend to have less polluted rivers, less disorganized cities, fewer high-school dropouts—and we can predict some success. In short, 1967 can say that many trends and/or plans now in train will by 1977 be further advanced.

The prospect of "more" is based not only on the continuing explosion of new technologies but on a broad movement discerned by Alexis de Tocqueville. Examining the structure, environment, and national character of American society a hundred and thirty years ago, he saw in it the pattern of democratic diffusion. His prediction, that in the U.S. the many would demand what in other lands was reserved for the few, has been validated not only by mass prosperity but by universal suffrage, mass literacy, and, in our day, by mass higher education and a start toward mass intellectual employment. One-man-one-vote reapportionment and the civil-rights movement attest that democratic diffusion has not lost its vigor.

This great pattern has within the last few years been joined by another, which is the subject of this article—a new style of private and public planning, problem-solving, and choosing. This new style promises to add a missing ingredient to the quality of American life.

GLITTER IN A SWAMP

For all our success in fulfilling human needs, we have all along been haunted and even demoralized by the thought that we, like Poor Richard's friend, have paid too much for our whistle. The unprecedented pace and breadth of change revived in more disquieting form an old question, what does it all mean? And introduced a new social question, where is it all headed? Change, the product mainly of individual decisions, had a haphazard look about it in the aggregate. Our environment came to seem an archipelago of successes glittering in a swamp of unintended consequences. Anyone could look at the cities, sniff their air, understand the alienation of their poor, and say it was a world *he* never made—or, at least, never

meant to make. Specialization of knowledge and work required large and complex organizations; these raised fears that individuality would be attenuated, that an "organization man," bland and malleable, might replace his admirably hard-nosed ancestor. This feared sacrifice of individuality, repugnant on democratic and moral grounds, would not even be compensated for by an augmented sense of social warmth or common purpose. We were moving, obviously, but weren't we adrift?

Such gnawing doubts about progress made the exigent past—the New England village or the prairie farm—seem attractive in retrospect to many Americans. Meanwhile, the doubts and insecurities haunting a changing world led—in the U.S. and abroad—to the rise of ideologies that promised to join change with social cohesion, progress with a sense of purpose and direction, material abundance with the moral goal of social justice. Emanating from several different points on the political compass, these were enticing promises to an uneasy world; but they turned out on all counts (including the practical) to be empty. Now the ideologies and the imitative reactions they provoked are dying in all but the more backward and frustrated parts of the world. In the U.S. they linger as components in the political positions self-described as "liberal" and "conservative," each a feeble and primitive effort to find a general way of dealing with an immense new fact of life, radical change.

Fortunately, however, the decline of ideology and its two pale heirs does not return the U.S. to the haphazard condition that originally encouraged ideology's growth. For the new ways of dealing with change can themselves generate in the public mind a sense of direction, of intelligent, effective choice, a sense that our evolving capabilities and our evolving values will move hand in hand.

The further advance of this new style is the most significant prediction that can be made about the next ten years. By 1977 this new way of dealing with the future will be recognized at home and abroad as a salient American characteristic. Compared to this development, the argument between the liberals and the conservatives, while it will retain a certain atavistic fascination, will come to seem about as relevant to the main proceedings as a fistfight in the grandstand during a tense inning of a World Series game.

The new style of dealing with the future has no accepted, inclusive name, but the names of its more highly developed techniques have become familiar in the last ten years to most businessmen, government officials, military officers, scientists, and technicians. The techniques themselves, which are apt to be called "systems analysis" or "systems planning," are now widely used both with and without the help of computers. "Cost-benefit" or "cost-effectiveness" analysis is a major ingredient of the new techniques; this involves ways of arraying ends and means so that decision makers have clearer ideas of the choices open to them and better ways of measuring results against both expectations and objectives.

Among characteristics of the new pattern are these:

1) A more open and deliberate attention to the selection of ends toward which planned action is directed, and an effort to improve planning by sharpening the definition of ends.

2) A more systematic advance comparison of means by criteria derived from the ends selected.

3) A more candid and effective assessment of results, usually including a system of keeping track of progress toward interim goals. Along with this goes a "market-like" sensitivity to changing values and evolving ends.

4) An effort, often intellectually strenuous, to mobilize science and other specialized knowledge into a flexible framework of information and decision so that specific responsibilities can be assigned to the points of greatest competence.

5) An emphasis on information, prediction, and persuasion, rather than on coercive or authoritarian power, as the main agents of coordinating the separate elements of an effort.

6) An increased capability of predicting the combined effect of several lines of simultaneous action on one another; this can modify policy so as to reduce unwanted consequences or it can generate other *lines* of action to correct or compensate for such predicted consequences.

INSTEAD OF CUT AND TRY

The history of the new style is well known. From scattered beginnings as "operations analysis" in World War II, it coalesced as an institution in the postwar Rand Corp., which did analytical work in the systematic comparison of weapons for the Air Force. Through the Fifties, this mode of presenting alternatives to decision makers had an increasing influence on the Defense Department. Beginning in 1961, Secretary Robert S. McNamara restructured the whole work of the department in this style, programing all planning and procurement around missions or objectives that cut across the boundaries of the three services and extended beyond the confines of annual budgets. (For purposes of congressional appropriations, the programs are translated into conventional annual budget terms by means of "crosswalks.") This way of administering the Defense Department proved so successful that in 1965 President Johnson directed that PPBS (planning-programing-budgeting system) be introduced into all departments of the federal government. The new techniques have been helpful in foreign-aid planning and in defining Peace Corps missions. They are beginning to be recognized as the greatest advance in the art of government since the introduction nearly a hundred years ago of a civil service based upon competence. The new style, indeed, corrects an old defect of bureaucratic organization, which was at its best when performing routine tasks, at its worst in innovating and generating forward motion.

Business schools and corporate planners began developing the new techniques at about the same time as the Rand Corp.'s early work for Defense. Since then the efficiency of the new methods has been brilliantly demonstrated in the marketplace. As Arjay Miller, president of Ford Motor Co., has put it: "Hunches and cut-and-try methods are giving way to the systems-analysis approach, a whole new way of perceiving problems and testing in advance the consequences of alternative actions to solve those problems. Computers and other technical devices, including mathematical models, have extended greatly our ability to understand and cope with the complex problems we face in today's world."

One of the problems of today's world is "the problem of bigness." The new style can deal with that by distributing to a larger and larger proportion of the population responsibility for the decisions that shape the future. It can also inculcate a common style of action among business managers, government officials, and university professors; already, more and more people are circulating freely through all three of these formerly walled-off worlds. By mobilizing specialized and value-free science to work on practical problems, the new pattern can help restore the community of scientists and scholars and build an organized link between science and value.

The new style is by no means confined to the world of Big Government, Big Business, and Big Education. At all levels, it's "in the air," and even that young man on page 92, who may never have heard of systems analysis, has been vitally affected by the new style. *His* main problem is choosing a college; and, like most of his peers, he has been engaged in a complex strategy of college entrance. He has had to think about career objectives, compare colleges in that light, reconsider them in the light of his tested performance, seek advice (less expert than it is thought to be) from guidance counselors and manuals—all this a far cry from yesterday's daydreamed wish, "It would be nice to go to Yale."

Neither for him nor for his elders will the road from 1967 to 1977 be a primrose path. Nothing in the new style offers a guarantee that blunders and frustrations will be reduced (what could?). But for this society and for many members of it, the next ten years will be less like what the mathematicians call a "random walk." Therein lies a significance even greater than the new style's efficiency. By trying to get a better grip on the future—but not strangling it with iron utopianism—U.S. society is moving up to a new level of moral and intellectual challenge.

FUTURISTS AT WORK

Among the intellectual leaders of society a new group, "the futurists," has come into view. Of the four shown on the opposite page, only Henry S. Rowen, new head of the Rand Corp., is heavily engaged with systems planning in the strict sense. Bertrand de Jouvenel is both a pioneer of the new planning and a link between futurists in the U.S. and Europe. He has tried to stimulate among intellectuals a habit of not "taking the future for granted."

In similar spirit, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has set up a group to study the year 1976. Headed by Stephen R. Graubard, editor of *Daedalus*, this group is not seeking a consensus on agreed goals. Rather, it is trying to stir up ideas for comparison and debate in such fields as urban problems, education, health, industry and technology, recreation, and the arts.

Daniel Bell is chairman of a group that is even more ambitious in its scope, the Commission on the Year 2000, which is also sponsored by the American Academy. No substantive proposal that Bell's project, or Graubard's, will eventually formulate could be more significant than the *way* these groups conceive their tasks and go about their work. Transcripts (privately circulated) of the Year 2000 Commission's meetings may serve as source material for historians a century hence when they come to deal with a main theme of the years 1950–2000, the new planning style.

Bell, in a preliminary statement, set the stage for the commission's work: "Not only is there the awareness that we live, in the trite phrase, in an era of social change, but we begin to realize that it is possible to direct some of this change consciously, that we need to consider the anticipated consequences of change, and we need to seek to control some of the anticipated effects. More than that, we wish to specify alternative consequences of change in order to widen the area of choice, for that normative commitment underlies any humanistic approach to social policy."

When they met, the commission's members had a hard time deciding what kind of statement about the year 2000 they wished to make. Should it be mainly prediction, based upon the extrapolation of existing trends? Or should they propose what they believed would improve the quality of life by the year 2000? As discussion proceeded, the interaction between prediction and values became plain. At one point Fred C. Iklé, an M.I.T. political scientist, put the matter very simply: "Let me illustrate by using two extremes. If we had a perfect art of prediction and we knew what the year 2000 would be like, I don't think we would be here. If we had no values we wouldn't be here because we wouldn't care." Lawrence K. Frank, a retired foundation executive, worried lest "too exact forecasts" rob people of the feeling of openness "necessary for a free society." But

Harvey S. Perloff, director of regional studies of Resources for the Future, pointed out how prediction can increase a sense of opportunity.

Public understanding of the anticipated growth of the economy, he said, might make people think about goals they otherwise would ignore. "If we are not doing the things we can afford to do," he said, "and if people know it, they are likely to make different value choices." Yet all of the group seemed aware of economic limits on the total range of choice. As Martin Shubik of Yale expressed it: "It is all very lovely to talk about worlds of abundance; but it is just nonsense." Even in some future society rich enough to spend $100,000 per capita for health, education, and welfare, "There is still that allocation problem; we have to decide how to do it."

PARAMETERS OF PROGRESS

The sense of working in high tension between mounting opportunity and predictable constraints also pervades a two-year study made by the National Planning Association and reported in a recent book, *Goals, Priorities and Dollars—the Next Decade,* by Leonard A. Lecht. This is not one of those doomful prophecies that we are recklessly running out of mineral resources; neither is it an exuberant pep talk for a faster pace of progress. Rather, its concern for the "fit" of particular plans into some limited program illustrates why the new planners are so intent on selecting the best goals and pursuing them by the most effective means. The message is: we can't do everything, but we can do a lot.

The terminal year of Lecht's projection is 1975. He constructs parameters of progress by estimating to 1975 the gross national product, the population, the civilian labor force. Assuming a high growth rate, he projects a 1975 G.N.P. of $981 billion (in 1962 dollars). He then takes sixteen "goal areas" including consumer expenditures and savings, private plant and equipment, national defense, housing, urban development, health, education, social welfare, space, and transportation. He then projects their costs over the same period. Cost increases are of two kinds: "Preempted bench marks" (which derive from our existing standards) and "aspirations." In education, for instance, preempted bench marks can be calculated by taking the cost of meeting existing standards of quality and then adding the cost of necessary expansion—e.g., because we will have an increased number of students; such bench marks will require nearly half of the whole increase in G.N.P. from the actual level of 1962 to the estimated level of 1975. The rest would be available for "aspiration standards."

These are goals of improvement, in some cases stated in public policy; in others, such as private plant and equipment, derived from knowledgeable projections of demand. The total net cost of all these goals in the year 1975 comes to $1,271 billion (in 1962 dollars), or nearly 15 percent more than estimated G.N.P. For the 1962–75 span Lecht projects the following percentage increases in costs if we tried to meet our aspirations: consumer expenditures, 85 percent; national defense, 31 percent; private plant and equipment, 210 percent ; health, 164 percent; education, 176 percent; social welfare, 142 percent; housing, 111 percent; urban development, 102 percent; transportation, 113 percent; research and development, 131 percent; space, 183 percent. Note that in all the categories except consumer expenditures and national defense 1975 costs of the aspirations standards would more than double the actual expenditures of 1962; private plant and equipment would more than triple the 1962 figure. In other words, there will still be "that allocation problem."

If the U.S. does not use its predictive faculty to measure the feasibility of its aspirations, then it may run into such unintended consequences as shortages, inflation, and political disruptions. Or conversely, by failing to predict the magnitude of future problems and by underrating the society's capability to handle them, the present generation may hand over to the next a mess of avoidable crises more formidable than those with which we now desperately and belatedly deal: civil rights, air and stream pollution, etc.

A "DO MORE" SENATOR

Until the last few years, debate over the federal government's role in dealing with the future was organized almost entirely on the liberal-conservative axis, one side disposed to "buy" almost any program, the other almost none. This style of discussion persists in political statements that make the headlines. Last August, for instance, Senator ROBERT KENNEDY called the $900-million "demonstration cities" plan, favored by the Johnson Administration, "a drop in the bucket." The Senator, who has a quick and heavy hand with the federal dipper, also believes the Administration should "do more" in the war on poverty and that there should be a 50 percent increase in social-security payments to the elderly indigent. A case can be made for each of these proposals. A weaker case can be made for doing all three. But the Senator often tosses out such proposals in a way that gives the impression he doesn't take very seriously "that allocation problem." (He was cheered at a recent meeting of poverty workers after a speaker contrasted the Senator's attitude with that of President Johnson. Apparently this went too far for Senator KENNEDY; he rose to praise L.B.J.'s "compassion" and to stress the problem of holding down the overall budget.)

Old-fashioned liberal attitudes as developed in the Thirties paid little attention to how effectively the money was spent. *Time* recently quoted Vice President Humphrey as recalling how the entire population of Doland, South Dakota, turned out to watch a federal tree-planting project aimed at stopping dust storms. "I remember—we all remember what a great day it was for us. We knew that at last somebody cared." *Time* went on to say, "The trees soon died, but not the memory. Today it would take a rare federal program to rouse that kind of enthusiasm." But surely the change between then and now in public temper and in the style of official planning marks an advance? Today's programers would be much less interested in the enthusiasm but much more concerned with whether a given kind of tree would grow in Doland, South Dakota. The trouble with many such New Deal "experiments" was that they weren't. They provided material for gladiatorial contests between enthusiastic "have-nots" and "haves." The excitement generated by these political circuses buttered no parsnips and represented a disgraceful waste of the *intellectual* resources of a society that, even then, had scientific and administrative experts who could have been organized for more effective planning. There are, of course, social and moral values (as well as a political value) in letting disadvantaged people know that their government "cares." But there are higher social and moral values in caring enough to make the programs work.

It is a pleasure to report a deepening contrast between the attitudes now dominant in Washington and the New Deal style. In August, John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, had the courage to resist a move in Congress to increase certain school funds faster than he thought they could be effectively spent. "We went from zero to $900 million last year," he told a Senate subcommittee. "We're just not geared to go from $900 million to $1.8 billion."

There is considerable administrative indigestion in Washington agencies dealing with the war on poverty and other new social programs, but critics ought to allow for the fact that it is much harder to run programs when officials have to worry about whether the trees will actually grow.

The more humble and more rational mood of today's government planners in education, in job retraining, in health research, and many other of the newly expanded activities is to feel their way forward, probing for programs that will have a recognizably high yield of social improvement per dollar of cost. The new approach has much in common with the way a corporation approaches a potential market; it tries to shape, between considerations of cost and considerations of value, those innovative programs that the users, the public, will like and "the shareholders," the taxpayers, will tolerate.

THE JEREMIAHS VS. THE SAVONAROLAS

Many of the government's social programs are connected with the presence in the U.S. of more than 30 million men, women, and children living below the "poverty line." As a proportion of the total population, this group has been receding for decades from the point where the poor were the majority. From 1959 to 1965 the group below the poverty line, as defined by the Social Security Administration, dropped from 22 percent to 17 percent of the population, and by 1977 it is expected to drop below 12 percent. Most of the long improvement is attributable to general American progress, the Tocquevillian diffusion, assisted to a substantial degree by governmental action.

Gratifying as this rate of progress is by some standards, there is plenty of evidence of a large and growing American consensus that it ought to move faster. The very fact that the poverty group is shrinking makes the problem seem more manageable. At the same time, there is recognition that as the group becomes smaller the suffering of its individual members may increase. Many citizens believe public relief, as now set up, discourages the poor from helping themselves to rise.

From these trends of condtions and opinion one can predict that in the next ten years public interest in better methods of handling "welfare" will increase. The interesting question is how the discussion will be organized. Will it be a class-and-ideological issue, dominated by such fatuous slogans as "human rights vs. property rights"? Or can this problem, too, be shifted from the politics of issues to the politics of problems? There are indications that it can. After years of sterile and bilious debate over generalities, the air is suddenly filled with quite detailed proposals, such as a guaranteed annual income and a negative income tax, for handling the poor. The public is recognizing the need for more facts, for more careful definition of what we are trying to do, and for a sharper comparison of alternative methods. There is a good chance that by 1977 the quality of the debate over welfare will have advanced markedly beyond the level of futile filibusters involving the country-club Jeremiahs vs. the faculty-club Savonarolas.

THE PUBLIC MARKET

What, meanwhile, of the part of American society which produces the wherewithal that makes the mare go? If, as is argued here, the new style of planning and problem-solving will strengthen the hand of government, won't that improvement be bad for "the other sector"—business?

It need not and, probably, it will not be. In the first place, business, for reasons internal to itself and independent of government, had reached a point where it badly needed a new way of organizing its own movement into the future. Technological complexity and the accelerating pace of change, both largely generated within the business world, had made the world unsafe for corporations using managerial methods developed to fit a more static situation (see

"Tomorrow's Management," Fortune, July 1, 1966). Whatever the troglodytes of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department may say to the contrary, competition in U.S. business is becoming more lively year by year: more exports into markets where U.S. corporations have small shares; more imports into the U.S.; more new products and processes; more potential consumer "swing" among the rising proportion of discretionary goods and services. In those circumstances, today's milestone of corporate success could become tomorrow's tombstone if business had not in recent years discovered a mode of management more internally flexible, more attuned to deal with technological complexity, and more oriented toward the future.

In the second place, the simultaneous advance of the new style in both business and government is going to make it easier for them to deal with each other. For the next several decades, at least, dealings between business and government on all levels will probably increase, and it is important to understand why.

The true trend in the government-business relationship has been obscured by a fashion that decrees we must speak of a "public sector" and a "private sector." In the U.S. the rough-and-ready way of dividing them is to add federal, state, and local government expenditures and express the total as a percentage of G.N.P. For 1965 that gives a "public sector" of 27.3 percent; the other 72.7 percent is deemed "private sector." Whenever the "public sector" percentage rises in this crude calculation, some citizens react with horror, others with resignation, and still others with joy, in the common belief that what is going on here is "creeping socialism." This conveniently overlooks socialism's central characteristic: public ownership of the means of production. In the U.S. nothing approaching 27.3 percent of goods and services is produced by federal, state, and local governments. Of the total $186 billion spent by them in 1965, only $68 billion, or about 10 percent of G.N.P., went for "general government" expenditures. More than half the rest was used by governments to purchase goods and services produced privately—weapons, space capsules, buildings, vehicles, research, etc. The old demands that government nationalize railroads, coal mines, shipping, shipbuilding, arms-making have in the last thirty years subsided from a roar to a whisper. Instead, governments as mass purchasing agents have operated increasingly in competitive markets.

It is this trend, not "creeping socialism," that can be expected to increase for some years. Individuals cannot buy cleaner rivers or cleaner urban air for themselves. Government agencies are going to make these purchases, but corporations are going to sell the equipment that launders streams and atmosphere. A tremendous opportunity for private business expansion lies in this area, which J. Herbert Hollomon, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, calls "the public market." Hollomon would like to see, for example, a profit-making organization running a chain of junior colleges under contracts with the communities in which they are located. The private company might develop a curriculum, pay what the market required to recruit teachers of quality, and sell the package in competition with other junior-college chains. Hollomon is intensely interested in research-and-development work on *de novo* cities now going on in several companies (Litton Industries, for instance). "I see no reason why you can't have privately financed entrepreneurial cities of 400,000 people," he says. "The public needs are going to be met. The question is whether or not we are going to meet them intelligently."

Moreover, the concept of "the public market" holds huge long-range opportunities for private business to "creep" into service fields traditionally dominated by government. Control of traffic flow, public-library functions, street cleaning, refuse disposal, are obvious possibilities.

Business-government relations in such expanding public markets will certainly call for an approach very different from the way municipalities now let contracts for the construction of a jail or the purchase of a truck fleet. Already there is talk of forming a Comsat-type corporation to handle the complex relations of private businesses and government agencies in urban-redevelopment projects.

The new federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is not panting to spend money as fast as possible. Its planners do not assume they have ready-made answers to the complex problems of the cities. They hope in the next three or four years to mobilize intellectual resources for an attack on those problems. The "demonstration cities" plan, that $900-million "drop in the bucket," will give them a chance to test the better programs developed by municipalities. By the early or middle Seventies, H.U.D. planners hope that the U.S. will be able to mount, through private and public efforts, a more massive drive to renew the cities. If such a drive succeeds, systematic planning will be an important part of it.

HOW THE LARCHMONTS MAY SURVIVE

A weak link can be identified in many new programs. State and local governments, though the quality of some has improved markedly, are generally lagging behind the onrush of their new problems. For decades, there has been a grave danger that the U.S. would become a politically centralized nation because of the inability of state and local governments to cope with the complex problems of change. The new style of planning and problem-solving offers substanial hope for resuscitating state and local government.

To take one category of trouble, consider the confusion created by thousands of local governments within the great and growing metropolitan areas. Up until a few years ago most students of U.S. politics believed that these local governments would have to disappear and be replaced by some consolidated form of general metropolitan government. Sensible as this conclusion might seem on paper, it presented hideous difficulties as a practical political program. Larchmont—figuratively speaking—would fight on the hills and on the beaches before it was consolidated with the Bronx—and the Bronx, indeed, might not rejoice at being engulfed (or engolfed) by all the Larchmonts. While many politicians understood the need for consolidated metropolitan government, few were willing to risk their careers in so unpopular a cause. It could be predicted in 1947 that this quiet and deep-seated stalemate would not be broken for decades. Central cities would continue their dependence on the federal government and metropolitan areas would remain helpless to deal with problems cutting across town lines.

But now a third alternative appears. Students of government have come to believe that many of the existing local political units can be effectively coordinated without losing their cherished autonomy. The metropolitan-area issue is being gradually analyzed—broken up—into a set of problems. Since it is obvious that Larchmont or the Bronx or even New York City, acting alone, cannot buy itself clean air there will have to be some coordinating regional anti-pollution authority. Similarly, metropolitan-area traffic problems cut across local boundaries, but no "traffic czar" in a central, megalopolitan hall is needed to deal with them—nor would he be capable of doing so. What it takes is systems planning of traffic flow, a sensitive and coherent network of information and of local decisions that "fit" one another. Some measure of coercion, probably from state capitals, will be needed to bring such local coordination into being—but this will be much less unpalatable to local communities than a general metropolitan government would be.

BRAINS INSTEAD OF MUSCLE

In law enforcement the chaos created by the multiplicity of police forces—local, county, and state—prompted many citizens to wish for a national police force. They said that was the only way to cope with organized crime and with the increased mobility that the automobile and the telephone gave to criminals. But as this problem is examined more closely it becomes clear that there are a great many steps that might be taken short of nationalized law enforcement. For instance, exchange of information and other forms of cooperation between police forces have been haphazard, tardy, and woefully incomplete. Now computerized communications systems are aiding police in Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, and other cities. In police work as in business, better information networks may make decentralization possible by providing a mode of coordination more effective than a monolithic power structure.

In this direction lies American society's response to fears, voiced by many conservatives, that recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions protecting the rights of persons accused of crime have made effective enforcement of criminal law impossible. By overhauling the antiquated techniques of police management we may be able to more than offset the police problems arising from the Court's insistence on more careful concern for individual rights. What law enforcement needs, perhaps, is not more "power" but more brains.

HOW COMPUTERS AID A MORAL ADVANCE

Turning to a very different kind of police work, one can see in the conduct of the Vietnam war how the new style of planning serves values beyond efficiency. The U.S. long ago had assumed certain responsibilities for international order. In the judgment of the President, these required military reaction to Communist aggression in South Vietnam. The question was: how much reaction? Considerations of morality and international politics demanded that we should not escalate our military response beyond the level needed to deal with the threat. But limited war has proved a difficult policy for modern democracies, including the U.S., to pursue. Inevitably, voices are raised calling for a much larger margin of superiority over the enemy. Expectable also is the clamor from a group that wants a smaller effort—or none at all. Unless the President has confidence that his Defense Department could maintain an adequate, though limited, level of military action he would be impelled toward an all-or-none choice on the magnitude of the war, a position that would be undesirable on grounds both of morality and of international politics.

That the U.S. still retains its limited-war option is due in no small measure to the confidence that a large part of the public and the White House have in McNamara's system of planning; it is deemed sensitive enough and effective enough to maintain a level of operations in Vietnam calibrated to our limited objectives there, and to changing circumstances. True, there have been shortages of specific materials and underestimations of cost. Nevertheless, the Vietnam war thus far has been the best-calculated military supply effort in twentieth-century U.S. history.

If McNamara's planning system successfully demonstrates in Vietnam that the U.S. can maintain an adequate, though limited, response, then the consequences for foreign policy in the next ten years may be profound. Our enemies have known for a long time that the U.S. had (1) overwhelming capability for total war, and (2) a strong preference for no war at all. Enemy opportunity—and U.S. weakness—lay in the wide area between these two propositions. Doubt that the U.S.

could carry out a limited military response has encouraged enemy aggressions (e.g., Korea) and has for many years inhibited the flexibility and range of U.S. policy.

The kind of defense planning now being done requires much sharpr definition of war aims than has characterized American policy-making in past conflicts. Just as "drop-in-the-bucket" comments make for sloppy thinking in domestic policy, so absolutist concepts of "total victory" and "unconditional surrender" and "all-out effort" and "peace at any price" induce a kind of foreign-policy thinking that can alternate disastrously between the poles of apathetic inaction and apocalyptic commitment. McNamara, his systems analysts, and their computers are not only contributing to the practical effectiveness of U.S. action, but raising the moral level of policy by a more conscious and selective attention to the definition of its aims.

TWO KINDS OF PLANNING

To sum up: a society committed to radical and unending change has a deep-seated need, previously almost unknown, to develop a sense that it is able to choose its own path by the light of its own values. Nations dominated by ideologies, confident that their problems have been solved by "the law of history," can seem to satisfy this need by a coercive central planning structure that, in fact, drains off the possibility of planning from all parts of society except the group at the top. For nearly fifty years the decision-making apparatus of the U.S.S.R., for instance, has run against the grain of human progress because it has not diffused among the people the power to shape their future. Now, the Communists begin to admit that their way of planning has serious deficiencies even in the relatively simple activity of distributing goods and services.

But failures elsewhere could not satisfy the U.S. need for a sense that it was using its science and technology to improve the quality of its own life. Several elements of the U.S. problem have been inherent in the way science itself is organized. Tremendous social complexity follows from the specialization of knowledge. Tremendous social frustration and confusion are byproducts of science's legitimate effort to become objective, value free. What we have needed is a non-coercive system that will bring the appropriate sciences to bear more effectively upon practical problems and at the same time put more scientists into an organized, intellectually coherent contact with the debate over values and goals.

THE WAY AND THE WHITHER

This we are getting. Even the most rigorously mathematical type of systems planning is not, strictly speaking, a science because it is directed toward action, not toward objective knowledge as such. Yet this value-oriented activity of systems planning attracts scientists and earns their respect in a way that older, less organized forms of decision making did not. (Even if one concludes that the decision to drop an A-bomb on Hiroshima was correct, the way that the choice was presented to the decision maker was so terrifying sloppy that the subsequent moral trauma of many physicists was understandable.) Moreover, as scientists and other experts are brought together in systematic projects, they are forced into serious communication across the boundaries of their specialties. This serves to integrate the total body of knowledge and it also opens science to the laymen because when scientists from various fields speak to one another about practical problems they use language that any serious citizen can understand. In this partial but vital way the new style of planning "democratizes" science.

The new style of dealing with the future offers to millions of living Americans an opportunity far more significant than material progress. Since Socrates, at least, Western civilization has respected the examined conclusion, the conscious conclusion, the conscious connection between thought and action, the intentional life. That we are now developing a set of more effective methods for shaping the future represents a fundamental advance along a main line of social and individual evolution. That most of our public and private planning is and will continue to be directed toward material ends should not mislead anybody into supposing that there are no supramaterial elements involved in the process itself. By 1977, the U.S. should understand more clearly that its highest satisfactions are derived from the way we go about forming our choices and organizing our action, a way that stresses persuasion over force and arbitrary authority, a way that extends to more and more men shares of responsibility for the future. By 1977 it may be clearer that we are not just pursuing a material "more"; that what matters to us is how we formulate our goals and how well we pursue them; that in worldly progress, as in another, the destination is inseparably bound up with the way.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today, along with several colleagues, a bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management. This measure was introduced in the second session of the 89th Congress by several of us and it received considerable attention both from interested public officials and in the press.

This bill envisages the eventual farming out of various complex problems of modern society by the Government to private industry which would then use the modern systems management approach and technology to develop and administer a comprehensive solution.

As a first step, this legislation would create a National Commission on Public Management to study the applicability of the systems management approach to nondefense and nonspace public problems. The commission would examine techniques developed by the defense and aerospace industries for complex problem solving and recommend how they might best be applied to equally critical domestic problems.

Mr. Speaker, this plan is an entirely new departure in American political thinking. We wish to see the free enterprise system with its new capacities engaged to a greater extent in the solution of public problems. Problems facing our society today require a comprehensive solution—not the piecemeal results following from dividing a complex problem into manageable parts and treating each of them separately.

Mr. Speaker, 10,000 American communities have serious problems of air pollution; the demand for water consumption may exceed the available supply before the end of the century; there are 9 million substandard housing units in the United States; and traffic jams cost the Nation more than $5 billion each year. The bureaucracy simply does not have the capacity to solve today's problems and to foresee tomorrow's—but private industry, with the systems management approach, is rapidly developing that capacity.

I am hopeful that the Congress will take swift action on this far-reaching measure.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to sponsor two bills which will greatly improve the teaching of health in the elementary and secondary schools of this Nation.

I am convinced that the teaching of basic health facts in the schools is essential and that this teaching is in need of vast improvement.

The results of the CBS national health test shocked and appalled me, just as they did many other Members of this House, I am sure. Response to the CBS telecast demonstrated dramatically the need to get health information to the people. It demonstrated, also, that this must be done through the schools so that our young people will not grow up with the misconceptions that are held by such a large portion of our adult population. How, after all, did we expect people to know things that they had never had an opportunity, anywhere in our society, to learn? Certainly our schools to date have not provided adequate health education.

Let us be clear about what we are discussing. We are not talking about physical education, or even physical fitness. We are talking about the improved instruction of children in our elementary and secondary school systems about the growing body of knowledge as it relates to their own personal health and to the health of their community.

There are a number of examples of what I am talking about, but let me cite just one. Studies show that a majority of smokers begin between the ages of 10 and 15. It has been estimated that every day 4,000 children try smoking for the first time. Links between smoking and lung cancer, and also between smoking and the increased risk of death from heart disease have been established. I believe it would be in the best interests of our young people, and of our Nation, if children were taught and could understand early in life what it means to their health to acquire what for many is a lifelong habit.

The bills which I am introducing today would do three things, and I would like to explain exactly what is intended by this legislation. First of all, title III of the National Defense Education Act would be amended so that equipment needed for the modern-day teaching of health education would be available in the elementary and secondary schools. This equipment would include audio-

visual materials such as films, filmstrips, sildes, recordings, posters, charts, vision and hearing testing equipment, displays, and video tapes for closed-circuit television. It would also include simple laboratory equipment for practical experiments where certain essential foods are denied in the diet. These would provide a visual experience for schoolchildren that would bring home to them very graphically the precise need for a balanced diet and good nutrition habits.

Second, the bill would amend title XI of the National Defense Education Act so that institutions of higher learning could conduct short-term courses and institutes whereby teachers in our school systems could be trained in the modern techniques of teaching health education and be brought up to date on the latest scientific knowledge as it relates to health and the health of schoolchildren. Thus our health education courses would be assured of qualified teaching personnel capable of programing courses which do not needlessly repeat some items and omit important items completely, which is a hallmark of our present haphazard method of dealing with health education. A recent study of school health education, points out that inadequate time for instruction, the lack of qualified teaching personnel, and a lack of progression in what is taught with a repetition of some topics and the neglect of others is contributing to the present extremely deficient situation. Some of the correspondence which was received by the school health education study reveals that school administrators, teachers, physicians, college and university teachers and administrators, nurses from all over this country and from around the world have eagerly sought assistance in establishing meaningful health education programs.

Third, this legislation would amend section 306 of the Public Health Service Act which provides traineeships for professional public health personnel. In my opinion, the language of the act as it presently exists should cover what we are trying to accomplish here today. Unfortunately, the interpretation of the language of the act has been so narrow that people seeking to enter a school of public health to increase their competence in this area have been denied assistance if they were intending to continue their vocation as school health educators. We want to make it perfectly clear that these persons are a legitimate and very essential and necessary part of the public health program of this country.

These amendments give us an opportunity to effectively tie together, for large potential benefit, the health and education programs of this Nation. We have appropriated large sums of money for medical research and health programs. We have appropriated large sums of money to support the educational programs of the elementary and secondary and schools of higher learning in this Nation. During the past number of years, as our appropriations subcommittee has listened to hours of testimony relative to both the health programs and education programs, I have been concerned that there has not been the effective meshing of these two programs that would appear appropriate. I am pleased to be sponsoring legislation now which would accomplish a marriage between health and education that holds promise for both, and for the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that this legislation is needed. Every new study and test and survey has supported and strengthened my conviction. Unless we can teach and train our young people to better care for their own personal health and the health of their families, we are going to be forced to spend increasingly large amounts of money to take care of problems that could have been prevented by enlightened citizens.

Let us bear in mind, also, that no one can place a sufficiently large price tag on the discomfort and illness and shortening of life span suffered by those who could have been healthier if they had only known how. Let us provide the means by which our schools can give to its students the information that is available and so essential to their well-being.

AMENDING THE DEFINITION OF A CORPORATION IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, a bill I am introducing today seeks to amend the definition of a corporation in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Awhile back the Internal Revenue Service promulgated regulations known as the Kintner regulations taking the position that the issuance of a charter by a State does not bring a corporation into being for Federal income tax purposes unless the legal relationships are those characteristic of a corporation as distinct from those characteristic of some other type of organization. Under the regulations, there is no corporation, although a charter is issued for professional activity, if the relationships of the professionals to each other and to the public are the same as if no corporation existed. The effect of this in practice is to deny corporate status for corporations organized under the State professional corporation provisions.

The cases I am concerned about, however, involve professional persons who have incorporated under the general business corporate laws of their States before these new regulations were issued by the Treasury Department. Whether these new regulations are valid or not is an issue that I am not attempting to deal with in this amendment insofar as they relate to professional incorporations under the professional corporation laws of the various States. However, the Internal Revenue Service proposed regulations to apply to corporations incorporated under the general business corporate laws as well as the professional corporate statutes. As a result, these regulations as so applied deprive an entity of corporate status even though it was recognized as a true corporation by the State in which it was formed under the general business corporate law and without regard to any new type of corporate statute.

This bill which I am offering merely provides that an organization incorporated under the general corporation laws of any State to supply medical, legal, or other professional services is not to be treated otherwise than as a corporation for purposes of the Federal income tax laws merely because of the professional nature of the services supplied if the organization was incorporated before February 2, 1965—the date of the proposed Kintner regulations by the Treasury Department—or before the effective date the State adopts a professional corporation statute, whichever is the earlier.

Mr. Speaker, by offering this bill I am not intending either to endorse or to oppose the application of the so-called Kintner regulations in the case of professional corporation statutes. I do believe it is clear, however, that it is inappropriate to deny corporate status for Federal tax purposes to a corporation organized under the general corporate laws of a State before a new so-called professional corporation statute was adopted by that State and before the Treasury Department had issued its regulations on this matter.

POOR STANDARD OF VALUES: THE CASE FOR TAX SHARING

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Wausau Record Herald in my congressional district entitled "Poor Standard of Values" cites specific examples of why the tax-sharing approach is a better way for Americans to do things than the discredited approach of Federal grants-in-aid. The experience of Stevens Point, Wis., with regard to its application for a storm sewer expansion program as contrasted to Racine County, Wisconsin's probability of qualifying for Federal aid for its first county golf course dramatizes, I think, the way in which federally established priorities often defy logic.

Under unanimous consent, I include the editorial, entitled "Poor Standard of Values," in the RECORD at this point:

POOR STANDARD OF VALUES

The priorities which the Johnson Administration assigns to various federal aid programs continues to be unbelievable.

For example, from Stevens Point comes a recent report which indicates that an inquiry to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has indicated that the City of Stevens Point will not qualify for federal aid for its storm sewer expansion program now or in the immediate future. This is a shock, considering the Administration's voiced concern for the pollution problem and the acknowledged public sentiment to get the job done.

While Stevens Point can't get money to separate storm from sanitary sewers, Racine County is quite certain it will qualify for federal aid for its first county golf course. In fact, a federal application asking $107,000 toward purchase of property for the golf course has already been submitted.

A recent news story from a Democratic senator in Washington revealed that a northern Wisconsin electric cooperative had qualified for funds to extend an electric line at a cost of several hundred thousands of dollars.

This federal grant which will assist no more than 250 families, is made at the same time that federal highway funds, which affect all of Wisconsin's millions of people, are being cut in half.

We read in the Washington Post that nearly $12 million of Poverty War gold was dropped in Mississippi just before the November elections in five hasty and hectic give-away days, some even before applications were made. Rust College, a small Negro institution, was reported to have been granted $1.2 million before the college's president had completed the application showing how it would be spent.

The crowning blow to Marathon County will come if it does not qualify for federal funds to construct a new county hospital to replace one which a state official has described as "no longer fit to live in." Yet the preliminary indication to county officials is that the county may not qualify for federal funds for this worthy purpose.

Where are those who say Washington can do the job better?

LEGISLATION TO BAN THE IMPOSITION OF ADMISSION FEES

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to ban the imposition of admission fees on persons who wish to visit our Federal reservoirs. Members of the House will recall that these fees were imposed by Executive order early last year at virtually all of the public use areas at our Federal reservoirs. The reaction of the general public was swift, and it was quite obvious to those of us who represented areas where these reservoirs are located, that there was considerable resentment, and that the order went far beyond what most of us anticipated when the Land and Water Conservation Act was adopted.

In the seventh district of Missouri, more than 28,000 persons signed petitions calling upon me to submit legislation that would remove these fees. Many other members encountered similar resentment, and following public hearings, the House Public Works Committee reported out legislation which would have removed the admission fees, but would still have left discretion with the Secretary of the Army to impose reasonable user fees. As a result of an administration compromise offer removing the fees at roughly 80 percent of the public use areas, the bill was not pursued further by the Democrat leadership and no further action was taken.

On July 4, 1966, I made a daylong inspection of the Table Rock Reservoir with the cooperation of supervisory personnel. It was quite obvious from this inspection that the fee program was not working well, that it was almost impossible to fairly administer, that little revenue was raised in comparison with the nuisance effect on the public, that the duty of trying to collect these fees detracted from the ranger's ability to carry out their other assigned and far more essential duties, and that private concessionaires were discriminated against because they happened to be located in fee areas. The so-called compromise was not and is not the answer.

The bill I have introduced today, and in which I hope other Members will soon join, would eliminate admission or entrance fees, but would still permit user fees to be charged for the use of specific recreation facilities, if in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army a reasonable and satisfactory method of collection can be evolved. I believe, for example, that few campers would mind paying a reasonable fee for utilities, sanitation, and necessities such as firewood. I do believe, however, that the funds from such collection might well be used for the improvement of campsites, rather than for the acquisition of new land. If a user fee is to be charged for the use of specific facilities, then those who pay the fee ought to be assured that they can look forward to improvements for such things as lighting, campsites, and so forth.

I hope the Committee on Public Works will review this problem with a view toward holding hearings on this bill in the event the administration itself does not decide to remove the admission fees. I understand an analysis of the program has been undertaken by the Corps of Engineers and I am confident this study will show the wisdom of removing the fees.

CRAMER CALLS FOR ACTION ON ANTIRIOT LEGISLATION AS FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE 90TH CONGRESS

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced my antiriot bill aimed at outlawing professional agitators and others who travel from State to State inciting riots and other forms of violent civil disobedience. My bill is substantially the same as the antiriot measure I introduced as an amendment to the 1966 civil rights bill and which passed this body by a vote of 389 to 25.

On October 22, 1966, in a House speech, I said that:

> One inexcusable shortcoming of this session (89th Congress) was the failure to act on anti-riot legislation.

I believe it the duty of this Congress to remedy the shortcoming of the last Congress and pass strong and effective antiriot legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe there is broad public support for enactment of antiriot legislation. I believe that the results of the 1966 elections are conclusive testimony to the American people's dissatisfaction with the spreading wave of riots in America. The American people want Federal antiriot legislation as a deterrent against professional agitators so that the summer of 1967 will not be a repeat performance of the long, hot riot-torn summers of the recent past.

I am also reminding this body of the pledge by our distinguished colleague and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], that consideration of antiriot legislation will be the first order of Judiciary Committee business this year. I believe that immediate action by the Judiciary Committee on this bill is essential. This Congress has the opportunity to put an end to organized "mobocracy" and to meet one of the most crying needs and pressing demands in America today. The enactment into law of strong, antiriot legislation to deal with the anarchists who would take lives and destroy property is essential if domestic tranquillity is to be preserved.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of my bill is needed to cope with those riot leaders that direct the riots through interstate facilities such as the telephone but do not actually take part in the riots themselves.

It is needed to give investigative authority that has power to cross State lines.

It is needed to bring action against riot leaders where local political pressures now prevent State and local action.

It is needed to act as a deterrent because of the strong penalties it contains, as compared to many local and State laws.

It is needed to put an end to the scurrilous activities of the Stokely Carmichaels and the George Lincoln Rockwells. It is needed to put an end to all who are upsetting the order through illegal and violent means. It is needed to put out of business, those who rob the shopkeepers, burn the houses, attack the police, and injure and even kill innocent bystanders. I am hopeful that the more than 90 Members who cosponsored my bill during the last session of Congress as well as many other Members of Congress will again join me in introducing and pressing for passage of this needed legislation.

Following is a copy of my bill:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting, immediately after chapter 101 thereof, the following new chapter:

"Chapter 102.—RIOTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CIVIL DISTURBANCES

"§ 2101. Riots

"Whoever moves or travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses any facility in interstate or foreign commerce, including the mail, with intent to—

"(1) incite, promote, encourage, or carry on, or facilitate the incitement, promotion, encouragement, or carrying on of, a riot or other violent civil disturbance; or

"(2) commit any crime of violence, arson, bombing, or other act which is a felony or high misdemeanor under Federal or State law, in furtherance of, or during commission of, any act specified in paragraph (1); or

"(3) assist, encourage, or instruct any person to commit or perform any act specified in paragraphs (1) and (2);

and thereafter performs or attempts to perform any act specified in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

SEC. 2. The table of contents of "Part I—Crimes" of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the following:

"101. Records and reports ..... 2071"

the following new chapter reference:

"102. Riots and other violent civil disturbances ..... 2101".

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the field in which any provision of this Act operates to the exclusion of State laws on the same subject matter, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed as invalidating any provision of State law unless such provision is inconsistent with any of the purposes of this Act or provision thereof.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday I introduced a bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. This bill was passed by the 89th Congress but was vetoed by the President after adjournment. The bill that I introduce today is identical to that proposal.

The District of Columbia Omnibus crime bill vetoed by the President destroys 6 years of effort by both Houses of Congress to halt the rapid increase in crime in the District of Columbia. In fact, the Mallory case issue has been before every Congress since 1957 and has been repeatedly approved by both bodies of Congress. The Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate and the Committees on the District of Columbia for both bodies have been involved in this work. Thousands of pages of testimony from District of Columbia officials, law enforcement agencies, the U.S. attorney's office, the Department of Justice, citizens groups and expert criminologists along with careful study of Supreme Court cases have formed the reservoir of information from which this legislation was developed.

In three succeeding Congresses the House passed legislation by 2-to-1 votes favoring such legislation. The vetoed legislation in the final action on the conference report in the 89th Congress was not even brought to a rollcall vote in the Senate. There were more than nine conference sessions between the House and Senate and 14 staff conferences to prepare background and language on the instructions of the conferees. The anticrime bill was a product of long, careful, patient study and effort which resulted in a compromise of views between the two Houses but which did not compromise in any respect the basic rights and liberties and freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution.

Unfortunately the member of the President's staff who prepared his statement was poorly informed because the veto message displays a gross lack of understanding of the bill, misinterpretation of its purposes and its language, and errors of fact. The veto, by proposing more handcuffed police, betrays the trust of law-abiding citizens who look to government officials for protection for their persons and property from murderers, rapists, robbers, and thieves; it offers them the promise of shallow relief through increased public expenditures.

In the 5-year period between 1952 and 1957, the year the Mallory rule handcuffed police in the District of Columbia, the crime rate had decreased from about 23,000 offenses to approximately 11,000. The volume of crime is now at the rate of about 35,000 per year and has increased at a rate more rapid than any other comparable jurisdiction in the United States. Increases in police manpower, new equipment, and modernization of methods have not been able to reverse these criminal trends.

At the same time the District of Columbia has had one of the highest per capita expenditures in the Nation for new school facilities, has had the highest or nearly the highest per capita operating expense for schools in any major city, has doubled its relief and welfare expenditures, has spent vast sums for slum clearance and public housing, and has one of the lowest unemployment rates of any city in the Nation. These factors have shown no indication of altering the increase in crime rate in the District of Columbia.

The veto message misrepresents and misinterprets title I and title III of the bill concerning the apprehension of and questioning of arrested persons. The message states that "a policeman may pick up a person and question him for 4 hours without making an arrest." There is no such provision in the bill and there is no support for any such statement in any committee report or statement issued by any responsible Member of the House or Senate. The bill does provide that a policeman may take a person into custody where he has probable cause to believe that a crime is being or has been committed. This detention of a person is an arrest; however, the bill provides that such person must be charged with a crime or released after no more than 4 hours and if he is released his detention "will not be recorded as an arrest." The veto statement misleads the public into believing that the bill provides the unconstitutional power of detaining a person without probable cause. The statement quoted above is thus calculated to distort the language of the bill and misinform the public as to the action of the Congress.

In discussing the further provisions of title I and title III, the message states that in addition to the 4 hours detention the person may be held "6 hours, exclusive of interruptions, after an arrest—perhaps 10 hours of questioning—without taking him before a judicial officer." Nothing in the bill permits the tacking of the 4-hour period to the 6-hour period. Under no circumstances can a detained person be questioned unless he voluntarily waives his rights and offers to answer questions, in which case the 6-hour limitation applies.

Title I of the bill was drafted carefully to conform with the latest Supreme Court decisions and with the Constitution. The veto statement ingeniously avoids any acknowledgment of the fact that the provisions of the bill are in complete harmony with the controlling cases of Escobedo and Miranda. These cases are controlling over the actions of police and the terms of the crime bill comply fully with them.

Questioning provided in the bill must conform to the procedures outlined in the Miranda case. Only in cases where an arrested person has been informed of his rights not to speak and to have counsel, may any questioning be conducted. Every constitutional right is protected by the bill.

In discussing the provisions of title IV of the bill in reference to material witnesses, the veto message is misleading to the public on two counts. The text of the message would lead a person to believe that the detention of material witnesses would be a new provision of law. The fact is that there is existing District law, enacted in 1878, providing for the detention of material witnesses. This old statute provides none of the protections to such witnesses as are provided by the new language in the District of Columbia crime bill. The existing law provides for the detention of material witnesses for either misdemeanors or felonies, without regard to whether the person was taken into custody at the scene of the crime and without any requirements of subpena otherwise, with no provision for release on bail even though the person may be able to provide it. Existing law has no limitations as to the length of time for the confinement of material witnesses.

The provisions of the crime bill, however, make it possible to hold a material witness only in connection with a felony and then only where he was present on the scene of the crime or pursuant to a subpena issued as authority for his detention. Such person may not be held more than 6 hours before presentation to a commissioner for a hearing. The commissioner shall determine whether or not the person shall be held for the coming trial. The witness shall be advised of his legal rights and given the opportunity for counsel and may post bond or collateral for his appearance. If he is unable to provide bond he will be held but may by motion ask the court for release if he is detained for an unreasonable length of time. If he is detained, he must be provided with quarters other than those used for holding prisoners and he must be paid witness fees for his appearance in the court.

The public is misinformed further by statements which do not report factually the provisions of the bill. In referring to the material witness provisions of the

crime bill, the veto statement says "these provisions are much more severe than existing law." From the discussion above it is very clear that the provisions of the bill are not nearly as severe as the existing law relating to material witnesses. The device used to mislead the public is reference to the Bail Reform Act of the last Congress and its provisions relating to criminals who have been arrested and arraigned before a magistrate and which act has nothing to do with material witnesses. It may be noted that the Bail Reform Act did not in any way modify rule 46(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure relating to detention of witnesses which remains in full force and effect and which very closely parallel the provisions regarding bail and release which are in the crime bill.

It is stated in the veto message that the U.S. attorney has had no problem of detaining material witnesses because of an inadequacy of existing law. As pointed out above, the provisions of existing law in the District of Columbia provide ample power for the detention of such witnesses but without regard to the nature of the crime, to the length of time of the detention, and without any provision for bond or release pending trial. The crime bill provides the safeguards which the veto message implies are missing.

In discussing the provisions of the crime bill relating to obscene material, these provisions of the bill are described as "confusing." If there is anything confusing about the provisions in this section of the bill, the fault will have to be laid at the door of the Supreme Court since the language of the bill is drafted m strict conformity with the latest Supreme Court decisions.

The veto message states that the bill permits prior restraint to publication of material and thus threatens freedom of the press. Restraint on publication can be made only where the publisher or producer of the material has knowledge that it is obscene. The determination of the obscene character of such material can be made only after full court hearing and decision. The injunctive remedies, prohibiting the use of real and personal property apply only to those materials which have been found obscene pursuant to full court hearing and decision and where the producer knowingly continues to publish material which has been declared obscene. If such a person has been enjoined from the use of real or personal property for the production of materials which have been adjudged obscene, the injunction does not in any way prohibit him from the use of his personal or real property for printing other material unless and until such materials are likewise found obscene pursuant to court action.

The language in the crime bill dealing with obscene materials conforms with and meets every requirement of Supreme Court cases dealing with the question of prior restraint.

The veto message criticizes the provisions in the crime bill relating to minimum sentences for certain crimes. To support the criticism the statement is made that "sentences now being imposed in the District are among the highest in the United States." The national prisoner statistics published by the Federal Bureau of Prisons covering the sentencing and release of prisoners from State and Federal institutions do not support this statement. The fact is that the District of Columbia ranks approximately 17th with the States of the Union in the length of sentences imposed and ranks among the highest in the average amount of the sentence actually served. The correct statement would be that a prisoner in the District of Columbia serves a higher percentage of a shorter sentence than prisoners in the other States.

It may be observed that since 1930, the trend has been toward indeterminate sentences, easy paroles, great expenditures in rehabilitation facilities in our prisons, more education and social services and slum clearance, but clear crime trends in the Nation have shown steady increase and at an accelerated pace. A recent FBI study shows that for a 10-year period 85 percent of all persons committing crimes are repeat offenders. The crime clearance rate throughout the country probably averages between 25 and 30 percent. Simple arithmetic indicates the growing criminal population at liberty in the Nation.

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN TO ELIMINATE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. KUPFERMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I today announce my support of a resolution to amend the rules of the House eliminating the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee and transferring any functions which it might possess vital to our internal security to the Committee on the Judiciary.

I do not believe that this committee performs any function useful to the Congress or to the country.

The so-called hearings staged by this committee this past summer were a fiasco. I agree with the senior Senator from the State of Illinois, Hon. EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, who on August 20 stated that "This spectacle can do the Congress no good." It did no good for the country either, I might add.

The only legislation offered by the committee during my short time in the House since I took the oath on February 23, 1966, as the Congressman from the 17th District, New York, was the ill-conceived H. R. 12047, to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950—also known as the Pool bill—which I found necessary to oppose as, among other things, an exercise in futility and frustration. My statement on this is at page 26224 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 112, part 19.

We can find better ways to spend the taxpayer's money than to continue this committee.

Whatever functions encompassed by the committee that need continuing can be performed by the Judiciary Committee in a quasi-judicial atmosphere without sensationalism.

TWO SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROBISON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, today—opening day—I reintroduced a bill which I had offered in the 89th Congress, under which 2 percent of the Federal income tax collected from the several States would be returned to them under a formula which endeavors to take into consideration their respective need; such moneys, however, to be earmarked for the general support of educational programs in those States at the elementary and secondary educational level.

My selection of this bill as the first legislative proposal I am submitting to this Congress is indicative of the high priority which I assign to this area of concern. As one who did not vote for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, I have felt it incumbent upon me to search for and suggest an acceptable alternative to the benefits provided under that program for I am well aware of the need to find some method for supplementing State and local governmental efforts to finance the ever-increasing cost of education at this level.

Last year, in an effort to ascertain how the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was being implemented in my area, I addressed a rather extensive inquiry concerning it to all the school district superintendants in my congressional district and received back a wealth of information commenting upon the good points, and the bad, experienced to date with this program which is, of course, doing some good but which is also creating a number of administrative problems, as well as questions concerning basic policy.

This inquiry on my part did not produce, as might be expected, any sort of unanimous opinion but it, along with such supplementary information as I have since picked up at firsthand, did show that there was a consensus of sorts developing among school administrators in my area in favor of some sort of Federal tax-sharing plan—of which there are an infinite number of varieties—as representing what might, in the long run, be, a preferable approach to aid to education at this level than that embodied in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Perhaps my own feelings that such an approach should be reconsidered by Congress have been best summed up in a letter from a high school principal in my district which I received only on Monday

of this week. It was this letter, as much as anything else, that helped me make up my mind that this bill was the one I first wished to submit to this new Congress.

I would like to share the thoughts of that high school principal with my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, even though I do not have his authority to use his letter in this fashion. He signed off his letter with the phrase, "Your Concerned Educational Practitioner," and I shall only identify him in that fashion, but the pertinent parts of his letter to me, which I now set forth under leave to include extraneous material, were as follows:

I am so moved by the issues at stake that I wish to communicate these views further to you with the proviso that you clearly understand—these are my personal views and that they do not reflect in any way the official view of my school or school district on this subject.

It is my considered opinion that Federal Aid in its present form is a wasteful hodgepodge of legislation (NDEA-Voc. Ed. Act—ESEA—Impacted Areas—Manpower and Retraining—EOA—and so on and so on). This maze of Federal legislation has led to several significant problems in education and for the society as a whole.

1. Confusion and bureaucratic red tape is the hallmark of these many laws. The pretext of evaluation via state and national tests along with required records simply reduces the evaluation of aid results to a statistical configuration rather than to a human configuration which is so greatly needed.

2. The segmentation of education into little packages called "projects" to meet the requirements of individual and specialized aid laws often move our schools completely counter to their overall goal of a unified and balanced educational program sufficiently diverse to meet the needs of almost all pupils. It is my fervent hope that the common or comprehensive school ideal is not dead in America.

The trend of separate accounting, record keeping, organization, and evaluation has in effect created a false schism between "regular" and "federal" programs in the schools. In effect, we have two school systems in every school district making use of federally-aided projects and it is most difficult if not impossible to properly coordinate the two systems.

3. There is a fundamental threat to the very concept of publicly supported, publicly controlled education in the common interest. As these federal programs erode or eradicate the constitutional provisions of "Separation of Church and State" they inevitably encourage the growth of private schools for private interests at the expense of public schools for the common good. How can we struggle for "integrated" schools on the one hand and "private" schools (publicly supported) on the other? As the old Indian used to say, "White man speak with forked tongue."

4. Federal Aid has brought into being staggering commercial competition and pressure which bears down directly upon the schools. We are hardest hit by the drain on qualified teaching personnel as teachers move into VISTA, Peace Corps, Government positions related to education, Year Institutes made attractive by liberal stipends, and industrial positions with firms who find an ever increasing percentage of their annual business is with schools due to natural growth and the millions of Federal dollars allotted education. In short, the industrial-school relationships have become "Big Business" and "Big Business" is having an ever increasing (though sometimes subtle) voice in the shaping of education itself in America. This is not necessarily bad when private business purpose coincides with the primary purpose of education in a democracy—but this is not always or even frequently the case.

In short, we are attacking social and economic ills in our society through education (this is perfectly legitimate) but we are doing it in such a way as to doom the effort to failure and, even more, to shake the very foundation of our unified, locally controlled public schools.

Let me say that I am in full support of the concept of Federal Aid to *Public* Education but only in terms of a general grant-in-aid to the several states for local distribution on a per-capita basis along lines of a national minimum support level for each pupil in attendance at public schools. I am irrevocably opposed to the kind of hodge-podge, wasteful, and schismatic aid we have been getting. If the trend is not reversed, I believe our educational system is in for some real trauma—perhaps calamity—five or ten years hence.

Your concerned educational
practitioner.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the fact that others have expressed or will be expressing interest in the so-called tax-sharing approach as a substitute for some of the new Federal grant-in-aid programs recently enacted by Congress whether for educational or other purposes, and that there will be other legislative proposals—perhaps better ones—introduced along these lines.

My sponsorship of this bill should not be taken to indicate that I am wedded to its provisions, for I am not. However, I hope it will be taken as evidence of the fact that I believe, as I have often stated, that there are few other domestic concerns which should involve our early and earnest attention than that of seeking still better methods for helping to finance education at the local level than that embodied in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, if such methods indeed exist, and of my hope that this subject will be assigned the paramount role which I feel it should command in the early days of this, the 90th Congress.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING NEW CONGRESS

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, the new Congress which convened today must immediately face the fact that there are real economic problems in financing the war in Vietnam, as well as keeping domestic programs operating at constructive and efficient levels. And all facets relating to these intertwining problems need to be the concern of Congress.

The American people have recently conveyed to Washington a message that the administration's present policies and endeavors, including our policies and objectives in Vietnam, need to be reevaluated for effectiveness. The new Congress should not conceal from public view, through enactment of late supplemental appropriations, the full cost of our military participation in Vietnam. And because the administration again failed to project the true costs, Congress will be required this month to pass another supplemental appropriation for the war.

Congress should respond to the will of the people by establishing priorities in Federal domestic spending. With the fires of inflation heating the cost-of-living thermometer to record highs, and the war in Vietnam draining more billions of dollars from the Federal Treasury, we must eliminate all wasteful and unnecessary Government expenditures. Certainly, such fiscal prudence should have been initiated long ago, as I and others have urged time and again.

We simply cannot let the economic problems of inflation, high interest rates, deficit spending, dwindling gold supply, and unfavorable balance of payments get any worse.

Therefore, it is imperative that we demand that the administration present an honest and complete analysis of the funding necessary in Vietnam, and that we insist on eliminating all waste in Federal expenditures wherever they are found.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. DWYER] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a series of 22 bills which are designed to meet several of what I consider to be the most pressing issues confronting the country.

On subsequent occasions, I shall discuss this and additional legislation in greater detail, but I hope that by introducing these bills on the opening day of the 90th Congress it may help to focus attention on the major challenge facing this Congress: to make the multitude of Federal programs and the Government itself serve the people of the United States more effectively.

Several of my bills, Mr. Speaker, are devoted to this objective. This legislation would, among other things, create a select House "oversight" committee, headed by the minority, to assure better administration and enforcement of the laws when both Congress and the Presidency are controlled by the same political party, provide a system of sharing Federal revenues with the States, improve the administration of Federal programs in urban areas by establishing within the Executive Office of the President an Office of Urban Affairs and Community Development, establish a commission to propose a comprehensive reorganization of Federal departments and agencies, and appoint a commission to study improved methods of systems management for the Federal Government.

Other bills would help to meet important substantive needs of our people. They would increase social security bene-

fits, raise the limitation on earnings of social security beneficiaries, provide a tax credit for expenses of higher education, permit tax relief for teachers who pursue their professional educations, improve commuter transportation, and overcome job discrimination against older workers.

Mr. Speaker, we are investing billions of dollars in critically important efforts to improve the quality of life in America, but until we eliminate waste and duplication, provide for better coordination of existing programs, and achieve more efficient, economical, and responsible administration within the executive branch, the people's needs will not be met and our investment will not produce the dividends our people have a right to expect.

The 90th can be a historymaking Congress if we measure up to these responsibilities. We may not, and perhaps should not, produce the volume of dramatic and glamorous legislation enacted by the 89th Congress, but by enabling the cumbersome Federal bureaucracy to respond more promptly and alertly to the real needs of our people we shall have earned the respect and gratitude of the Nation.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am again cosponsoring legislation introduced by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] to set up a commission on the reorganization of the executive branch.

The commission proposed by the bill is patterned after the first and second Hoover Commissions but its powers and duties, as well as the membership of the commission, are broadened to meet the needs of the present age.

Although congressional scrutiny of the executive branch is continual, there is a definite need for a comprehensive study with a broad congressional mandate and widespread public support. This need is underscored by developments at home and abroad.

Since the last overall review of the executive branch by the Congress some 10 years ago, an unprecedented number of new Federal programs have been initiated. Many of them require new or improved administrative machinery and the creation of new bureaus and offices.

The increasing need for action on problems of air and water pollution, traffic safety and congestion, and consumer interests—to mention only a few—requires a fresh look at the machinery of government that can best deal with these matters.

Further, the serious need to cut nonessential Government spending, coupled with the proliferation of Government activities, indicates a clear need to take a hard look at the whole structure of sound executive administration.

Mr. Speaker, this is a thoughtful and necessary piece of legislation and I am hopeful that the Congress will take action this year to set in motion the machinery of reform of the executive branch.

NATO—WHAT NEXT?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I believe that Members will be interested in a paper presented at a meeting of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference—Working Party Committee on the Reform of NATO in Paris on November 15, 1966. The paper was prepared by Mr. Arthur Ross, a New York businessman who has assisted several members of U.S. delegations to these conferences for a number of years.

The structure of the European alliance in the years ahead is of paramount importance to the security of the free world, and Mr. Ross' paper—entitled "NATO—What Next?"—presents fresh and creative thinking on the whole question of NATO's future.

Among the thoughtful suggestions that Mr. Ross proposes is—

> That NATO begin to de-emphasize its primary military and defensive aspects, assume a more active and purposeful role in the political arena * * * and reduce somewhat its military expenditures which will allow member countries to make significantly larger contributions towards their own well-being, and to the economic and social welfare of the under-developed world.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include Mr. Ross' paper in the RECORD.

NATO—WHAT NEXT?

(Presented at the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference—Working Party Committee on the Reform of NATO—Paris, November 15, 1966)

NATO has been an extremely successful undertaking. No alliance of its size and scope has previously existed in history. But clearly, it is time that we questioned some of its fundamentals, and the more closely we scrutinize NATO, the more it seems that basic changes must take place if it is to survive and maintain its vitality.

These changes should reflect present day realities. I propose that NATO begin to de-emphasize its primary military and defensive aspects, assume a more active and purposeful role in the political arena—a task for which it is ideally suited, for reasons that will be later explained and reduce somewhat its military expenditures which will allow member countries to make significantly larger contributions towards their own well-being, and to the economic and social welfare of the under-developed world.

NATO, broadly speaking, has been the victim of its own success. It was so well conceived that it has had a natural tendency to keep traveling on its original course, thus projecting, year after year, the same aggressive military posture that it adopted out of necessity at its birth. When NATO was founded 16 years ago, it was an appropriate response to the Soviet Union's militant and expansionist ambitions in Europe. NATO preserved the balance of power in Europe, and permitted its members to recover from the devastation of the Second World War, and to develop strong economies and internal political stability. It was a military alliance fitted to a particular time and set of conditions. Most of these conditions no longer exist. Thus, NATO today is a somewhat wasteful and potentially dangerous overreaction to the present international situation.

The concept of mutual cooperation in defense, as embodied in Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty is still valid, that "An attack on one country will be considered an attack on all." We must remain committed to this vital principle, but while some defensive posture will have to be maintained for the foreseeable future, it can be reduced to levels more consistent with the current situation. In the light of the massive size and sophistication of the NATO military arsenal, some reduction could be initiated unilaterally without subjecting member countries to risk. The Cold War began in Europe, it first thawed in Europe, and perhaps it can be soonest ended there.

But if NATO is to reduce its military commitments to levels more consistent with the current state of affairs, will it not then be foretelling its own dissolution? Not at all. Purely military objectives will give way to wider horizons. Such reasonable and legitimate military considerations as continue to exist, will be properly satisfied only if NATO is reunified through the pursuit of these broader political objectives.

Today, it is not our interest to isolate Eastern Europe. Instead, what is needed is an integrated relationship, with the United States and the Soviet Union cooperating to guarantee Europe's future. We must have an organization that would bind together Western and Eastern Europe. So far, NATO has done nothing towards this end. Not for want of opportunity, but because of the limitations and inhibitions imposed at the outset. Such limitations currently make it a divisive rather than a constructive force.

NATO is far more militant than its individual members, who independently and despite the existence of NATO, practice coexistence with Russia and its Eastern European allies. Yet, there is a limit to the rapprochment that is possible with NATO's weapons pointed at those with whom we attempt to have closer ties.

NATO has not played any significant role towards solving one of the basic issues remaining at the end of World War II: the problem of German unification. Tension between West Germany and East Germany looms as a constant irritant, and frustrates our efforts at permanent stabilization in Europe.

It might be argued that these are somewhat misdirected criticisms. NATO was never constituted to assume such tasks. They are raised here because in our present circumstances it is essential that some multinational organization assume these important responsibilities.

A case can be made for setting up an entirely new structure to meet these objectives, but there are good reasons for giving the job to NATO. Over the years, strong lines of communication between member countries have been created and tested under sometimes difficult circumstances—and endured. For example, the tremendously complex business of sharing costs has been worked out by continuous negotiation. The U.S., for instance, contributed approximately 44% of the cost of the Infrastructure projects in the early 1950s,[1] in contrast to this year's

[1] "Facts about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization" by NATO Information Service, Paris, 1965 Edition, Page 137.

contribution of 24.8%.[2] The U.K. reduced its contribution from 27% initially to 13% currently.[2] In the meantime, the Continental nations increased their payments: Italy raised her share from 5.7% in 1951 to 6.6%;[2] West Germany, which was allocated 13.7% of shared costs when it first joined NATO, now contribute 21.9%.[2] There has also been active cooperation in the sharing of technical, scientific and economic information in significant areas.

We should take this collective experience and expand it to create a regional entity that would also be effective in all phases of political, economic and cultural life. Such an undertaking would not be financially onerous. NATO's organizational costs, as distinct from military support and equipment furnished by member nations, were $213 million in 1965. In comparison, it is interesting to note that the organizational costs of the United Nations were only $108.5 million last year.[3] Consider how much the U.N. has accomplished with the limited funds at its disposal, and imagine what NATO could do with its economic resources, if they were unshackled from purely military goals.

In short, I am proposing that NATO be continued as a regional organization of mutual cooperation, but with broader objectives. These new objectives would not place the organization in conflict with any existing international organization, but would consist of a valuable and necessary addition.

Let us examine some of the important economic consequences of any diminution in NATO's military expenditures. The defense budgets of the NATO members totaled $74.2 billion in 1965.[4] The Warsaw Pact countries had a combined defense budget of $43 billion, of which $40 billion was contributed by the Soviet Union.[5] Of last year's total defense budget of $74 billion for NATO members, it is reliably estimated that about $30 billion was the cost of NATO's military upkeep. This is a staggering sum to maintain a strong military stance, once necessary, but now bypassed by history. Needless to say, any reduction in NATO's military spending would allow for immense social and economic gains within NATO countries.

Member countries also would have funds freed for larger contributions to existing international organizations. I would remind you that in 1965, the budget of the World Health Organization was only $39 million[6] that of UNESCO, $24 million,[7] and for the Food and Agriculture Organization, merely $19.3 million.[8] The World Food Program of FAO and the U.N., begun in 1966, raised pledges of only $208 million worth of food for the period 1966 through 1968.[9] Contrast these figures with the $30 billion for NATO's annual military expenditures.

Looking at the political picture of the world today, we find that the major tensions are no longer primarily between Western and Eastern Europe. In fact, there is visible and substantial evidence that the future challenge lies in the backward area of the world—Latin America, Africa, Southeast Asia, and overshadowing all else, Communist China. The abysmal poverty and consequent political instability of many of these countries constitute a much greater threat to world peace than we encounter in Europe.

In conclusion, a NATO redirected in the manner suggested would produce three principal benefits. Firstly, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—and I wish to stress the word Organization—with its established areas of cooperation, and a well-trained and experienced Secretariat, could play a leading role in solving some of the outstanding problems of Europe. Secondly, if NATO reduced part of its military spending, member countries could consequently invest more heavily in their domestic welfare programs. Thirdly, funds released from NATO military commitments would allow for increased contributions to international organizations and aid to under-developed nations. Thus, NATO has in its grasp the power to promote and encourage a three-pronged attack on some of the most pressing problems of our time. I believe that if we seize these opportunities, NATO will play a role in world affairs that will be as valuable in the future as it has been in the past.

—ARTHUR ROSS.

[2] Infrastructure Cost-Sharing Formula—Table furnished by Assistant Secretary of Defense, April 8, 1966.

[3] United Nations Chronicle, January, 1966, Page 89.

[4] NATO press release, December 15, 1965 Basic Statistical Data on the Defense Effort & Economic Development of NATO Countries, November 30, 1965, Page 8, Table II B.

[5] "The Military Balance, 1956–1966" issued by the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England.

[6] Yearbook of the United Nations, 1964, Page 514.

[7] Yearbook of the United Nations, 1964, Page 504.

[8] Yearbook of the United Nations, 1964, Page 499.

[9] U.N. Chronicle, February, 1966, Page 14.

AIRCRAFT NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing three bills to meet the clear and growing problem of aircraft noise and air pollution caused by jet-powered aircraft.

The seriousness of this situation is becoming daily more apparent, especially in the area surrounding the busy New York airports, and, more recently, here in Washington.

Specifically, one of my bills states that it is the finding of the Congress that:

> The impact of aircraft generated noise upon millions of persons beneath or near the flight paths of such aircraft interrupts and disturbs the peace and quietude of homelife, interferes with public assemblies, and, in general seriously disrupts the community life.

Further, it states that:

> The extensive operation of jet-powered aircraft is contributing to the pollution of the air, thereby creating a hazard to the health and welfare of the public.

To meet these problems, one bill empowers the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, consistent with the primacy of air safety—

> To prescribe and amend standards for the measurement of aircraft noise and to prescribe and amend such rules and regulations as he may find necessary for the control and abatement of aircraft noise, including the application of such standards, rules, and regulations in the issuance, amendment, modification, suspension, or revocation of any certificates authorized by this title.

In addition, the second bill authorizes the Administrator to reimburse domestic air carriers and the owners and operators of any airport for up to 30 percent of the cost of modifying their equipment to comply with such regulations, and to reimburse the States or municipalities for up to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring necessary land and making other adjustments to comply with such regulations.

My third bill would amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to authorize NASA to "conduct research and investigations, including the investigation of complaints, cooperate with local civic organizations and municipalities, and coordinate and consolidate current research projects" with regard to aircraft noise abatement. Among the specific duties that would be assigned to NASA are the measurement of noise as it relates to the "distress of people on the ground"; the development of quieter aircraft through research in airframe and powerplant designs; and the development of a comprehensive body of knowledge of methods and devices for noise abatement.

Gen. William F. McKee, the FAA Administrator, indicated last year that authority to prescribe and amend standards for the measurement and control of aircraft noise "is needed to assist us in alleviating a most serious problem."

The Congress can no longer ignore the major inconveniences, discomfort and hazards to health that result from excessive aircraft noise. It is incumbent upon the 90th Congress to take initial action to combat this problem before technological advances, such as the supersonic transport, compound its effects. I am hopeful that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will make these bills its first order of business.

COMMISSION ON ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING FOR THE CAPITOL

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol within the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

As Members will recall, the need for this legislation became apparent during the last session when plans were revealed for the ill-considered proposed extension of the west front of the Capitol. Hearings were held on this and related bills by the Thompson subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee but no further action was taken. While public interest in this matter seems to have subsided during the adjournment period, I understand the Architect of the Capitol has taken the opportunity to set up a model of the proposed extension in a prominent hall of the Capitol.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, this is an issue which requires prompt attention by the Congress before any tragic steps are made in this venture.

My bill would require the Commission's

approval for any "construction, alteration, or repair of any public building on, or landscaping of, real property comprising the U.S. Capitol Grounds." Mr. Speaker, this provision would insure that the architecture of the Capitol will be treated consistent with its historical heritage and artistic tradition.

SPACE COMES DOWN TO EARTH—MEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA FINDINGS

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Quentin L. Hartwig, senior staff scientist, biological sciences communication project, the George Washington University, has recently made a comprehensive analysis of the medical applications of the NASA program to our daily lives. This article, which appeared in the George Washington University magazine in the fall of 1966, is an example of the significant role that our space program is playing in our daily lives right here on earth. Continued support of the space program can only serve to heighten and strengthen our ability to deal with the problems in our daily lives which can only be solved by the new technologies generated in this article. The article follows:

SPACE COMES DOWN TO EARTH—MEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA FINDINGS

(By Quentin L. Hartwig)

A Biomedical Application Team, under contract to NASA, sat down one day last Spring with a pediatric cardiologist at the Kansas Medical Center and discussed the problems he was having in following the heart rate of small children as they performed mild exercises. One obvious difficulty was keeping the monitoring electrodes on their chests when they perspired. Since the electrode situation was hampering the advancement of his program, they began to review aerospace technology for potential solutions. The Team had recently returned from a visit to the NASA Flight Research Center at Edwards Air Force Base, where a physician daily monitors the heart rate of student test pilots while they perform difficult maneuvers in advanced aircraft. For this project a spray-on electrode was developed which could be quickly applied to the chest with a spray gun. This electrode remained firmly in place during the flight and was easily removed afterwards with a solvent. The Application Team felt that the spray-on electrode was the answer for the pediatric cardiologist and a spray can gun was made and demonstrated to him. He was immediately intrigued by this approach, and now uses it routinely in his research.

This example is illustrative of a program under the direction of the Biological Sciences Communication Project to relate aerospace technology to the needs of biologists and physicians. The primary purposes of the program are to accelerate the flow of new technology into practical use and to reduce the time required for this process.

We generally think of new knowledge as being communicated in the classroom from the lecturer to the student, but we also know that new information is constantly being sought by a much larger group in our society today. The research in the laboratory, the industrial manufacturer, and many others seek answers to technical and scientific problems which they face. Traditionally these people, the users of new information, look for answers in publications and read many pages in the search. But today there are thousands of publications in both the physical and biological fields that hold potential solutions, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the user of new ideas to conduct a search efficiently. New ways to do it are needed.

It is one thing to come up with some ideas on how to accelerate the flow of information to reduce the lag time from conception to practical application. It is another matter to have some kind of practical situation, a sort of test bed, where one can try out new ideas for accelerating information flow.

The problem of applying new knowledge became a very practical one when the Space Act of 1958, which created NASA, not only called for a national program to explore the universe, but for identifying potential applications of the new space knowledge to all walks of life. Since then, NASA's Office of Technology Utilization has developed a rather complex system which identifies, publishes and disseminates space-generated information to a wide, mostly industrial audience

It was felt, however, that a special program should be designed to relate aerospace technology specifically to biology and medicine; and under the sponsorship of the Office of Technology Utilization, the Biological Sciences Communication Project designed such a program.

This then has become the practical test bed for new ideas, new approaches to the information problem. The present means are inadequate and the generation of new technology is rapidly out-stripping techniques to apply the information. The communication of new information is particularly difficult because of the language barrier which exists between the physical and the biological sciences. In spite of the number of organizations dedicated to speeding the flow of information into the biological sciences, there have been suggestions that the communication gap, rather than getting better, is getting worse.

In order to design a program that would improve communication, past transfers of NASA technology were studied.

A review of several applications revealed that solutions to biomedical problems can come from obvious as well as unlikely sources. Little imagination is needed to relate the NASA sight switch to the physically handicapped. Originally designed to give the astronaut added channels of communication with his environment, it can be used to operate wheel chairs, and dial telephones and to throw various switches. Other sources of useful innovations, however, are not so obvious.

One such case was the moon walker. An aerospace contractor, as part of a proposal to NASA, demonstrated a walking vehicle designed to carry instruments about the surface of the moon. A Technology Utilization Officer at a NASA field installation saw the walking vehicle, and that evening described it to his wife, a pediatrician. She became intrigued with the possibility that the device could be reengineered into a walking wheelchair, thus giving a handicapped individual far greater mobility. She discussed the possibility with her colleagues, and shortly thereafter, pediatricians from UCLA, along with aerospace engineers, applied for and received funds from the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to adapt this device to a walking wheelchair. The adaptation was successful and the device is now being tested in a rehabilitation center in Southern California. This transfer illustrates some obvious points. In the first place, biomedical problems can be solved with the technology of physical disciplines. The moon walker was a nonmedical instrument, redesigned with ingenuity to fill a very real need in rehabilitation. Furthermore, the transfer was speeded by virtue of person-to-person communication. These two lessons suggested that teams of physical and biological scientists should go into the medical schools and research organizations to learn of the problems impeding medical progress. Armed with an understanding of the problem, they can look to the NASA Information System for pertinent answers.

Three Biomedical Application Teams have been organized at the Midwest Research Institute, the Southwest Research Institute, and the Research Triangle Institute. The Teams have organizational ties with twelve medical schools, research institutes, and hospitals in the United States.

Their mode of operation is essentially that described in the brief story at the beginning of the paper. Each Team communicates with medical research institutions through a consultant who is a member of the institution and can converse in both the physical and biological jargon. The consultant serves as the inside contact man who can help select those researchers with the talent and facilities to apply new technology when it is brought to their attention. The consultant maintains person-to-person communication between the innovator and the user of technology.

Among the examples of transfers effected by the Biomedical Applications Teams is the respiratory helmet. The usual technique for collecting samples of breath during exercise is to have the subject blow into a tube gripped between his lips. A nose clip prevents loss of expired air through the nostrils. This procedure is a bit uncomfortable when the tendency in exercising is to open the mouth wide and breathe freely. A medical researcher wanted a new and unencumbering approach. The Applications Team began reviewing astronaut helmet design and, after some trial and error, built a respiratory helmet. It is not only works, but the children are eager to perform the test, since they can pretend to be astronauts.

The Team effort will not only provide examples of application of aerospace technology but, thorough documentation of these, will give continuous insight into the process of communicating new knowledge to potenial users.

Two more needed elements will be initiated in the near future.

A Biomedical Exchange will be started to perform computer searches in response to the Applications Teams and the public on a fee basis. The Exchange would provide expertise in searching the physical and biological literature for biologically relevant information. A research organization may not need the talents of an interdisciplinary Biomedical Application Team and wish only to have a computer search for aerospace technology that relates to its particular interests or needs. The Biomedical Exchange would perform this function, and could, if requested, conduct additional monthly searches to update the original one.

Another element will be the *Instrument Compendium*. This document will have the appearance of a catalogue and will be used to quickly look for bioinstrumentation that has already been developed within the NASA effort. If the particular instrument is not found in the "Compendium," the NASA information system will then be searched by computer. The "Compendium" will be continuously updated and contain not only information regarding present available instruments, but also instruments to be developed in the future. Therefore, if a researcher carefully plans his program over a three- or five-year period, the "Compendium" will enable him to identify instruments that will be available sometime in the future,

and he can then plan his experimentation accordingly.

As can be seen, the effective use of the *Instrument Compendium* by the biomedical researcher will depend very much on careful, long-range planning. Careful planning in research is becoming more and more a requisite in the entire biomedical community. Advanced program planning is by no means new in the research world, but in no place has it reached such effective heights as in Federal research programs, particularly those of the aerospace and atomic energy agencies. There, program requirements are laid out chronologically and then a full research effort is designed and carried out to achieve each goal. In the case of instrumentation, for example, it is known at the start of the program the approximate dates at which certain models are to be completed. Experimentation can proceed in increments, and all the while instruments are being made ready to be used by experimenters at specified times in the future.

This type of planning, the kind that has made the Gemini and Apollo programs of NASA a reality, could be incorporated effectively into many biomedical research efforts. One of the benefits to be reaped from biomedical research planning is that workers in all fields can prepare themselves to incorporate technical knowledge from, for example, aerospace studies projected to be accomplished sometime in the future. This will add an important continuity to future research efforts.

The Biomedical Applications Teams, the Biomedical Exchange, the *Instrument Compendium* are each small efforts to effectively transmit new knowledge. But they are now and they are different, and it is hoped that they can shed significant light on, and suggest new approaches to problems faced by a nation which is generating new knowledge at a rate never before encountered in history.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION COST REDUCTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I wish to insert the very interesting report which has been furnished to me by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, William J. Driver, on cost reduction in the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year which closed last July:

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION COST REDUCTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1966—ADMINISTRATOR'S MESSAGE

Finding better ways of doing our jobs at less cost, without impairment of service, has always been a Veterans Administration goal.

Tighter budgets and increasing costs make Cost Reduction a priority program. Saving money is not the only objective of the Veterans Administration Cost Reduction Program—the diversion of dollars through cost avoidance or innovation has the same high degree of importance.

The actual cost reductions for fiscal year 1966 amounted to $80,329,000. The savings of $88,481,550 covered by this pamphlet includes some savings extending into fiscal year 1967 to complete a 12 month cycle on those cost reductions effective after July 1, 1965.

We are proud of our achievements. While we have experienced favorable results to date, there still is room for improvement. Our stewardship will be judged on how we provide veterans and their beneficiaries the best possible service at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

CHANGE IN ACCEPTABLE EVIDENCE FOR GI LOANS

Direct loans may be made only in rural areas, small cities and towns not now metropolitan centers, where private capital for GI loans is generally unavailable. In applying for a direct loan, a veteran must establish that he has been unable to obtain a loan from private lenders. In the past, evidence submitted oftentimes consisted of rejection letters from lenders who were not participating in the GI loan program. During fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration informed prospective applicants which lenders are interested in making GI loans and required that letters of rejection submitted by applicants seeking direct loan assistance be from such lenders. This procedure reduced the need fo use Government funds for housing credit. The revolving fund savings amounted to $62,387,842.

MERGED—NINE REGIONAL OFFICES

In response to the President's appeal to all Government departments and agencies to increase operating efficiency and reduce spending, a thoroughgoing appraisal of the Veterans Administration's program and structure was instituted. The determination was made that regional office activities in the states having more than one office could be reduced to a maximum of two per state. Nine consolidations were required to meet this criterion. These consolidations have substantially reduced overhead positions and provide better manpower utilization with no adverse effect on quality of service. Savings amount to $1,734,000 with $393,000 accruing during fiscal year 1966 and $1,341,000 in fiscal year 1967.

TITLE EVIDENCE FOR VA PROPERTIES

It has been the practice, on properties acquired through foreclosure of guaranteed or insured loans, to purchase title insurance and/or obtain title opinions by fee attorneys. Through extensive study and testing it was determined this practice could be discontinued with little risk to the Veterans Administration. Procedural steps were simplified to enable Chief Attorneys at the various Loan Guaranty Program locations to determine acceptability of title in connection with the conveyance of property. Revolving fund savings amounted to $1,106,691.

AUTOMATION OF PAYROLL

A centralized computer system is used to process the pay of all Veterans Administration employees. Cost accounting is also incorporated with the system. 224 stations have been converted in fiscal year 1966.

Savings in fiscal year 1966 have been $550,000. The overall project represents a major effort in modernizing manual payroll procedures by conversion to computer methods of centralization and automation. Savings have been made by elimination of certain positions and equipment. This savings will continue through fiscal year 1967 when further savings of $210,000 are anticipated.

REALINEMENT OF SUPERVISORY DUTIES

The organizational change consolidating the Adjudication and Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Divisions has made it possible to eliminate 19 positions of Assistant for Education. The administrative and supervisory duties of these positions will be absorbed by the Adjudication Officer. The savings total $292,117, with $166,950 accruing in fiscal year 1966 and $125,167 in fiscal year 1967.

C-FOLDER SEPARATION

The separation of active and inactive claims folders has resulted in a reduction of the area of search to about 29% of what it was previously, thereby improving productivity in the active records operation. An improvement in processing in the Adjudication Division has also been gained by providing a Special Unit to handle one-time actions, such as, answering non-adjudicative correspondence and furnishing information from records. Savings total $232,000 with $105,000 accruing in fiscal year 1966 and $127,000 in fiscal year 1967. The inactive records are being relocated to a centralized area and when completed, additional savings should be realized. Also, there is a savings from the reduction of need for prime office space in regional offices.

LOANS CLOSED WITHOUT COST TO VA

In an effort to reduce costs incident to the sale of Veterans Administration owned properties, the Veterans Administration has made arrangements whereby loans to purchasers of such properties are closed without cost to the Veterans Administration. To achieve maximum economy without impairing the sales program and no undue risk to the Government, loans are now being closed by sales brokers and some salaried Veterans Administration personnel. Due to these procedures, savings to the Veterans Administration amounted to $161,310 in fiscal year 1966.

CONSOLIDATION OF SUPPLY AND DIETETIC EAM ACTIVITIES

Formerly, the Electrical Accounting Machine Supply and Dietetic activities were handled at three stations under similar conditions. The supply and dietetic activities were converted to a 1401 magnetic tape system and the three servicing stations consolidated at the St. Paul Data Processing Center, where 1401 computer time was available.

Through centralization and conversion from Electrical Accounting Machine to computer methods, both Electrical Accounting Machine time and positions were saved, savings being $186,000 with $142,000 accruing in fiscal year 1966 and $44,000 in fiscal year 1967.

CROSS TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

The organizational change consolidating Adjudication and Vocational Rehabilitation and Education opened up opportunities for cross training and more efficient utilization of staff and clerical personnel. Educational advisors and adjudicators are receiving cross training to the extent necessary to complete workload requirements for benefits. This cross training will result in the absorption of the educational advisors duties by selected adjudicators and corresponding cross training of educational advisors or adjudicators to fully utilize educational advisors man-hours as educational workload varies. The result is the absorption of 12 supervisory positions in the former Benefits and Facilities function. Savings total $102,170 with $63,646 accruing in fiscal year 1966 and $38,524 in fiscal year 1967.

NEW TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING INSURANCE AWARDS

New procedural techniques in the preparation of insurance awards without death claim folders where no additional development is required will improve the timeliness of claims. It will also eliminate status inquiry mail. These procedures will save the St. Paul's Veterans Administration Center 2⅔ man-years annually for a total of $24,000.

ELIMINATION OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTAIN PENSION CASES

Revaluation of Veterans Administration policy on official Veterans Administration examinations in pension cases has a potential savings of $12,000 annually. It has been determined through past experience that official Veterans Administration examinations are not necessary in certain cases where the veteran's personal physician sends in a complete examination report. These cases are: (1) where the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance or is housebound and has been previously rated; (2) where the veteran is between the age of 55 to 65; and (3) the seriously ill veterans of any age. Fiscal year 1966 savings totaled $12,175.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF COMPLIANCE SURVEYS

Revaluation of Veterans Administration policy on compliance surveys of educational institutions training sons and daughters of deceased or seriously disabled veterans prior to Public Law 89-358 resulted in a revision of the requirements. The revision permitted savings, at that time, by reducing the frequency of personal visits to educational institutions commensurate with the reduction in the number of trainees per school. This change resulted in savings of $62,284 for fiscal year 1966.

MERGER OF DATA PROCESSING BRANCHES

The Department of Data Management has been actively engaged in the physical merging of Veterans Administration Data Processing Branches. The aim of this project is to consolidate 103 Data Processing Branches into six Data Processing Centers and five Data Procesing Branches. As a result of the merging of these Data Processing Branches, substantial savings in equipment rental and personnel costs will accrue to the Veterans Administration without impairment to required data processing service. This program has saved $450,000 in fiscal year 1966, and will continue through fiscal year 1967 when further savings of $760,850 are anticipated.

MORE PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED BY VA PHARMACIES

Efforts were intensified to encourage fee basis physicians to send more of their prescriptions for Veterans Administration patients to the Veterans Administration rather than private pharmacies. This resulted in savings amounting to $81,985 in fiscal year 1966.

CLOSING CERTAIN VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES

Six Veterans Administration Hospitals and two Domiciliaries were closed during fiscal year 1966 in order to provide improved medical care in more modern facilities and advanced medical technology. Savings total $10,820,000 with $5,961,000 accruing in fiscal year 1966 and $4,859,000 in fiscal year 1967.

CONVERSION OF VASD WILMINGTON TO SUBDEPOT STATUS

The stock control, fiscal, and certain transportation activities were transferred from the Veterans Administration Supply Depot at Wilmington, California, to the Veterans Administration Supply Depot at Hines, Illinois. This action resulted in savings of $120,986 with $16,492 accruing in fiscal year 1966 and $104,494 for fiscal year 1967.

IMPROVED MANPOWER UTILIZATION

Through productivity measurement and special manpower studies at selected Veterans Administration stations, better manpower utilization was achieved in Registrar and Medical Administrative activities. Resultant savings amounted to $55,450 in fiscal year 1966.

D.M. & S. SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Systematic Reviews to improve programs and operations are required at all levels of the Veterans Administration. They are conducted under a self-appraisal system. The Department of Medicine and Surgery's accomplishments in fiscal year 1966 are noteworthy. Systematic Reviews in 25 functional areas of field operations produced 1,392 improvements, resulting in cost avoidance savings of over $840,000.

CENTRALIZED TRAY SERVICE

This system of tray service centralizes the feeding of bed patients from one location in lieu of sending the trays from several ward serving units. Installation of a centralized tray service system resulted in a reduction in cost as well as savings in space and equipment. Annual savings total $31,250.

STREAMLINED DEPOT OPERATION

To effect economy in the Veterans Administration Supply Depot operation, certain Data Processing equipment located at Somerville, New Jersey, was eliminated and the method of using other equipment was changed. The electrical accounting machine equipment retained works in conjunction with backup support provided by the Philadelphia Data Processing Center. This support by the Philadelphia Data Processing Center allowed the elimination of certain electrical accounting machines and two positions at Somerville, with an annual recurring savings of $15,000.

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTIONS

The Veterans' Administration maintains a continuing and vigorous effort at every organizational level to obtain employees' ideas for improvement. During fiscal year 1966, 17,797 suggestions were received. Almost half were adopted with measurable savings of $663,995 and significant benefits which cannot be readily evaluated in dollars.

PURCHASE OF SEVEN PHOTOCOPY MACHINES

The purchase of seven photocopy machines formerly rented, and the establishment of a self-service, monitor-controlled photocopy center with four of the machines . . . saved $62,250 . . . increased machine utilization by almost 9% . . . and resulted in disposition of 10 special purpose copiers as surplus.

Itemized list of additional cost reductions

1. Field station management improvement actions	$224,062
2. Operation of nonhousekeeping quarters	167,000
3. Central service performance standards program	[1] 40,667
4. Discontinued use of tablecloths	24,800
5. Consolidation of typewriter requirements	198,000
6. Veterans' Administration utilization of other Federal agencies excess property	3,100,000
7. Changes in method of supply for drugs and other items	1,700,000
8. Moving of file cabinets	99,878
9. Interviewing procedures for contact representatives at Veterans' Administration hospitals	272,600
10. Job engineering	827,059
11. Improved administrative practices	145,221
12. Reducing administrative costs	381,054
13. Reprograming notices of insurance payment	4,753
14. Changing Gobol (common business oriented language) programs to SPS (symbolic programing system)	1,237
15. Refinement of computer processing of field station supply accounting system	11,451
16. Introduction of ZIP codes into insurance master records	1,186
17. Simultaneous sort of premium notices	6,884
18. Elimination of printing duplicate transaction history lists	1,410
19. Sale of salvage paper and cards	6,000
20. Utilization of obsolete tab card forms	2,000
21. Volume purchase of computer tape	11,200
22. Teletype system changes	26,000
23. Mechanical preparation of tape labels	1,008
24. Computer generator replies to divided inquiries	4,800
25. Study of Veterans' Administration's 100 most costly forms	20,000
26. Use of black ink to print Veterans' Administration letterhead in lieu of blue ink	1,800

Itemized list of additional cost reductions—Continued

27. Readjustments in Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction Organizations	$32,629
28. Elimination of transfer controls and claims folders	3,943
29. Certificate of eligiblity forms printed in 1 color instead of 3	13,500
30. Printing of 1 issue per year of Veterans' Administration Catalog No. 1	5,000
31. Revised platemaking technique in central office plant	12,664
32. Use of handwritten letters in suspension cases, employee travel	425
33. Reduction of employee administrative travel costs	588,000
34. Employee uniform allowance	491,650
35. Reduced construction costs and architect-engineer designed projects	7,524
36. Small hospital reorganization	54,640

[1] 3 quarters of fiscal year 1966.

CONGRESSMAN CLAUDE PEPPER INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEM OF CRIME IN AMERICA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to introduce two bills, one to establish a joint committee for the study of crime and the other, if the first is not enacted, for a special select committee of the House of Representatives.

The statistics regarding all aspects of the crime picture indicate only too clearly that our current methods of dealing with crime are inadequate; that, quite simply, we do not know how to control crime. To begin with the FBI statistics, the Uniform Crime Reports for 1965 indicate that, in the 5-year period 1960–65, the crime rate increased approximately six times faster than the rate of population growth. During this period serious crime increased 46 percent; the population increased 8 percent. More than 2,780,000 serious crimes were reported last year. A murder was committed every hour, an aggravated assault every 2½ minutes, and a burglary every 27 seconds.

These appalling crime statistics are becoming familiar to us. There are statistics on other aspects of the crime picture which are less familiar and equally alarming. The figures available on recidivism indicate an extremely low rate of success in our efforts to reform those who have committed crimes. The FBI recently completed a study of 6,907 offenders released from prison between January and June 1963. Within 2 years, between June 1963 and June 1965, 48 percent of these offenders were arrested for new crimes. An even blacker picture was painted by former Attorney General

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. He commented not long ago in a magazine interview:

Over 70 percent of those who commit a crime, commit a crime again. If you knock it down to 60 percent, you'll make a dent in the crime picture.

A third set of statistics relating to contemporary crime, those on police employment, are also most disturbing. Across the Nation, State and local police departments are finding it impossible to keep their police departments fully staffed. A recent Wall Street Journal article reported that the Washington, D.C., Police Department was forced to recruit as far afield as New Hampshire. At the 1966 meeting of the International Chiefs of Police, police chiefs from 24 major cities reported that only 2 of their police forces were up to strength. The late Chief Parker, of Los Angeles, commented:

I think this continued attack upon the police in this nation is one of the great tragedies of our time. The American people are destroying the power to protect themselves. In a city like Los Angeles, we are unable to employ sufficient policemen. We have the money, but we can't get a sufficient number of 21-year-old persons to come into this service because of the treatment that the police are afforded by people in America . . . throughout America, youths are turning away from police work. You're going to end up with [the] misfits of America in police uniform, because no one else will do the job.

The importance of keeping police departments up to strength is further underlined by the dramatic decrease in crime in the New York subways which followed the increase in the number of subway police, one of the few truly successful efforts in crime control in recent years.

The statistics on serious crime, on recidivism, and on police employment indicate an urgent need for new measures which must, of necessity, be preceded by more knowledge. These statistics point out all too graphically the truth of the former Attorney General's recent comment on the state of our current understanding of crime: "We know so damn little."

There are, however, hopeful signs. J. Edgar Hoover noted in the 1965 Uniform Crime Reports:

Recent years have witnessed a marked increase in citizen awareness of the crime problem. This growing interest—particularly that shown by persons who previously have taken the position that crime is solely the responsibility of the law enforcement profession—is most encouraging. It offers promise of materially aiding police efforts in the control of crime.

Individuals and organizations representing many segments of our society are displaying a keen interest in programs to assist law enforcement and, ultimately, to reduce the volume of crime. In many parts of the country, studies have been instituted and plans developed not only to achieve a better understanding of local crime conditions, but also to find solutions to the complex problems involved.

This increasing concern with the problems of crime and law enforcement has certainly been reflected in recent legislation on Capitol Hill. We have not been slow to act. In 1965, Congress passed the Law Enforcement Assistance Act; an amendment which would sizably increase the money available under this act passed the House this session and is now pending before the Senate. The 89th Congress also passed the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act and the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act. However, it is my belief, based on the facts I have just presented to you, that we must go considerably further.

The establishment of a joint congressional committee to study crime seems to me the first and necessary step in an all-out campaign, on the part of Congress, to lead the way in a nation-wide attempt to understand and control crime or a special select House committee. Furthermore, the time for the establishment of either committee seems to be particularly ripe, following as it would on the completion of the study courrently being conducted by the President's National Crime Commission. The committee would be in a position to actively evaluate the findings of the Executive commission, giving Congress the opportunity to propose legislation of its own, rather than simply acquiescing to the administration bills proposed on the basis of this research.

The time has come for Congress to take more initiative in the war on crime, and I believe that the establishment of the special committee I have proposed is the necessary first step if we are to do so. I urge that this legislation be passed as soon as possible.

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION AN UPHILL ROAD FOR THE NEW DEPARTMENT

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress was remarkable for its legislative achievements. New solutions were devised for problems covering many facets of American life. One of the most notable achievements was the enactment of legislation to establish a new Cabinet-level Department of Transportation. I supported this measure, and I anticipate that the new Department will provide a new element of dynamism which is sorely needed to draw the disparate transportation sectors into a viable system.

It is apparent, however, that this will not be easy. Trains, planes, motor vehicles, and their respective facilities have evolved separately. The progress of our transportation technology has been swift. Sometimes it has overrun human requirements. Traffic within our cities is slowing to a crawl. Overhead, the sky is filled with roaring planes waiting to land at crowded airports. Transportation accidents, particularly automobile accidents, are causing us to lose thousands of our young people every year to premature death and disability.

At the rate our economy has been growing the past 6 years, transportation demand in this Nation will double in the next 20 years. We have been able to meet such challenges in the past through the ingenuity and daring of our free enterprise system. In our lifetime we have seen four new systems of transport emerge—the auto, the truck, the airplane, and the pipeline. You can see from this why we need to devote so much of our resources to research and development; also why we have to resolve to get the most out of the transportation facilities currently available to us. This really is what we mean by coordination and integration of modes and services.

These are a few of the problems that the new Department of Transportation, and the new Secretary-designate, Alan S. Boyd, will have to face. It is well that we have this able Floridian to fill this challenging and demanding post. He has had experience with toll roads and with rail regulation in Florida. As former Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and, most recently, as Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, he has had top policy positions in the Federal Government. He is well equipped to become President Johnson's "strong right arm on all transportation matters."

Within the Department, Boyd will have a Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, and Federal Railroad Administration. A great deal of autonomy is still retained by the agencies concerned with the various modes of transportation. Furthermore, the merchant marine has been excluded from the Department altogether. The status of the Maritime Administration, now within the Department of Commerce, will undoubtedly be a subject for the 90th Congress to consider. Coordination of all types of transportation will be made more difficult without close links to the merchant marine.

A coordinated transportation safety program will be another very difficult task for the new Department. Government safety requirements vary widely. There are extensive safety regulations which apply to air carriers. On the other hand, motor carriers are subject to rather minimum and spotty requirements. The whole subject of motor vehicle and highway safety has, of course, been overhauled in the new safety legislation. The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and the Highway Safety Act of 1966 prescribe extensive new responsibilities for the Government in this area. A National Traffic Safety Agency has been established and will be in the Highway Administration.

Still to be established is a new National Transportation Safety Board. This Board will be independent, although it will be in the Department of Transportation. It will have five members appointed by the President for 5-year terms. The Board will be an appeal and review body for determining causes of accidents, and it will also present recommendations to the Secretary.

The new Department will encompass the previous safety functions of the CAB and FAA regarding aviation, of the ICC regarding railroads and motor carriers, and of the Coast Guard in relation to safety at sea. It will also have two new agencies—the National Traffic Safety Agency and the National Transportation

Safety Board. Secretary Boyd will have a unique opportunity to upgrade and coordinate safety activities concerning all modes of transportation.

Secretary Boyd will also have an opportunity to apply extensive research resources to safety and other transportation problems. He should be able to achieve maximum utilization from, for example, the sophisticated research that is being carried out under the high-speed ground-transportation program. This research envisions such things as trains hurtling through tubes in the ground at 300 miles an hour. Demonstration projects are also being carried on to improve more conventional rail service. One such project is the auto-on-train service, in which a specially designed train will transport automobiles carrying passengers nonstop between Washington, D.C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

The Florida Atlantic University at Boca Raton has played a part in this auto-train ferry research, too. Our university conducted the market survey to determine whether such a demonstration project carrying tourists between the Washington area and Jacksonville is feasible. These trains, with newly designed cars which will use autos as on-board seats, will soon be rolling over the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in a demonstration project which will be of interest not only here in America but all around the world.

Research on ground transportation is expected to have some "fall-out" which could be applied to urban transportation. Although the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development still has responsibility for the research and demonstration projects concerning urban mass transportation, the Secretary of Transportation has been directed to study the organizational problem with HUD and develop close ties with that Department. In the coming year we may expect to see some new approaches to the continued automobile congestion and exasperatingly inefficient public transit in our cities.

I have touched upon only a few of the areas which will be engrossing the new Department, but they are areas of vital congressional concern. A mammoth task confronts Secretary Boyd. Nevertheless, I am sure that we will see some real progress in the next year toward achieving a coordinated transportation network for this Nation.

TAX CREDIT FOR STATE INCOME TAXES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable interest in recent months in the revenue problems of our State and local governments. The State and local taxload on individuals has quadrupled since 1950, and corporate levies are more than twice as great as they were 15 years ago. Officials at all levels of government are aware of the crisis that confronts States and localities which must meet accelerating demands for education, fire and police protection, parks and recreation, roads, water and sanitation facilities, welfare, and housing.

In recent weeks, the Nation's press has publicized various proposals for tax-sharing plans which would return to the States a specified dollar amount or proportion of Federal income taxes. There has already arisen widespread debate over the administrative, economic, and political implications of these programs.

Today I am privileged to introduce before the 90th Congress an alternative—to permit individuals to claim credit against Federal income tax liability for 40 percent of their State and local income taxes, in lieu of deducting such taxes. As a companion, I am introducing a second bill which will authorize the Treasury to enter into mutually acceptable agreements with the States to assist in their collection of State income taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I am indebted to our former colleague, Eugene J. Keogh, of New York, for recommending this legislation. Throughout his many years in the Congress and his service on the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Keogh was committed to developing an imaginative, equitable system of taxation for supporting our governmental requirements. I joined with Congressman Keogh in presenting this proposal to the 89th Congress, but, unfortunately, the press of business precluded its consideration.

I am convinced that the most important single step which most State governments can take today to improve their fiscal capacity is to make more effective use of the income tax. Encouragement of this means of taxation should be one of our major policy objectives in the forthcoming congressional session. At this writing, corporate and personal income taxes provide less than 10 percent of the revenues of State and local governments. By contrast, property and general sales taxes are relied upon for financing more than half of State and local government spending.

The problem today is not merely a need for revenue, but for a tax source that produces revenue growth comparable to the need for local governmental services.

Since World War II, State and local spending has expanded at over 8 percent per year while gross national product in the same period expanded at a rate of 5 percent per annum. General sales and property taxes barely keep pace with GNP increases. By contrast, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations estimates that without a change in tax rates, State individual income tax collections automatically increase 16 percent for every 10-percent increase in gross national product.

In the light of public policy considerations adopted by this Congress since 1960, a second compelling reason for encouraging the use of income taxes by the States is to reduce the burden of taxation of the disadvantaged members of our society. Likewise, the income system of taxation permits the tax burden to be shifted away from large families, and families with medical, educational, and other obligations. These are considerations which are disregarded by property tax systems, and are actually violated by a general sales tax.

In spite of the many arguments in support of income taxation for the States, it is interesting to note that between the years of 1937 and 1960, no State adopted this mechanism for taxation. During the same period, 12 States instituted general sales taxes. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations attributes this reluctance to the heavy use by the Federal Government of income taxation since 1940. At this time, 93 percent of all income tax revenues collected in the United States accrue to the National Government, with just 7 percent collected by States and municipalities. Therefore, any congressional efforts to encourage adoption of income taxes by local governments must avoid the deterrent effect that the massive Federal collection places upon State legislators.

Providing a more liberal writeoff for State and local income tax payments avoids stigma which has delayed the adoption of income taxes, and effectively neutralizes the deterrent effect described above.

Under the legislation I am proposing, the taxpayer may continue to itemize his State and local tax payments and deduct them from his taxable income as now permitted by the Internal Revenue Code. However, if the taxpayer resides in a State or locality utilizing an income tax, he may claim as a credit against his Federal tax liability 40 percent of the payments made to the local taxing authorities in addition to his standard 10-percent deduction.

Undoubtedly this tax credit will cost the Treasury some revenue, the extent of which is not yet known. Even under the present deductibility system, it is estimated that every $1 in income tax collected by the States results in a 24-cent reduction in Federal income tax liability. So the initial cost of the credit would be less than is generally presumed.

On the assumption that a partial credit for State income tax payments will encourage most States to make more intensive use of this tax, the loss to the Federal Government will be more than offset by the gain to State and local governments.

All of the new plans being discussed are designed to improve the revenues of State and local governments. However, the tax-sharing plans inspired by the writings of Walter W. Heller and Joseph Pechman contain a number of liabilities.

As Pechman has written:

> Essential public services are starved by governors, mayors, and legislators who naturally try to avoid the politically distasteful (and sometimes politically suicidal) choice of increasing taxes.

The tax-sharing plans do, indeed, relieve State and local legislators from these liabilities—but at the expense of shifting them to the National Legislature. The tax credit which I propose does not present these problems.

Second, the various tax-sharing plans set a fixed percentage of revenue for distribution to State and local governments—for instance, 60 percent to the State and 40 percent to localities. The diverse political and economic structures of our 50 States make such percentages very difficult to apply. In some States we have as many as seven separate taxing subunits, including sanitation districts, school districts, townships, villages, counties, and so forth. In other States, we have one or two subunits. In industrial States with large urban centers, more money may be needed by cities and less by the States than the fixed percentages allow. In rural, agricultural States, the opposite may be the case. The tax credit plan does not attempt to prescribe any percentage distributions among governmental subunits.

A great deal of concern has been raised over the number of "strings attached" in redistributing Federal tax revenues to the States. Many observers fear that the States will not use the funds wisely, or that they will use them to negate such Federal objectives as school desegregation. These problems do not enter into a tax credit plan—where no funds are directly returned to the States and localities by the Federal Government.

Perhaps the greatest objection to the tax-sharing plans is the fear that instead of improving State and local services and facilities, the Federal contribution will be used as an excuse to reduce local taxes. Some have suggested that this would not only be of use as a political gimmick, but could serve as a lure for out-of-State industry and other purposes.

A similar school of thought seeks to eventually replace Federal grants-in-aid with the Federal contribution in a tax-sharing plan.

The tax credit which I propose will not encounter these objections. Since no direct contribution is made to the State and local funds, the tax credit plan does not encourage reduction in the local responsibility for the cost of government. The Federal Government should support and buttress State and local governments—it should not replace them.

The second bill I am introducing provides the opportunity for States utilizing an income tax to avail themselves of the collection machinery of the Internal Revenue Service.

Today 20 to 25 million families and individuals must pay both Federal and local income taxes. On grounds of taxpayer convenience alone, a consolidation of the collection effort is obvious.

With the efficiencies in tax collection offered by computer technology, with its sophisticated and costly machinery, it is particularly appropriate that the Internal Revenue Service offer its facilities to the States. The Federal withholding tax system, arithmetic verification, and auditing facilities are among the services which could be utilized by the States.

I should add that the income tax collection services I have proposed are entirely voluntary on the part of the States. If they prefer to maintain their own revenue collecting apparatus, they may do so. However, if they wish to participate in the economies and expertise of the Internal Revenue Service, that option is available to them.

In closing, I would like to quote from a speech Gene Keogh delivered last fall before the 25th annual Institute on Federal Taxation:

> Congress will be legislating for a Federal system of government—not for the Federal government alone.

The bills I have introduced today will realize this worthwhile legislative goal.

SEE THE U.S.A.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 1964, the President signed and enacted House Joint Resolution 658 proclaiming the "See the United States" program. On October 2, 1965, this successful travel promotion program was extended through the year 1966. As the original sponsor of this resolution, I am privileged today to recommend legislation extending the "See the United States" program through the year 1967.

Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY has headed a travel task force of Government officials and private industry representatives since this program was first initiated. I have been particularly gratified by his enthusiasm for the project, and the cooperation of Mr. Robert Short as national chairman of the promotion; Director John W. Black, of the U.S. Travel Service; and Jim Gross, of the National Association of Travel Organizations.

I am pleased to announce that Senators WARREN MAGNUSON, of Washington, and JACOB JAVITS, of New York, join with me in cosponsoring this legislation today in the Senate.

As many of my colleagues will recall, this joint resolution was an expression of Congress encouraging Americans to travel in the United States and authorizing the President to appoint a national chairman to assist in coordinating the efforts of private business, industry, and Government in carrying out the "See the United States" program. An additional feature of the resolution I am recommending today authorizes the President to issue a proclamation specially inviting foreign tourists to visit the United States in recognition of 1967 as "International Tourism Year" by the United Nations.

The Members of this House are well aware of the many places of historic and scenic interest which await the traveler in our 50 States, territories, and possessions. Through efforts including the "See the United States" promotion, the National Association of Travel Organizations reports at least a 10-percent increase in travel volume from 1965 to 1966.

In addition to the growing numbers of foreign visitors to the United States, much of the success of this promotion has resulted from increased travel by Americans throughout America. It is particularly important in this fast-moving age that our citizens broaden their horizons and see this great land of ours.

In 1964, when I introduced the original resolution, there was serious consideration of imposing some very drastic restrictions on foreign travel by Americans. The balance-of-payments deficit was growing and the gold outflow was causing alarm. It was suggested that a tax be levied on overseas air fares and that currency controls be instituted. I rejected the approach of restricting the traditional concept of freedom of travel by our citizens, and offered instead this voluntary program promoting the benefits of domestic travel and encouraging foreign tourists to visit our country.

The Vietnam war and record imports of machine tools and other industrial goods are once again threatening our balance-of-payments position. Official estimates of the 1966 deficit are not yet available, but for the first three quarters it amounted to $910 million. Using this figure as a base, it is reasonable to assume that the year's deficit will be around $1.3 billion—the same deficit as 1965. Voluntary efforts such as the foreign investment guidelines promulgated by Secretary of Commerce John Connor have played an important role in minimizing this problem in the face of mounting governmental obligations. Let us not forget that the "See the United States" promotion has done its part in reducing our balance-of-payments problem, too.

The response of the American travel industry has been most encouraging. American firms which do business abroad have developed imaginative and successful campaigns to encourage tourism to the United States. Airlines, railroads, and bus lines have developed new package plans to permit travel throughout our country at truly economical fares. Motels, hotels, and recreational areas have instituted in-season as well as off-season budget rates. In administering this promotion, the Vice President has been delighted with the cooperation he has received from travel and trade associations as well as individual businessmen.

I am confident that the Congress will take early actions on the joint resolution introduced today to insure the continuation of this successful and important program.

SHORTEN THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced an amendment to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act of 1966 which was passed in the waning moments of the 89th Congress as part of the so-called Christmas tree bill. My amendment would add a new limitation to the distribution of money from the fund set up by this act. Under this

proposal no money would be distributed to political parties if their candidate for President or Vice President were nominated more than 60 days before the day established for the selection of the electors of President and Vice President.

My amendment would reduce significantly the length of presidential campaigns—an objective I have continually sought to achieve since I first came to Congress in 1959. It has been my experience that support for shorter campaigns is at its peak shortly after a presidential election, but such support and interest rapidly dissipate as the memory of the grueling campaign fades. Consequently, the bills I have introduced in every Congress since 1960 have failed of passage. It is my hope that in an effort to improve and refine the controversial Presidential Campaign Fund Act in an off year I shall succeed in focusing public attention on our anachronistic campaign practices which constitute an expensive, boring, unnecessary, and provoking imposition upon the public and an exhausting and shattering experience for the principal candidates. In so doing I hope to achieve by indirection what I have failed to accomplish directly for these many years—shortening the length of our vaudeville-circuit type of presidential campaign.

I have notified Senator LONG of Louisiana, Democrat, the author of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, of my proposed amendment and have requested consideration be given my proposal for parallel Senate action. I hope prompt consideration is accorded my amendment.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR BILL

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have reintroduced my bill to reverse the Treasury Department's action of February 1966 adopting new and lower guidelines for the tariff evaluation of rubber-soled footwear.

During the past year I have sought administrative and legislative remedies to this action which is economically injurious to the rubber-soled footwear industry. As chairman of an ad hoc congressional committee set up by Speaker MCCORMACK in response to the revision of the ASP guidelines, I have met with Treasury Department and Tariff Commission officials, I have written to the President and I have testified before Tariff Commission hearings and investigations. Thus far my efforts have not met with success.

At the present time the President has before him the results of a Tariff Commission hearing which was conducted in September 1966 and at which I testified. The purpose of this hearing was to determine the economic impact on the domestic rubber footwear industry of the conversion of the American selling price basis of evaluation and the reduction of these newly converted rates of up to 50 percent.

In December 1966 I wrote President Johnson in regard to the decision he will make on the basis of these hearings. I urged the President's support to prevent any further reduction of tariffs on low-wage foreign imports of rubber-soled canvas footwear. Also I notified members of the ad hoc congressional committee of my letter to the President and I am grateful for the support I have received from them.

The economic well-being of the rubber footwear industry is of concern to me, for thousands of workers in my district are dependent upon it for their livelihoods. Above and beyond this, I am concerned with preventing unilateral tariff concessions by the United States which are violative of the spirit and the intent of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

I believe domestic industry should be protected from the unfair competition of low-wage foreign imports. I invite my colleagues who are of like mind to file bills similar to mine and ask support of my bill which will reverse an administrative action which unilaterally reduced the tariff on imported rubber footwear by 35 percent.

MASS TRANSIT

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BINGHAM] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the provision of adequate and efficient transportation is one of the hallmarks—and one of the necessities—of an advanced industrial society. For many years we in the United States have allowed our transportation facilities to develop in a rather haphazard, unplanned fashion guided more by the accidents of geography and private business interests than by long-range planning and projection of future needs.

In the last decade or so, we have become increasingly concerned over the fact that our improvements in the field of transportation have not matched our phenomenal growth in many other interrelated areas of our national life. We have long lacked any overall coherent transportation policy for the allocation of resources, routes, and Government subsidies among different modes of transport. We have not yet solved the problem of moving large masses of people, at a reasonable cost and with reasonable comfort in our slowly strangling cities. At this point we have a definite shortage of trained personnel who are equipped to direct our complex transit system.

The 89th Congress did a remarkably good job in facing these problems and enacted a number of landmark bills. Most importantly, we have established a Department of Transportation which, once Allan Boyd is confirmed as its new Secretary by the Senate, will be laying down a framework of priorities and policies which should guide our transportation thinking in the future. Our authorizations for research regarding intracity mass transit and the intercity Northeast corridor project are bound to produce exciting and feasible new methods for carrying people both short and long distances. In our amendments to the Mass Transit Act last year we also included, for the first time, university grants for comprehensive research programs in the field of urban transportation and graduate scholarships for professionals working in the field.

But much as we accomplished during the last Congress, we must not deceive ourselves that we have solved all the problems of transportation facing the large urban-suburban areas. We are still investing billions of dollars on highways cutting through and around our cities, even though our air becomes steadily more polluted from exhaust fumes, our traffic jams grow more intolerable, and all complain bitterly about the woes of city living. Moreover, while we are waiting for more appealing and efficient means of commuter transportation to be developed, many of our existing systems are in a depressing cycle of fewer riders, lower revenues, deteriorating cars and equipment, and less satisfactory schedules and service.

In short, much remains for us to do. For that reason, I am introducing today three transportation bills which deal with different facets of the problem.

The first of my bills is basically a revenue-allocating measure. In the 1964–67 period, we were scheduled to spend 30 times as much on Federal aid to highways as on urban mass transit—$12 billion as compared with $360 million. During the last Congress we authorized an additional $17.1 billion for the next 5 fiscal years under the Interstate Highway System. There is no question in my mind that much of this money could more usefully be channeled into mass transit projects. Consequently, I am introducing legislation to give each State Governor the discretion to use his State's allotment of highway subsidies for mass transportation purposes.

My second bill would establish a new commuter service improvement program under the Mass Transit Act. Under this proposal, the Federal Government could contribute up to two-thirds of the operating deficit of an urban mass transit company, provided that a 10-year capital improvement plan is jointly developed and carried out by the transit company and the appropriate governmental transportation authority. In this manner, we not only help in the future modernization of railroad, bus, and subway lines, but also assure their continued operation during this crucial period.

Finally, the third bill I am putting in would make it more difficult for commuter railroads to secure cutbacks in schedules and discontinuances of runs from the ICC. It will take imagination,

effort, and hard work to turn our commuter trains into profitable operations. By requiring, as my bill does, that in judging requests for discontinuances, the ICC must consider a railroad's good faith efforts to use all available Federal assistance, we guard against any premature abandonment of responsibility to the commuting public.

These three bills, taken together, would enable our urban transit authorities to tap greater financial resources and to use them within an effective framework. Our goal is to enable those who live in and around our cities to have the cheap and efficient transportation necessary for reaching their jobs as well as for enjoying the cultural and recreational gifts of the city. By keeping our urban transit going, and by insisting on its improvement and revitalization, I think we will be well on our way toward accomplishing that goal.

SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BINGHAM] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Paul Douglas has been one of the most principled, articulate, and productive Senators to serve in our Congress. Over the years, he has championed many progressive causes, and the last Congress saw three of his favorite projects come to fruition. Thanks to his long-standing support and education of the public, medicare was passed by overwhelming majorities, the Economic Development Administration was established to bring hope to our own undeveloped pockets of poverty, and the truth-in-packaging bill was enacted to bring information to bewildered consumers.

One of the proposals for which Paul Douglas fought hardest, and against bitter opposition, was creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I was proud to have served on the House Interior Committee which reported out this legislation. As a member of that committee and a longtime admirer of Paul Douglas, I think that there is no more appropriate honor we could give him than to name this splendid park after the man most responsible for its creation. Consequently, I am introducing legislation today to rename the Indiana dunes in honor of Paul H. Douglas.

TEACHER'S TAX DEDUCTION FOR EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BINGHAM] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to allow teachers to deduct necessary educational expenses from their gross income for purposes of computing their Federal income tax. Such a deduction would apply only to courses which advanced individuals' professional standing, and would include tuition and fees, books and supplies, and related travel expenses.

Under current regulations of the Internal Revenue Service, teachers are permitted, under certain circumstances, to deduct expenses involved in securing advanced degrees if they separately itemize all their deductions. It is my understanding that the Internal Revenue Service will be issuing new regulations sometime in late January or February, to clarify and correct some of the present inequities of present IRS policy.

Since many teachers take the standard 10-percent deduction rather than itemizing, the present procedure affords them no help. My legislation provides that this advanced educational expense may be deducted from gross income, and thus will be of much greater benefit to those in a position to qualify.

I have no doubt that enactment of such an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code will encourage many teachers to pursue their studies in fields of interest to them. Such advance studies can only, in the final analysis, improve the quality of our teachers and the education of our children.

THE HANDICAPPED CHILD BENEFIT AND EDUCATION ACT

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CAREY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, in the 89th Congress I had the opportunity to introduce H.R. 13, a bill for the provision of textbooks and other teaching materials to all children in all schools. As my colleagues in the 89th Congress will remember, this subsequently became the law of the land as title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The effect of this bill has been to open new doors, new areas, new vistas of learning to millions of children in all sections of the country.

Today I introduce H.R. 14, the Handicapped Child Benefit and Education Act, with the fervent hope that this measure will have the same success as H.R. 13 in the 89th Congress. The point of this bill is simple. H.R. 13 was for the benefit of all children, but it was by no means a perfect law. In fact, it does very little, or nothing at all, for those who cannot read because they cannot see, who cannot learn because they cannot hear, who cannot reason because they are disturbed, or who cannot know because they are retarded. Yet, this group is perhaps more in need than any other sector of our population; therefore, I now urge the prompt consideration and early enactment of H.R. 14 as a matter of priority legislation. The work of the subcommittee which I have been privileged to chair in the 89th Congress commits me to the presentation of this bill as an imperative.

When we started the work of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Handicapped, I merely suspected that there might be areas of deficiency which were not covered by the laws and programs on our statute books. After thorough hearings, investigations and volumes of information from private organizations and public authorities in the land, this suspicion is too well confirmed, not only in statistical knowledge, but in wretched fact that is inescapable.

Despite all the things we have attempted to do at the local, State, and Federal levels for the more than 4 million handicapped children in this country, our total effort is not only inadequate as to them and their parents, it is inhumane. If we lacked the resources to meet this problem, I would say nothing. If the problem was too vast to come within our resources, we could still excuse ourselves. However, the truth of the matter is that we have the knowledge, we have the means, but we have simply lacked the money to do what surely can be done to alleviate mental and physical suffering, to broaden human understanding, and most of all to spread the burden of fateful handicapping conditions so that no parent must bear it alone and all society can share it in common. In this way no child who has felt the hand of fate will any longer be the object of unbearable neglect.

In introducing H.R. 14, my remarks cannot draw emotional strength from the presentation of a sensational, never-before-disclosed, set of facts. Instead, I must rely on the presentation of legitimate needs, long neglected; on the basic American commitment to providing equal educational opportunity; on the desire I know this Congress has to develop, to refine, and to perfect a program of assistance to handicapped children and their parents.

Our subcommittee's study of the adequacy of Federal and other programs for the handicapped disclosed many forward steps by the 87th, the 88th, and the 89th Congresses, but a basic lack of support for grassroots educational programs for the handicapped child in the day classes of public and private elementary and secondary schools. Although the Federal Government had been supporting the training of professional personnel to serve the handicapped in the schools, we have only about one-third the teachers we need. Although some handicapped children were benefiting under provisions of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Office of Education estimated that only 25 to 40 percent of handicapped children were receiving appropriate educational services from the schools. As our investigation proceeded, we heard instance after instance of parents finding no education facility for their handicapped child.

On August 4, 1966, I introduced a bill similar in many respects to the one I am presenting today. It was warmly received by educators and parents, and professional groups; and I am pleased to report that the bill and the hearings which preceded and followed it were not without positive results.

President Johnson appointed a special task force within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to study the programs of that Department and to make recommendations for legislation which might be developed in this Congress. Special coordinating committees in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare were formed to tie together programs for the handicapped. The Congress saw fit to give its unanimous approval to my bill establishing a new model high school for the deaf which will be located here in Washington. Finally, a new title—title VI—was added to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, paralleling closely several provisions of my comprehensive bill.

This new title VI provides an impetus for development of comprehensive legislation in this area. It begins on a small scale, $50 million for fiscal year 1967 for a program of grants to the States, and creates a new bureau and advisory committee in the Office of Education to enact and develop programs for the handicapped.

The Handicapped Child Benefit and Education Act I am presenting today will utilize these beginnings. It is essential, however, that we begin immediately the programs of this bill. We must have more trained teachers and other professionals. We must improve the training and skills of current teachers. We must explore the usefulness of professional aids to assist in meeting these almost overwhelming needs for personnel. We must begin a vigorous recruiting program.

We can no longer depend on hand-me-down materials and equipment and hit-or-miss methodology. We can begin to take advantage of the immense technological advancement to develop new materials and methods for teaching and training the handicapped.

Time and again I have heard said, "We do not really know how many children need help; we just know our best estimate is more than twice what we are now serving." My bill calls upon the States to develop a case register of every child in that State who needs special education or related services and to enumerate what number of these children are receiving those services.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in many ways we are not fulfilling the civil rights of handicapped children—we are not allowing these children equal access to educational opportunity. We cannot assure American families of education for their children who are deaf and blind, or whose speech is not understandable, or whose emotional responses make them difficult to teach, or who have any one of a number of problems, unless we are willing to see that the money spent for educating these children is more than just a gesture of sympathy. It is affirming their educational rights, and it is practical. Dr. Howard Rusk, the Nation's leading rehabilitation physician, in testifying before our subcommittee in New York City in December, told us it has been his experience that every dollar invested in educating and making employable a handicapped person would bring back $5 in taxes each year.

I am hopeful and confident that this Congress in its wisdom will see fit to enact this program as rapidly as possible.

A section-by-section analysis of the bill I am introducing today follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. —, THE HANDICAPPED CHILD BENEFIT AND EDUCATION ACT

SECTION 2—DECLARATION OF POLICY

This section declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide comprehensive support for the education and training of the handicapped. Although there are a number of Federal programs benefiting the handicapped, investigations by the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Handicapped have pointed out the lack of a national policy for the handicapped and a need for coordinated effort.

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO TITLE VI OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Title I amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to expand and extend the provisions for making grants to states for the education and training of handicapped children. New authorizations are $250 million for FY 1968 and $350 million for FY 1969. This Title also provides amendments calling for states to utilize the resources of all federal, state and local governmental agencies and private, non-profit, community agencies in providing education, training and related services for the handicapped. State plans must provide assurances that the program of educational services for the handicapped has been developed with consultation and the cooperation of other public and private agencies serving handicapped persons.

TITLE II—INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE HANDICAPPED

SEC. 201. *Duration of Program.*—This section authorizes to be appropriated for FY 1967 and 1968 such funds as may be necessary and calls for separate authorizations for each subsequent year. A program of grants to states is established for acquisition and distribution of instructional materials and equipment suitable for education and training of the handicapped. The amount to each state is proportionate to the children aged 3 to 21 in each state.

Instructional materials for the handicapped are generally not available. The relatively small number of handicapped and the expensive nature of special materials has resulted in commercial publishers offering little in this area, so that teenage children, for example, who are slow learners have to read books designed for 5-year-old interests.

SEC. 203. *State Plans.*—This section calls for state plans for the purchase and distribution of library resources, textbooks and other materials for the handicapped. It also provides for special equipment for such educational services as audiological and psychological evaluation of deaf and other handicapped children.

SEC. 208. *Development of Training Materials for the Handicaped.*—This section expands the Captioned Films for the Deaf program to include instructional films and materials for other handicapped persons. It also provides for distribution centers in each region served by a regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TITLE III—EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED

This title establishes a program for making grants for exemplary programs for education of the handicapped, to serve as models for regular programs.

SEC. 301. *Appropriations Authorized.*—This section authorizes for FY 1968 to be appropriated such funds as shall be necessary and calls for such sums as may be authorized by the Congress in FY 1969 and thereafter.

SEC. 302. *Apportionment Among States.*—This section provides for a basic grant of $20,000 to each state, with the remainder of sums appropriated distributed among the states as the population of children aged 3 to 21 in that state is related to the population of such ages in all states.

SEC. 303. *Uses of Federal Funds.*—This section describes kinds of projects designed to enrich and improve programs for education and training of the handicapped and aims at developing areas where the unmet needs are greatest. Particular emphasis is given to projects for early identification and enumeration of the handicapped, coordinated programs of education, training and other services, programs for the multiple handicapped and handicapped children in rural areas, etc.

SEC. 304. *Applications for Grants and Conditions for Approval.*—This section provides that each project within a state is to be awarded for not less than $5,000 to insure projects of sufficient magnitude and quality as to be exemplary. It also calls for assurances that appropriate coordination exists between schools and other community resources.

SEC. 307. *Regional Programs.*—This section earmarks funds for the development of regional programs where the interests of the handicapped children can be best served on a regional basis rather than within state or local programs. Among the programs and institutions which may receive grants under this section are prototype centers for special education and related services which are designed to evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive programs providing services such as educational, evaluation, consultation, parent guidance, referral and pilot education and training programs.

TITLE IV—TRAINING AND RESEARCH

This title provides for future expansion of programs for training professional personnel to serve the handicapped, and for development of new educational methods and technology for educating the handicapped.

SEC. 401. *Training.*—Section 7 of the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended, is amended by increasing the authorization for FY 1968 from $34 million to $40 million, and for FY 1969 allowing such funds as the Congress may authorize.

SEC. 402. *Grants for Recruiting Personnel.*—This section authorizes such funds to be appropriated as may be determined necessary to allow the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants and enter into contracts with public and private organizations for the development of materials, films, television presentations and other programs of local, regional and national impact for recruiting personnel into fields of teaching or offering related services to the handicapped.

SEC. 403. *In-Service Training.*—This section authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make grants to state educational agencies for the purpose of workshops, in-service training, institutes, and other forms of training of teachers and other professional personnel in the field of education and services for the handicapped.

SEC. 404. *Professional Aides.*—This section authorizes the Commissioner of Education to carry out a program of making grants for the development of prototype programs for training professional aides and supportive personnel to assist teachers and other professional personnel offering education and related services to the handicapped. Such grants may be made for the purpose of investigating the role of professional aides in the education of the handicapped, including such activities as defining the role of professional aides, enumeration of tasks professional aides might perform, definition of appropriate forms of supervision, and development of trial curricula for training professional aides and evaluation of their effectiveness.

SEC. 405. *Research and Demonstrations.*—This section amends section 302(a) of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 to allow the Commissioner of Education to make contracts with private corporations and institutions for research and demonstration projects, developing educational methodology and equipment for the handicapped. Under the present law, only nonprofit agencies can apply. Much emphasis is being given by industry in such areas as computerized programmed instruction which could be applied to the handicapped under the provisions of this amendment.

TITLE V—ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE HANDICAPPED

SEC. 501. *Appropriations Authorized.*—This section authorizes to be appropriated such funds as may be deemed necessary to assist state education agencies in developing, expanding and maintaining administrative and supervisory units having responsibility for educating and training the handicapped. This program will allow state education agencies to establish special administrative units for handicapped children at the state, and where indicated, local levels, to assist in identifying handicapped children and providing services for them.

SEC. 504. *Case Register.*—This section describes the conditions for developing applications for funds under this Title. The application must provide for the development in that state of a case register or other listing of every child with a degree of handicapping condition which requires special education or related services, to enable him to participate in the educatonal program of that state.

SEC. 505. *Special Project Grants.*—Provides for 15 percent of the amounts appropriated to be used by the Commissioner for special projects developing state leadership and for such purposes as recruiting and retaining personnel for educating and training the handicapped.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

This Title defines the terms used in the Act, including the terms "training" and "related services." "Training" and "related services" mean services in addition to classroom instruction designed to help the handicapped person partake fully in an educational program, and includes tutorial activities, medical and other professional diagnostic and referral services, psychological services, speech pathology and audiology services, guidance and counseling services, including parent counseling and guidance, transportation, instruction for the homebound, amanuensis, mobility instruction, and other services designed to provide equal educational opportunities for handicapped persons.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD W. SMITH WARNS OF DANGEROUS TREND

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, Virginia and the Nation suffered one of the greatest losses in modern times when the venerable, able and distinguished Howard W. Smith, of Virginia, was defeated for renomination for membership in the House of Representatives. Judge Smith served as a Member of this body for the last 36 years and was dean of our Virginia delegation for a period of approximately 16 years. Howard Smith served his State and Nation well. He enjoys in an unusually high degree the confidence and the esteem of all who know him.

Along with his myriad activities, he found time to review his span here on Capitol Hill and to set down on paper some conclusions he has reached as a result of his long experience. His words—and they are not angry words, but the sincere thoughts of a great American statesman—have been published in Politics, the publication of the Business-Industry Political Action Committee, under the heading, "Looking Back on 36 Years in Congress."

The warnings and advice he thus has generously and magnanimously passed on to the public are sobering and should have meaning to all of us. They include sound advice not only for Members of this body, but for every American.

Therefore, under leave heretofore granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include Congressman Smith's statement, which is as follows:

When a man who has spent nearly sixty years in public service, including 36 years in the Congress of the United States, retires from the work he has been doing, it seems to be expected that he will have some remarks to make about the changes he has witnessed and what he sees for the future.

Many changes have taken place in the relation of the Federal Government to State and Local Governments and to the people since I first was elected to the House of Representatives from Virginia back in 1930. In those days, people generally believed in the kind of government laid down in the Constitution, and in Thomas Jefferson's theory that the best government was the one that governed least. They accepted the idea that the individual was pretty much responsible for his own affairs. If he lost his job, it was up to him to find another one; if he needed money for his business, he had to borrow it on his own credit; if he didn't save for his old age, his children ought to take care of him. Cities and states solved their own problems and no one had as yet come up with the notion that everything could be taken of by sending money to Washington, through virtually unlimited application of the federal income tax, and getting it back again in the form of grants-in-aid.

THE LEGACY OF THE DEPRESSION

Then came the depression and things began to change. No one would deny that some of the changes were necessary. The advance of civilization and new scientific and technological developments made some changes inevitable. As the economy grew more complex, it became difficult for many citizens to function as individuals and to cope with their own problems and those of their families without the Government backstopping them when circumstances were beyond their control. We made a commitment that no one in this country shall lack for food, clothing or shelter. We have been steadily widening that commitment ever since. Everyone now is to be assured a standard of living above an arbitrary poverty level; as much education as he or she can absorb, beginning almost in the cradle; job training and retraining; and free medical and legal services for those who can't afford to pay. We also have accepted federal responsibility for housing subsidies, slum clearance and urban renewal, beautification of the countryside, "truthful" packages in the supermarkets, and safe automobiles. There are some who think it is the Government's duty to assure everyone an equal social status and the idea has been broached that many, if not all, of these benefits we are providing for our own people should be extended throughout the world at the expense of the American taxpayer.

No one believes we could return to the simple days of 1930 even if we wanted to, but the question is how far do we go? Nobody wants to see his fellow citizens suffer hardship or deprivation, but how far can the Government go in trying to shelter and take care of everybody? I'm afraid the feeling is being fostered among the people that if they don't want to work, why should they if the Government has a duty to provide for them. Many don't stop to think that we can consume only what we produce and that if we all stopped producing and paying taxes, there wouldn't be an economy to support us or the Government.

KNOWLEDGE OF GOVERNMENT LACKING

What worries me more than anything else is that knowledge of government and how it functions has been declining among the people despite the advances of education and learning in other fields. I believe that people have less understanding of the political principles on which our government was founded than they used to have when we were a rural society and they had more time to sit around the stove or on the front porch and talk about the science and history of government. They knew then what their country was all about; they were proud of what it stood for and they were fiercely jealous of the freedoms the Constitution was designed to protect. They prized their liberty and the right to run their own lives above any benefits they might get from Washington. Their attitude was a far cry from the one prevailing today, with local and state governments and individual citizens unthinkingly surrender their right of free choice in many areas in return for handouts from federal bureaucrats.

Maybe our original concept of government wouldn't work today, but people ought to stop and think of how very dependent we all have become on the resources and directives of the Federal Government. How many people stop to think that every federal program brings with it a certain measure of control over their lives? How many realize that every dollar the Government passes out to the people must first be taken from the people—either in taxes or in the form of additions to the national debt? How many are really concerned over the way the national debt is being increased year after year, with no reductions in sight? While we congratulate ourselves on the jobs, and markets for materials and prosperity that all of this spending helps create, few people are concerned over what would happen if something goes wrong and people lose their jobs. Is the general public aware that the Government could not meet its financial obligations, such as the billions and billions of dollars of guaranteed mortgages, bank deposits, social security payments, etc., if there comes a real bad slump? It would simply have to print money in vast quantities and this would soon become nothing but worthless paper.

THE PROBLEM OF PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE

People today not only do not seem to understand these things, they do not seem to care. They can get themselves excited about issues of far less consequence, but the really vital questions of public finance and personal independence and freedom of choice cause little concern. They view without alarm the crumbling of state and local government and the transfer of power and authority and decision making to Washington bureaucrats. They give little thought to what this can mean to them and their children in the long run.

I do not think a majority of the people want these things—or would want them if they really understood what was happening—but the liberal pressure groups want them and these groups holler the loudest. There's an old saying that "the wheel that creaks the loudest gets the grease" and when the great bulk of the public is indifferent

and apathetic the pressure groups get their way.

Much of the apathy, I believe, is due to the great faith and belief that most people have in the Government of the United States and the Constiution, without really thinking very deeply about it. They somehow have the feeling that the foundation of this Republic is unshakable and that things cannot go too far wrong. They fail to see the way in which this foundation, and even the Constitution, are being eroded by slow, subtle degrees.

THE LONG REACH OF FEDERAL POWER

A good illustration is what has happened with the interstate-commerce clause. When James Madison was President, he vetoed a bill which would have given the Federal Government control over the operation of steamboats on the Hudson River. His reasoning was that the Constitution gave Congress jurisdiction over goods in transit between the states, but that this didn't include supervising the operation of steamboats. Now, of course, the interstate-commerce clause has been stretched by judicial interpretation to include just about every business transaction, no matter how local, if it involves goods which have moved across state lines. Thus, the Federal Government has been given the authority by majority decisions of the Supreme Court to inject itself into and regulate almost every aspect of the economy.

Congress, of course, must act to exert this authority and it has been not at all reluctant to do so. Furthermore, Congress has seen fit to delegate to the President the power to make detailed rules and regulations to carry out the congressional intent. The President in turn redelegates the power to the head of the agency which will administer the law and he then delegates the actual drafting of the regulations to the head of the sub-agency which will have direct responsibility. These regulations have the full force and effect of law. Thus we have a process by which non-elected administrators become the actual lawmakers of the nation. Through the myriad of agencies and sub-agencies and hordes of subordinate federal officials in every state, county, town and village in the country, the long tentacles of federal power and control are extended to touch the lives of virtually everyone.

One of our prideful boasts since the nation was founded is that we live under a government of laws and not of men. The extent to which we have moved away from this concept should be a matter of serious concern to every citizen.

KIND OF EDUCATION NEEDED

It would be of concern, I think, if as much attention were given to educating the people to the basic principles and values of our political system as is given to matters of less lasting importance. Instead of the U.S. Commissioner of Education telling state educational authorities that there must be so many white teachers and so many black teachers, so many white pupils and so many black pupils in the schools—he ought to be telling them to teach children the true significance of the basic principles on which this government was founded. He ought to be telling them to teach children how unique this system is and how it has made us the greatest nation on earth; how it has given each of us, as individuals, greater freedom and wider opportunities than were ever known before, and how it has fostered more economic and social progress than was achieved in all previous history.

This kind of knowledge is what is needed for our citizens to make an intelligent choice and without this knowledge all else they learn may turn out to be futile and meaningless in man's long struggle to be a free, independent, self-reliant and self-governing human being.

CONGRESSIONAL DISCLOSURE OF INCOME AND OTHER INFORMATION

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in past Congresses I have advocated legislation which would require all Members to make periodic disclosures of their incomes, financial holdings, directorships, business affiliations, and the like. I favor such legislation because I think it would do a great deal to maintain and increase public confidence in the legislative branch of the Federal Government. Rightly or wrongly, there is widespread public belief that Members in both Chambers often vote on legislation when there is a possible conflict of interest unknown to their constituents and to the American citizenry at large.

Congress has properly imposed on officers of the executive branch the most stringent standards against conflicts of interest between the public office and private financial involvements. I would not want to see Members of Congress barred from participation in the commercial and business life of the Nation, but I do believe that disclosures of the kind I advocate would promote better public confidence in this vital institution in which I am proud to serve.

Until such time as we have compulsory disclosure laws—and I firmly believe that time will come—I believe that I can do my part by joining the growing number of my colleagues who have made voluntary disclosures.

Accordingly, I am furnishing in these remarks as the 90th Congress begins, a current statement of my assets, sources of income, business affiliations, and so forth.

During 1966, my congressional salary represented more than 80 percent of my total income. The remainder came from honorariums, dividends and other investment income, royalties from sales of my law book, and one or two old legal fees earned with my former law firm prior to my election to Congress, but only recently collected.

I own stocks in the following corporations: Bank of Tucson, Catalina Savings & Loan Association, Security Savings & Loan Association, Central Arizona Bank, Tucson Gas Electric Light & Power Co., Phoenix Gems, Inc., Universal Service Life Insurance Co., Modern Pioneers Insurance Co., Cessna Aircraft Co., Piper Aircraft Corp., Massachusetts Growth Fund and Fidelity Trend Fund, and UMAR Investment Co. I would estimate the total present values of these stocks at $17,000.

As to real estate, I own one vacant 10-acre tract near Tucson, Ariz., with a present value of about $16,000. In partnership with former law partners and certain relatives, I have fractional interests in seven parcels of land in and near Tucson, Ariz., purchased at various prior times for investment purposes. All of these parcels are vacant and unimproved. I estimate my equity in these parcels at $50,000. I own a fractional interest in a tract of about 100 acres near Front Royal, Va., and estimate my equity at perhaps $4,000. I own a one-half interest in a mining claim located near Tucson, Ariz. This was taken in lieu of a legal fee many years ago and, if worth anything, does not exceed $1,000.

My personal property consists of a 1965 Mustang automobile, miscellaneous personal property, including furniture and clothing, and a 1966 Piper Cherokee airplane. I do not have values on the automobile and other personal property, except for the airplane. It is worth about $14,000 and against this, I have a mortgage of about $10,000, on which I am making regular payments. In addition, I have cash, notes collectible, and other assets of perhaps $15,000.

I am a director of Catalina Savings & Loan Association of Tucson, Ariz., a company which I helped organize in 1960. I am not a member of any legal firm and do not actively practice law. Except as may be indicated above, I hold no financial interests, directorships or offices in any corporation or business which may be subject to Federal regulation or which has contracted dealings with the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a particularly pleasant thing to bare one's private finances to public view. I have divulged my financial holdings because I believe that the people I represent are entitled to know of any conflicts of interest which may exist with respect to matters coming before me as their Congressman. And I believe they have a right to know if my personal fortunes somehow advance while I am holding public office.

For these same reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill I hope will become the Election Reform Act of 1967. Among its major provisions is establishment of a Joint Committee on Ethics empowered to make a thorough study and investigation of the ways and means of eliminating conflicts of interest in the conduct of public business in the legislative branch.

A special feature of my bill is establishment of an interim code of ethics, with strong enforcement provisions, for the guidance of Members and employees of the Congress during the period the joint committee is carrying on its deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we stand at a point in history where more is going to be expected of the Congress in policing itself. The legislative branch has brought down severe and, I believe, justified criticism upon itself in some of the practices which have occurred. We have just taken action against one of our Members for flagrant violations of ethical standards. I believe it is incumbent upon the Congress now to proceed to put the rest of its house in order.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY—1806–73

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-

man from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr Speaker, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy, I have long been interested in revitalizing the significant facts about the careers of the officers of our Navy who, in varying degrees, have been honored with briefly inscribed memorials within the academic limits of our great naval school. In this effort, on February 25, 1964, I made a statement to the House of Representatives under the title "William Lewis Herndon: Heroic Death Added Glory to Naval Traditions."

In that article there was quoted the full text of a stirring 1857 letter to the Secretary of the Navy by Matthew Fontaine Maury, the greatly distinguished brother-in-law of Herndon, who left to posterity a vivid account of the heroic death of Herndon on September 12, 1857, in a hurricane off Cape Hatteras.

It was, therefore, gratifying to read in the June 1966 issue of Trident, the professional magazine of the brigade of midshipmen, an interesting article on Maury by Midshipman S. G. Anderson of the class of 1968.

In order that Midshipman Anderson's paper on Maury may be more widely known and thus serve to encourage others to write about our forgotten naval heroes, I quote it as part of my remarks:

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY

(By S. G. Anderson, '68)

Maury Hall is today one of the least fittingly named buildings here at the Naval Academy, for although Maury was a navigator, oceanographer and geographer, he was neither historian nor politician; and it is common knowledge that the EH&G department is housed in his memorial. This is not to say that Maury would be offended, though he might well be more pleased to have had what is now Luce Hall named for him.

To pay full tribute here to this outstanding man will be impossible, for his accomplishments begin with his birth on 14 January 1806, and do not end until the inverse event in February of 1873. He was outstanding as a youth in the accomplishment of his studies, and would have entered the medical profession if it had been up to his father. Maury, however, like many of us today saw something in a naval career and struck out on his own to accomplish it. His motto became, "Make everything bend to your profession," and to this end he obtained an appointment as an acting midshipman from Representative Sam Houston of Tennessee and was assigned to the new frigate Brandywine at Washington. He impressed his superiors very favorably by his diligence in learning navigation and the other skills of the naval profession. Maury studied navigation from a Spanish text in order to learn the Spanish language at the same time. He remained attached to the Brandywine until March 10, 1827 when he transferred to the Vincennes at Callao where he remained for two years. He returned to New York in 1830 having been around the world and was promoted to the rank of past midshipman. His next assignment was one of considerable importance, for during it he became aware of the need for charts for cruise planning, and he observed and recorded the meteorological phenomena at Cape Horn. Now he had been launched on a career that would be very highly successful. He married Ann Hull Herndon, published several articles in scientific journals, and lectured on science. In the course of these events, he completed a textbook of navigation which was published in 1836 and then used to train midshipmen and later used by the Naval Academy.

In 1836, he decided to remain in the navy after being appointed a lieutenant; and he became involved in a naval expedition to the South Seas. After returning and writing several critical articles on the Navy under a pen name, he took leave at Fredericksburg and was hurt in a coach wreck. This accident caused Maury to concentrate on the scientific aspects of his career, which he did with zeal while still carrying on his campaign for basic reforms in the navy including plans for the Naval Academy. His efforts aroused much spirit and were not wasted as several changes were indeed made, but he was not given another assignment for a good while. In 1842, however, he was appointed as officer in charge of the Depot of Charts and Instruments of the Navy Department. When the new buildings were completed, he assumed the command of the new Naval Observatory, and proceeded to equip it until it was one of the best in the world. His enthusiasm for his work can be seen in his own words describing the transit of a star through the telescope, "With emotions too deep for the organs of speech, the heart swells out with unutterable anthems." This enthusiasm continued, and in 1847, after pouring over a multitude of records reported the orbit of the newly discovered planet Neptune. He worked to publish the first Nautical Almanac in 1852 for the year of 1855, and simultaneously did the first work to establish reliable wind and current charts to aid in the passage of the ocean. His charts were comprehensive and done in several colors to make them easy to use. He won wide acclaim for this work, and his efforts were widely sought after in the early days of research of the great Mississippi River. His next goal was to achieve a comprehensive weather service, and he set out to unite the weather services of the various states under the administration of the Observatory and Hydrographical Office. Although his efforts met with preliminary approval, they were not met with accomplishment and he is remembered in this area only as a precursor of the Weather Bureau. He was next consulted extensively by Cyrus Field in the successful efforts to lay a transatlantic cable. His fame now being worldwide, he attended a conference in Brussels which had been undertaken by the U.S. to create a cooperation in the field of meteorology between various countries. He then published a book on the currents of the sea and a theory on the circulation of the atmosphere. It was his great work and was called *The Physical Geography of the Sea*. It was published in nine foreign languages having had eight editions published in the U. S. He next established the sea lanes for east and west bound traffic on the Atlantic to avoid collisions.

Now at the height of his fame, an effort was made by the Naval Board to retire Maury to "promote the efficiency of the Navy." In this typical disdain toward commonsense that is reserved to those in command, a career was almost insulted, but through the efforts of Sam Houston, his reinstatement was swift in coming and bringing with it the promotion from Lieutenant to Commander.

The Civil War was now due, and despite the efforts of Maury and more significant people, the schism did occur taking Maury back to his native Virginia and the Confederate Navy, poor organization that that was. His efforts here were thwarted, and though his life remained a useful one it lost the vast importance that it had had.

His efforts led mainly to more serious and overshadowing accomplishments by his followers, leaving as his main accomplishment that which had been his greatest goal, "to prove that Navy officers are fit for something else than scrubbing decks at sea and tacking ship."

EXTENSIONS OF THE AMERICAN CANAL

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WHITE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today on the first day of the 90th Congress, it is my privilege to reintroduce legislation that authorizes an effective step forward in conserving our priceless water resources.

My legislation provides for the high priority construction, operation and maintenance of extensions of the American Canal at El Paso, Tex., recovering at least 21,000 acre-feet of water annually from seepage loss in the Rio Grande.

Water from the Rio Grande reaching the city of El Paso services Mexican water users and irrigates 60,000 acres of American land in the Bureau of Reclamation Rio Grande project. The water moves through the 2-mile American canal west of El Paso, which was constructed in 1938 to facilitate distribution of waters between the United States and Mexico. At the end of the canal one-fourth of the water is discharged for U.S. irrigation purposes and the greatest portion of the water returns to the Rio Grande running a distance of 15 miles to a point known as Riverside Heading. Seepage loss in the river through that reach averages 27,633 acre-feet a year.

My legislation proposes to extend the American Canal, totally within the United States, for 13 miles resulting in an 80 percent recovery of these losses, or 21,000 acre-feet a year.

We in west Texas and our neighbors in Mexico know that water is a most precious commodity and must be carefully protected and developed.

The U.S. treaty with Mexico of 1906 entitles Mexico to 60,000 acre-feet of water annually from that portion of the Rio Grande passing El Paso. Severe and continuing water shortages in our section of the country have prevented fulfillment of these water obligations. The water salvaged by extensions of the American Canal represents one-third of our required delivery to our good neighbors.

Extensions of the American canal have been proposed since 1938 when the first segment of the canal was constructed by the Federal Government. Until this time, however, the resource conserving action has not been possible because it required construction across lands in international dispute with Mexico. The long delay occasioned by this dispute with Mexico has caused the loss of more than 500,000 acre-feet of water, which could have been used to service the Mexican water treaty, instead of drawing upon the already short supply available to U.S. water users. The Chamizal Treaty of 1964 resolving the boundary dispute, provides for a 1.7-mile extension

of the American Canal in that section affected by the treaty.

The Chamizal Treaty has now made possible the 13 miles of American Canal extensions and, indeed, the construction is a corollary to other Chamizal work. Concurrent and economical Chamizal construction demands early approval of the canal extensions.

The canal extensions, additionally, would substantially enhance public safety in and near El Paso through locating the proposed canal between the authorized Chamizal border highway and the Rio Grande.

Sound coordinated water policies will be furthered by this legislation. International comity and the water crisis facing our southwest farmers must not be ignored and I urge the Congress to focus early attention on this legislation so that work may be coordinated with the Chamizal Treaty projects now underway.

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DECLARE ESTIMATED INCOME OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WHITE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the American people, I believe, wish to see a closer relation between the income and expenditures of the Federal Government. The President and the Congress are seeking effective means to assure a more nearly balanced Federal budget. I am, therefore, today introducing legislation for the consideration of the 90th Congress, which provides an approach to solving the budgeting problem.

My bill requires that the President shall declare each January the estimated income of the United States for the next fiscal year, and from time to time shall revise this estimate.

Neither House of the Congress will then be permitted to enact appropriations to exceed the immediately previous Presidential estimated income—except in time of a Presidentially declared national emergency or for purposes directly affecting the security and defense of our Nation.

It is my hope that such a law would have a constant deterring effect on excess Federal spending and even in times of emergency, it would mean that the merits of every expenditure would be more carefully considered in the context of our Federal Government income.

I ask the Congress to direct its consideration to this measure to implement our desire for increased fiscal responsibility.

DR. EDWARD G. LOCKE, DIRECTOR, U.S. FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY, MADISON, WIS., NOVEMBER 20, 1904, TO DECEMBER 19, 1966

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to advise the House of Representatives of the death, on December 19, 1966, of a friend and constituent, Dr. Edward G. Locke, research administrator and director of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison adjacent to the University of Wisconsin.

"Mr. Forest Products" to his many friends and associates, Ed Locke had the vision and skill that were needed to stimulate and guide the expanding programs and facilities of the Forest Products Laboratory, encourage the wood-using industry to develop and enlarge their programs of research, and promote and found professional wood science societies. At the time of his passing, Dr. Locke was eagerly awaiting the completion of the first major expansion in 35 years of the world-famed Laboratory's physical plant.

Dr. Locke was the sixth director in the 56-year history of the Laboratory, which is maintained here by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin. He moved up from the position of chief of the Division of Wood Chemistry Research when his immediate predecessor, Dr. J. Alfred Hall, retired.

Death cut short Dr. Locke's career as he neared attainment of one of his most cherished goals—the first major expansion of the world-famed Laboratory's physical plant in 35 years.

A pilot plant and laboratory building now under construction for expanded research in pulp and paper are expected to be ready for use next spring, and Dr. Locke had been eagerly looking forward to their completion and use in the Laboratory's expanding program of research.

Dr. Locke joined the Laboratory staff in 1951. He came from the Pacific Northwest forest and range experiment station in Portland, Oreg., where his career in the Forest Service began in 1944.

Throughout his tenure as director, Dr. Locke put great effort into upgrading as well as expanding the research facilities and program of the Laboratory, first of its kind in the world when founded here in 1910. He emphasized the need to recruit the best possible research talent and the procurement of facilities to provide adequate outlets for these talents.

Toward this goal he moved by encouraging research at the Laboratory by graduate students of the University of Wisconsin. He also fostered a summer student-trainee program for high-caliber undergraduate college students from all sections of the United States. Some of the most promising later accepted staff positions at the Laboratory.

Dr. Locke also urged staff scientists to further their education. He was among the first research administrators in the Department of Agriculture to send staff members to schools here and abroad for advanced study when Congress passed enabling legislation.

Another major achievement was Dr. Locke's expansion and strengthening of the Laboratory's international associations. Largely through his urging, the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations reactivated its section 41, Forest Products, in 1961, with Dr. Locke as chairman. A meeting of the section in 1963 at Madison attracted some 60 forest products scientists from all continents.

The section in recent years has also held several meetings abroad, one of the most recent last year under Dr. Locke's chairmanship at Melbourne, Australia.

Dr. Locke also engaged actively in work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He was permanent chairman of the Fifth Wood Technology Conference held by that organization at Madison in 1963, and he traveled extensively abroad on FAO forestry missions.

Dr. Locke's directorship was preceded by an 8-year tenure as chief of the Laboratory's Division of Wood Chemistry Research. In that position he guided important productive research on the utilization of low-quality wood for industrial acids, intermediates for plastics, and other chemicals. He also initiated basic research on tree bark and conducted experiments on rocket propellants for the Department of Defense.

Dr. Locke was a native of Portland, Oreg., where he was born November 20, 1904. His grandparents had migrated to Oregon in covered wagon days, settling there in 1845. His father was Dr. James K. Locke of Portland.

Dr. Locke obtained his Ph. D. in organic chemistry at Ohio State University, Columbus, in 1932. He did his undergraduate work in chemical engineering at Oregon State College, Corvallis.

While a student at Ohio State, he married Alice Kuney of Tulare, Calif., who had been a college classmate at Oregon State. Besides Mrs. Locke he is survived by a son, Edward G., Jr., of Longview, Wash.; a daughter, Mrs. William Heid, of Hampton, Va.; and three grandchildren; and a sister, Mrs. C. F. Hogan of Silver Spring, Md.

After completing his doctoral studies, Dr. Locke worked as a research chemist for several years for the Ohio Highway Commission at Columbus and for a coal and iron company at Pottsville, Pa.

He returned to his alma mater at Corvallis in 1936 as an assistant professor of chemical engineering. After several years of teaching, he took a leave of absence to do marketing research for the Bonneville Power Administration of the U.S. Department of the Interior. During that time, he also made his first contact with forest products research as an adviser to the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory in Corvallis.

Dr. Locke joined the Forest Service in 1944 to assist in developing a wood hydrolysis plant at Springfield, Oreg., for the production of ethyl alcohol from sawdust. Alcohol was in heavy demand for explosives during World War II, and the War Production Board financed the experimental plant.

On that assignment, Dr. Locke first became acquainted with the Laboratory he later was to direct, since the design

of the plant was based on the Laboratory's research and staff members were advising on its construction.

World War II ended before the plant attained production, and Dr. Locke was assigned to a scientific team sent to Germany in 1945 to investigate research progress there in chemical utilization of wood during the war years.

The following year he was appointed to a newly created forest utilization service unit established by the Forest Service at the Pacific Northwest station. Within 2 years, he was promoted to chief of the unit.

During those years, he gained intimate insight into the problems of the forest industries in the Pacific Northwest and adjacent regions. The unit also worked closely with the Forest Products Laboratory as an agency for bringing research knowledge to industry, and Dr. Locke came frequently to Madison for consultations.

That experience deeply affected Dr. Locke's directorship of the Laboratory in later years. He fostered close working relationships with the wood-using industries, accepting many speaking engagements and encouraging industry representatives to come to the Laboratory for help on their technological problems.

He invited industry leaders to suggest needed lines of research and sought their advice in planning future projects. One result was the inauguration of annual technical meetings of various national and regional industrial groups at the Laboratory. The National Forest Products Association presented its 1965 Applied Research Award to him.

Dr. Locke also began issuance of annual reports of Laboratory research in 1961, the year after the Laboratory's golden anniversary was observed.

Dr. Locke was one of the founders and a past president of the Forest Products Research Society, which has headquarters in Madison. In 1962, at the society's 15th anniversary meeting in Spokane, Wash., he delivered the keynote address, entitled "15 Years of Forest Products Research—And a Look Ahead at the Next 15."

In that address he stressed the need for great expansion of forest products research by both industry and public agencies. Among the Nation's industrial groups, he pointed out the forest products industries were investing one of the smallest percentages of sales dollars in research and development.

Among scholastic honors earned by Dr. Locke were memberships in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau, and Phi Lambda Upsilon. He served on committees of such scientific organizations as the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry. He was a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Locke was a founding member of the International Academy of Wood Science. Illness prevented him from attending the organizational meeting last June in Paris, France.

Edward P. Cliff, Washington, D.C., Chief of the Forest Service, issued the following statement on Dr. Locke's career:

I have had the privilege of knowing Ed Locke for many years as he compiled an outstanding record of public service. He has been a real source of strength and leadership in the Forest Service—especially during his years at the Forest Products Laboratory. He served with distinction as Director of the Laboratory—one of the most significant forestry research positions in the world. People everywhere gained by the stature and ability he brought to that post. For example, he was eminently successful in establishing a productive rapport with wood using industries that is unsurpassed in the long history of forest products research. The public benefits from his contributions to this vital spirit of cooperation and mutual respect will flow for years to come.

Dr. Locke had the vision and skill that were needed to stimulate and guide the expanding programs and facilities of the Forest Products Laboratory. We are grateful that through his efforts we have a much better chance of keeping pace with the rising demands for more and better information and techniques in the forest products field. Ed made friends easily. He was respected and liked by people in all stations of life—both here and abroad. Of the many honors and awards that came to him, perhaps the most fitting is the enduring imprint that he left upon the people and the programs he worked with for so many years. We will miss him keenly.

ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the death penalty on moral as well as other grounds and today, I have introduced legislation to abolish capital punishment and replace it with life imprisonment for all Federal crimes punishable by death.

Modern penology has moved away from a system seeking retribution for crimes to one rehabilitating the offender. This is emphasized by the dramatic decline in the use of the death penalty in recent years. Although Federal law still includes capital punishment, no Federal prison maintains the means to carry out the death penalty. In addition, 13 States have abolished capital punishment completely or have severely limited its application.

Opposition to the death penalty also stems from the recognition that the deliberate taking of a human life by the State has not deterred others from committing similar crimes. Statistically, lower homicide rates are reflected in States where the death penalty has been abolished than the national average. Also to be taken into consideration is the probability of error for the death penalty makes it impossible for society to correct life and death mistakes once they are made.

Capital punishment is not consistent with the moral and humane goals of our society. There is no moral justification for a nation to take a life regardless of the crime committed. Human life is sacred and deliberately destroying it in the name of the State is as much a moral offense for the Nation as it is for an individual.

ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to establish the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. The purpose of this legislation is to preserve portions of the St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary in Wisconsin as a wild river in a primitive condition.

The St. Croix, not far from the Minneapolis-St. Paul complex, is one of the last clean rivers near a major population center. Pollution, thus far, has not yet crept into this pristine body of water. This river and its immediate surroundings provide an infinite variety of recreational opportunities, aesthetic enjoyment and sport entertainment for thousands of visitors each year. How long, however, will it be before industrial wastes with their poisonous residues make their appearance in this primitive, wilderness?

The most effective way to combat pollution is to prevent it from ever occurring. Here is an opportunity to set aside this proud, virgin area and preserve this precious heritage for our generation and generations to come.

CONGRESSIONAL SUPERVISION IS NEEDED OVER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, once again it has become necessary to emphasize the need for the creation of a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence.

The resolution I introduce today would establish a joint committee to be composed of seven Congressmen and seven Senators selected by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate on a bipartisan basis. It would make continuing studies of intelligence activities and problems. Although the committee would not expect to concern itself with the details of day-to-day operations of the intelligence agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency and similar agencies would be expected to keep it currently and adequately informed. In this respect, I could cite the work of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of the House and Senate as an example of the direct

and significant involvement that is possible by Congress in tightly controlled security areas.

At present, congressional supervision of the Nation's intelligence activities is obviously inadequate. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the White House is exercising the necessary requisite supervision in this area.

Serious damage has been done to American relations with many foreign governments by actions carried out by the CIA in the past. These incidents clearly discredit and debase our national prestige in the eyes of the world, as well as undermine standards of morality honored by American society.

The increasing number of intelligence activities of the Federal Govenment, their overlapping jurisdictions, their involvement with our institutions of higher learning, and the present inadequate supervision provided by Congress has given rise to demands that our Nation's intelligence activities be made more responsive to traditional democratic control. Congress can no longer delay in asserting its supervision over these intelligence agencies.

NEED TO REVISE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW—I

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important legislative issues to confront the 90th Congress will be the future of the selective service law, which expires on June 30, 1967. The operations of the Selective Service System, as presently constituted, are highly controversial and have evoked widespread criticism as to its equitableness and effectiveness.

Ever since my first days as a Member of Congress, I have held that our present draft system needed revision to conform to the changing needs of our defense posture. While I, like most others who have had intimate experience with our Armed Forces in war and peace felt that while the draft, in the past, was necessary, I have also maintained that the draft is a wasteful, inefficient, and often unfair way of maintaining our Armed Forces and now, it is fast becoming an obsolete way to obtain our military manpower.

In a series of statements during this session, I shall set forth the reasons for my opposition to the current Selective Service System and propose what I consider to be a reasonable alternative to the present military conscription policy.

ABOLITION OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today in the Congress a resolution providing for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and authorizing the transferral of its duties, responsibilities, and records to the House Judiciary Committee.

The justification for this action is overwhelming in the light of the unimpressive, unfair, and un-American record which this committee has compiled since its inception in 1938.

Specifically, the committee has released names of witnesses to the press in direct violation of it own rule 16, which prohibits releasing these names prior to the beginning of hearings. The unfavorable publicity which invariably results does irreparable damage to the reputations of our citizens.

In addition, the committee has refused to hear defamatory testimony in executive session, which is a deliberate violation of its own committee rule 26(m). It has treated both witnesses and their attorneys with complete disrespect and verbal abuse, and it has denied the right of cross-examination.

The committee also has been guilty of accusing highly respected citizens without giving them the opportunity to exonerate themselves in accordance with the full protection of our laws.

The record shows that over the years, rather than investigate propaganda, the committee has chosen instead to secure publicity for its members by intimidating and harassing those who hold views in conflict with the committee's position. The character assassination and the damage done to U.S. citizens is appalling. The unfair exposure and witch-hunting tactics employed by the committee have become commonplace. Yet, these un-American actions should have no place in our democratic way of life.

Mr. Speaker, in the closing days of the 89th Congress, the distinguished chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Contracts of the House Administration Committee, the gentleman from Ohio, Hon. WAYNE HAYS, discussed on the floor of the House the Un-American Activities Committee's practice of paying witnesses, and using the device of putting them under contract to keep their names from the public record. The gentleman from Ohio, Congressman HAYS, listed 14 different persons who had been on contract to the committee and who had been paid by public funds. All of us know that this type of entrapment of witnesses is un-American. The very committee that accuses others of being un-American operates in an un-American fashion.

More fundamental, however, than the committee's unfair actions, is the fact that the committee itself exists in direct violation of the first amendment of the Constitution, which provides that the Congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Under rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Un-American Activities Committee was given authority to investigate "the extent, character, and objects of the un-American propaganda activities in the United States." The committee, then, was given jurisdiction in the areas of speech, ideas, opinions, associations, and other forms of expression.

However, these are the same basic rights belonging to the American people which have, for so long, been protected by the first amendment and which should continue to be protected by abolishing the committee and thereby restoring the precedence of the first amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say also that in the almost 28 years of its existence, the House Un-American Activities Committee has demonstrated no proper legislative purpose. Almost all of the bills it has considered have fallen into the jurisdiction of other committees and could easily have been considered by other committees. The Judiciary Committee, for instance, traditionally has dealt with matters involving espionage and our internal security. My bill would further clarify the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction in this area and its authority to safeguard the national security.

And finally, I should like to ask my colleagues to consider that the committee's hearings are conducted on such an unruly level that they have brought the House into disrepute. Newspapers described its investigation of antiwar groups last summer as uproarious and tumultous. By the time the hearings ended on August 19, at least 56 persons had been forcibly thrown out of the hearing room. Activity of this kind only serves to bring the House of Representatives into disgrace in the eyes of the Nation.

Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee has been endorsed by such responsible publications as the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Saturday Evening Post. In addition, a long list of respectable organizations, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and many more subscribe to this idea.

They firmly believe, as I do, that only by abolishing the House Un-American Activities Committee can we fulfill the precepts of our democratic government to protect the innocent against tyranny and persecution.

In view of the outpouring of evidence against the House Un-American Activities Committee, there is nothing left for this body to do but to return the jurisdiction of this committee to the Judiciary Committee as outlined in the bill which I introduced in the 89th Congress and which I am reintroducing in the 90th Congress. I urge my colleagues to join together in bringing to a close the career of this committee—its career has been unfortunate both for the Congress and for the Nation.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON OLDER WORKERS

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan Mr. Speaker, during the 89th Congress, I joined the distinguished and very able gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Labor [Mr. HOLLAND], in introducing legislation to establish a National Commission on Older Workers. The 89th Congress adjourned without taking action on this measure, and we are reintroducing it today.

In 1965, the Select Subcommittee on Labor, held hearings on employment problems facing older workers. The hearings followed by 2 months the publication of the report to Congress of the Secretary of Labor on age discrimination in employment among older workers.

The Secretary pointed out that—

Problems of insuring employment opportunities for older workers are obviously complex and call for a variety of approaches and solutions.

The Secretary added:

Particularly important would be an intensive informational and educational program to encourage employers to consider older applicants for employment strictly on the basis of the individual's ability to perform the job.

The legislation, which Chairman HOLLAND and I are reintroducing today, would set up a National Commission to investigate methods of improving job opportunities for older workers. It would consist of 14 distinguished citizens appointed by the President with instructions to make recommendations for appropriate Federal legislation to help meet this problem.

The Commission would be given a broad mandate to look into conditions which handicap older workers in finding jobs. It would be instructed particularly to develop proposals for expanded programs for continuing education and skill training for workers.

There is no question about the seriousness of this problem, Mr. Speaker. This was made clear by the Secretary's report in 1965.

In 70 percent of the establishments surveyed by the U.S. Employment Service for the report, less than 5 percent of new workers were 45 and over. One-fifth of the employers hired no workers over 45.

The Secretary told our subcommittee when he testified that about half of all job openings occurring in the private sector of our economy each year are, in effect, closed to those over 55. One-fourth are closed to those over 45.

As the Secretary said:

The consequences both to the economy and to the individuals involved of this waste of human resources show up in lost potential production, human hardship and frustration.

I think it is time to move against the problems of older workers. The recommendations of the Commission, proposed by our bill, would give us the guidelines we need for effective legislative action.

Mr. Speaker, I include as part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD the text of the bill being introduced by Chairman HOLLAND and myself, and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues.

H.R. —

A bill to establish a National Commission on Older Workers

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

(1) in an age of accelerating technological change, older workers increasingly face the threat of skill obsolescence which places them at a severe disadvantage, relative to younger and more recently trained workers, in their efforts to retain employment, or to gain reemployment once they have been displaced from jobs;

(2) there is a need for more effective programs to enable workers, throughout their working lives, to improve and upgrade their skills in conformity with the changing skill requirements of their occupations;

(3) there is also a need for more effective programs of education and training to enable workers, while currently employed, to acquire the skills needed for entry into new occupations, in order to give them greater flexibility and mobility in a labor market simultaneously characterized by rapid expansion of employment opportunities in certain occupations and by rapid contractions in others;

(4) such programs of education and training should be designed to deal effectively with the critical problem of maintaining the incomes of mature, experienced workers during periods in which their employers agree to release them, on a part-time or full-time basis, to engage in such programs; and

(5) there is, moreover, a need for the elimination of abritrary barriers to employment on grounds of age, and for the development of policies to counteract those constraints upon the employment and mobility of older workers which may stem from rigidities in the terms and administration of private pension and welfare plans, overly strict adherence by employers to promotion-from-within policies, unrealistic employer evaluations of the capacity of older workers to absorb on-the-job training in new skills, and other causes.

SEC. 2 (a) There is hereby established the National Commission on Older Workers (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed of fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among persons outside the Government with a competency in the areas to be dealt with by the Commission. The Commission shall be broadly representative and shall include not less than four members drawn equally from labor and management. One of the members shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. Eight members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) The Commission shall make a comprehensive study of the most effective means of developing the programs and policies described in the first section of this Act, and shall present its recommendations to the Congress, in detail, for such legislation as it concludes is appropriate for the purpose of establishing and financing such programs and policies.

(c) Members of the Commission who are not employees of the United States shall each receive $100 per diem (including travel time) when engaged in the actual performance of duties of the Commission.

(d) (1) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provision of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(2) In addition, the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed $75 per diem (including travel time) for individuals.

(e) Members of the Commission and individuals whose services are procured under subsection (d)(2), while away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(f) The Commission, or on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or panel thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out its functions and duties, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places as the Commission or such subcommittee or panel may deem advisable.

(g) The Commission is authorized to contract with private organizations to carry out such studies and to prepare such reports as the Commission determines to be necessary in order to carry out its duties.

SEC. 3. The Department of Labor shall provide the Commission necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 4. The Commission shall submit a final report of its findings and recommendations to the President and the Congress by June 30, 1969. The Commission shall cease to exist thirty days after submitting its final report.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Commission, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums not in excess of $500,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR OLDER WORKERS

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOLLAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, last year the Congress enacted the Manpower Development and Training Amendments of 1966, a very constructive series of changes in a very important basic piece of legislation. Among those amendments, which became law with the unanimous approval of both Houses of the Congress, was a provision directing the Secretary of Labor to establish special training programs for older workers—men and women in the 45-and-over age group. This provision was based upon extensive hearings which the Select Subcommittee on Labor, which I had the privilege of chairing, held on the em-

ployment problems of the older worker. Those hearings in turn, were called forth by the Secretary of Labor's excellent 1965 report on the problems of such workers—a report in which the Secretary concluded that efforts to solve such problems without new legislation were, in his good judgment, inadequate.

Secretary Wirtz said:

> The possibility of new nonstatutory means of dealing with such arbitrary discrimination has been explored. That area is barren,

I agree wholeheartedly. The barriers which confront the older worker who seeks a new job are immense. They constitute job discrimination of the most tragic kind, made especially tragic because it is not the result of bigotry but solely of misconceptions about the ability of older workers to carry their load in modern industry.

Last year's MDTA amendments, Mr. Speaker, constitute a step forward toward meeting the problem of the older worker. But it was only a step. More attention must be paid to this problem, and I can, offhand, think of no more immediately effective way to do this than to enact the legislation which, together with my able and valued colleague from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA], I have introduced today, to establish a National Commission on Older Workers. This bill is identical to a bill which my friend from Michigan and I introduced last year, and which was cosponsored by several other Members of this body. I believe the creation of this Commission could be a most valuable step toward giving the middle-aged worker in America the peace of mind and sense of belonging in the society, to which he is entitled.

HON. RALPH J. SCOTT

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KORNEGAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, as the 90th Congress convenes, I reluctantly note the absence of a former colleague who served his district, his State, and Nation well for five terms in this body before succumbing to the desire to return to the serene, clear mountain air surrounding his home in Danbury, N.C.

Former Congressman Ralph J. Scott, who represented North Carolina's Fifth Congressional District for 10 years, will be greatly missed by all who knew him and especially by members of the North Carolina delegation who valued his friendship so highly.

With his decision to retire from public service at the end of the 89th Congress, Ralph Scott capped a career of dedicated public service which spanned nearly three decades. He served his home county of Stokes in the North Carolina General Assembly for one term and then served the 21st Solicitorial District of North Carolina ably for 18 years, gaining distinction as one of our State's finest public prosecutors, before being elected to the 85th Congress. Those of us who were privileged to know him are aware of his warmth and sincerity.

All of us who knew Ralph will miss him, but all of us should take comfort in the thought that Ralph has found again what he has missed during his long and distinguished public service—peace and tranquility. He has gone back home—to Danbury—to "sit and fish" and, as he was quoted in a recent news column, " 'doin' like a man 'oughta.' "

I know that all of his colleagues would join me in wishing for Ralph in the days and years ahead happiness, peace, and prosperity.

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMATZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a number of bills of immediate concern to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. For the most part they are bills that were before us in the last Congress but which, for one reason or another, we were unable to handle due to pressures of other business.

During the second session of the 89th Congress, we concentrated heavily on the problems of the American merchant marine; on oceanography; on the fisheries; on the Coast Guard; on the Coast and Geodetic Survey; on the Panama Canal; and on safety of life at sea. It was a busy session and a productive one.

But there was much unfinished business.

At the beginning of last year we initiated a series of hearings in the nature of a shipping policy review pertaining to all aspects of our merchant marine situation.

The focal point was the effect of the Vietnam war on the American merchant marine.

These hearings rather shockingly emphasized the neglect which has developed in this and preceding administrations so far as adherence to national maritime policy—as laid down by the Congress—is concerned.

The 760-page record of those hearings is enough to make anyone wonder how—in the face of the obvious needs of both the economy and the security of the United States—our fleet could be permitted to continue on its present suicide course of deterioration.

Those hearings were the backdrop for the action which we initiated in opposition to the incorporation of the Maritime Administration in the Department of Transportation.

They cemented the convictions of most of our committee that unless the Maritime Administration were made an independent agency we would continue to see drift and decay in our maritime posture.

The debate on the Department of Transportation bill emphasized the importance of the legislative committees of the Congress having the responsibility of authorizing the annual maritime programs so that—for example—our committee could assist the Appropriations Committee in reviewing maritime requirements and presenting them to the House as a whole.

Thus it was that our committee reported a bill to create an independent Maritime Administration to the House. The uniqueness of maritime transportation would be recognized and dealt with in relation to the special problems and environment of ocean shipping.

Thus it was that we favorably reported a bill to the House requiring annual authorization for the maritime programs—a bill that squarely faced the fact that annual appropriations should be supported by annual authorization.

Unfortunately, the time after enactment of the Department of Transportation bill was not sufficient for us to bring up the independent agency or the authorization bill under the rules which had been granted us prior to adjournment on October 22.

These two subjects are of the highest priority for consideration early in this first session of the 90th Congress, which convenes today.

Even though we do not have a present statutory requirement for prior authorization of maritime programs, I think we should request the Secretary of Commerce, and his Federal Maritime Administration, to appear before us in the immediate future and outline their plans.

The President's state of the Union message tonight and his budget message in the very near future will give us guidance in shaping our course in this session.

Among the dozen bills I have introduced today, one of the most important and urgent is one which would stimulate this country's next step in the promotion and development of the application of nuclear power to merchant shipping. Favorable action in this field could mean the return of the United States to a position of leadership and supremacy on the sealanes of the world. Complacent inaction could mean another step toward maritime impotence. This is a luxury we can no longer afford.

Other bills which I have introduced today are designed to meet other problems of greater or lesser degree.

One of them of special importance is designed to strengthen the unsubsidized segment of the merchant marine which makes up nearly half of our seagoing fleet. It would encourage the offshore, coastwise and intercoastal, and Great Lakes operators to replace their fleets through the development of capital reserve funds. In conjunction with existing law, it will encourage shipowners to get rid of their costly and inefficient World War II tonnage in favor of highly productive new vessels and consequently higher taxable incomes.

Other bills are of varying magnitude. But they are all intended to improve our position as a maritime nation. National seapower is essential to the sustenance of our worldwide commitments.

During this Congress, I sincerely hope and believe that we can get our mer-

chant marine and all its supporting services back on course.

The bills I have introduced today are as follows:

LIST OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE 90TH CONGRESS

1. To amend section 209 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, so as to require future authorization of funds for certain programs of the Maritime Administration.

2. To amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes.

3. To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title X to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships.

4. To promote and foster the development of a modern merchant marine by encouraging the orderly replacement of modernization of merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

5. To grant the masters of certain United States vessels a lien on those vessels for their wages and for certain disbursements.

6. To prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States.

7. To consolidate and reenact certain of the shipping laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

8. To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to permit payment in accordance with commercial practices for certain transportation services furnished for the account of the United States upon presentation of bills therefor.

9. To authorize the transfer of vessels to the Office of Economic Opportunity by the Secretary of Commerce for educational purposes.

10. To amend section 331 of title 46 of the United States Code.

11. To amend the Act of June 20, 1918, relating to the retirement age requirements of certain personnel of the Coast Guard.

12. To increase the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service, and thereafter to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable to such widows and to such former employees.

MEAT INSPECTION

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing two Federal meat inspection proposals. One bill is a bill that I have promoted for several years and it provides that slaughter in those plants large enough to be covered for labor-management relations purposes by the Taft-Hartley law shall be inspected to assure purchases of meat from those plants that the product is properly labeled and clean. It has seemed to me that if the Federal Government had been interested in the labor-management relations problems it should also be interested in making sure that meat from those plants does not come from diseased animals and is handled in a clean manner.

Our meat inspection laws are very unique in that under them Federal interest is determined by whether meat goes across a State line regardless of how big or small the slaughter plant may be. In some cases a tiny locker plant may be inspected while in other cases a large packinghouse is not inspected. Under other Federal laws, we determine Federal interest by the size or volume of the operation. That is the way it is determined under the Taft-Hartley law. My bill would make the determination of Federal jurisdiction over meat slaughter plants consistent with the way we determine jurisdiction under the Taft-Hartley law.

The other bill I am introducing today is the administration's bill covering extension of meat inspection. I really prefer the approach in my original bill but at least the objective is the same and I hope that one or the other or an improvement upon both does become law within the next 2 years.

RESOLUTION TO GIVE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND CONDUCT POWER TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS OF VIOLATIONS OF STANDARDS BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND POWER TO RECOMMEND CENSURE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, few will dispute the proposition that maintenance of the people's confidence in the integrity of their representatives in Congress is indispensable to the continuance of our form of government. We in Congress constitute the direct link between the people and their Government. It is to us that they must and do look for assurance that the Government will be responsive to their needs, and will not be used as a vehicle to oppress and exploit them for the benefit of a few.

If the people lose confidence in the purpose or ability of their elected representatives to promote and protect their interests, there is great danger that in their despair they will look elsewhere for help in attaining their goals. And history has demonstrated time and again that any diminution of the stature and influence of the legislative branch of a government leads to a dangerous concentration of power elsewhere.

Under the Constitution, this House has the primary responsibility for holding its Members to the highest standards of conduct in the discharge of their official duties. We are the sole judges of the qualifications of any Member to sit in this body; we alone can call him to account for what he says and does in the exercise of his prerogatives as a Member of the House. The framers of the Constitution inserted these provisions to protect us from pressures exerted by other branches of the Government, and to insure our freedom to serve the public interest according to our best judgment. They devolved upon us a responsibility we cannot shift to anyone else. It is an obligation we must not shirk. Yet all of us know that the people are not convinced that we have done our duty in this respect. They are deeply disturbed by evidence that a few of our Members have not always measured up to the high standards rightfully expected of us.

Rumor, unchecked by the disclosure of facts, has greatly exaggerated the extent of unethical conduct on the part of our Members. Our failure in the past to take corrective action against questionable practices by men who serve in this House has left the public with the impression that we are engaged in a willful coverup of our own misdeeds. People have jumped to the conclusion that many of us are afraid to let the House embark on an investigation of charges of misconduct against its Members lest such an investigation turn up evidence of our own wrongdoing.

We in the House know that this is not true for more than a minute fraction of its membership. But we have only ourselves to blame for the fact that a large portion of the public thinks otherwise. We owe it not only to the public but to the overwhelming majority of our Members who do observe the highest standards of conduct, and who work long hours and make many personal sacrifices to serve the public faithfully and well, to dispel the miasma of suspicion which has arisen from charges of misconduct too long ignored. That is the purpose of the resolution I have just introduced.

GRANT TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE, INC., SIGNED

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, 1966, the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Charter at Punta del Este and the creation of the Alliance for Progress, I announced to the House a significant meeting to be held in Miami Beach, Fla., on September 17 of last year. At that meeting, representatives of all the U.S. States participating in the Partners of the Alliance program, met to discuss the formation of a National Association of the Partners of the Alliance. At that session, the articles of incorporation of the new association were approved. The association would give a national voice to all the partner states participating in this significant and important program.

I was very pleased that Miami Beach, Fla., was selected as the birthplace of this new national association. I was pleased because of the growing national interest in the Partners of the Alliance program and because of the fact that Miami Beach, at the gateway to Latin America, was the site to give new recog-

nition and impetus to the partners program.

On January 6, 1967, another significant milestone in the progress of this dynamic Partners of the Alliance program was reached when an Agency for International Development grant to the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance, Inc., was signed by Vice President HUMPHREY and Mr. Edward Marcus, of Dallas, Tex., the president of the national association. The ceremonial signing was held in the Indian treaty room of the Executive Office Building and was witnessed by His Excellency Vasco Leitao da Cunha, Ambassador of Brazil; Dr. José Camacho, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia; His Excellency Gustavo Larrea, Ambassador of Ecuador; His Excellency Ricardo Midence Soto, Ambassador of Honduras; His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua and dean of the diplomatic corps; Mr. Guillermo Gerberding, Chargé d'Affaires of Peru; and His Excellency Juan Felipe Yriart, Ambassador of Uruguay; as well as a number of Members of the Congress. Also, the new executive committee of the national association was present. They are Mr. Clifford Whitehill from Minnesota, Mr. William Wright from Vermont, Mr. Edward Kingman from Washington, D.C., Dr. Will Pirkey from Colorado, Mr. Warren Huff from Michigan, Dr. Boyd Martin from Idaho, Mr. Ogden Bigelow from Connecticut, and Mr. M. Melvin from North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Mr. Edward Marcus will bring tremendous talents to the leadership of the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance, Inc. I am sure that Members of the Congress will assist Mr. Marcus in every way possible in the task that he has undertaken on behalf of the citizen-level program now being accelerated between the peoples of the United States and Latin America by the formation of the national association and the grant from the Agency for International Development.

So that my colleagues can share the remarks made on the occasion of the signing last Friday, the proceedings at the signing follow:

PROCEEDINGS AT THE SIGNING OF AN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE, INC.

REMARKS BY MR. WILLIAM S. GAUD (ADMINISTRATOR, AID)

Members of the Congress, members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance, and ladies and gentlemen:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you here this morning on behalf of the Agency for International Development and to express my appreciation of your coming here on fairly short notice. It is a very important occasion for us. The strength of the AID program lies in the extent to which we can interest and engage the people in the United States and the people in the developing countries in the paths of development in which we are all interested.

The Alliance for Progress isn't a government-to-government program. The government can do a little but whether we are talking about what we in the United States can do for the developing countries or whether we are talking about what the developing countries can do for themselves, we have to be talking about people—people here, people there. It is a people-to-people program. It is a question of the number of people who are interested, the number of people who devote their time and their energies both here and there that governs how much progress we make—that governs how fast we can go.

The Partners of the Alliance is an organization that has now been in existence for three years. Individuals and groups in an American state working with individuals and groups in a Latin-American state: Connecticut working in Brazil, Texas working in Peru, Kentucky working in Ecuador, and so it goes. This has been a very successful program and recently the individuals working in the Alliance, the Partners of the Alliance, and ourselves decided that it would become even more effective if it were organized on a national basis. That was the origin of the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance whose birth, in effect, we are attending here today and we in A.I.D. hope and plan to make a grant of funds to this new organization to enable it to go forward with its work.

Mr. Vice President, we are particularly appreciative of your coming here today to help us christen this new infant and give it your blessing. We'd appreciate it very much if you would say a few words to us.

REMARKS BY HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Thank you, Mr. Gaud.

Mr. Marcus, the members of the Executive Committee, distinguished Ambassadors, members of Congress, and friends:

Vice Presidents have many ceremonial duties but blessings I have never bestowed before, and I am delighted that it is my chance to do that this morning. I am very happy to be here on this occasion not only because of the importance of the Partners of the Alliance in our common endeavors and mutual efforts in Latin America and the Western Hemisphere but because I sense here a new dedication to the effort which is being made by all of us in trying to build a much better society and a better world, at least in our part of the world, the Western Hemisphere.

It is a real pleasure for me to honor and welcome so many distinguished friends and supporters of the Alliance for Progress. I want us to maintain the early enthusiasm for the Alliance. The birth of a child is always a very happy and exciting day and moment, but good parents take an interest in that child to the time of its maturity and the enthusiasm that comes with the arrival of a new member of the family, so to speak, should be maintained through the life of the member of that family. And I would add that the enthusiasm that we have, that we demonstrated for the Alliance for Progress from the day of the Punta del Este to this hour, that that enthusiasm should be maintained in the years ahead.

I particularly want to welcome the members of the Executive Committee who have taken of their time and resources to come here to Washington from all parts of our nation and, as I have said, the distinguished Ambassadors from our neighboring countries of Latin America.

We are beginning today a new phase of the Partners of the Alliance Program—and I see some of my friends from Congress here. I think it is fair to say that Congress has taken more interest in the Partners of the Alliance aspect of our foreign aid program than any other part of it in the recent session of Congress. They see a new dimension here, a new opportunity, a new working partnership. So let me say to those who become a little weary with the day-to-day duties of administration that the Congress of the United States sees in the Partners of the Alliance Program a real new source of strength and a commitment. In three short years the Partners of the Alliance has brought together the citizens of 31 states working in direct alliance with the people of 31 areas in 15 countries of Latin America. As Administrator Gaud just indicated, the states and the localities in the United States feel a very close family relationship to other areas, regions and localities in Latin America. My own home city of Minneapolis has a unique and friendly relationship with Santiago, Chile, and I can assure you that we consider that city to be our neighbor and our friend. I have to remind people in California that even though they feel that Chile has a special relationship to California, that in Minnesota we also feel that relationship. We have a city in our home state of Minnesota known as Montevideo—we call it Montevideo in that Scandinavian area. Of course, down in Uruguay they call it Montevideo but the mountains are a little higher down there than they are in the plains of Minnesota. But that relationship is there.

The Charter of Punta del Este calls for a partnership of peoples as well as governments, for popular participation as well as improved economic efficiency, and the Partners of the Alliance Program is providing a mechanism to which the citizens in all the Americas, North and South, can contribute to the Alliance; can bring health and hope, food and education to those countless millions struggling to achieve a decent standard of living, a more just social order, a modern economy and a progressive democratic political system. And through the Partnership Program the people of the Americas can share their educational, technical, and cultural wealth.

I would remind all of us here today that the problems that humanity faces today are so immense that no one segment of our economy, or our respective economies, is big enough to deal with those problems. No matter how much public capital you may have, it's not enough. No matter how many dedicated public officials you may have that come to grips with the problems domestically or internationally, it's not enough. So what we have learned, and what we must learn, is to develop a partnership of free institutions and free peoples to bring to bear the mobilized resources of free societies on the problems that confront us. If we keep that in mind, through a mobilization of the resources of free men, free nations, free institutions, public and private, we can combat and confront the immense problems that characterize our time.

I think it's fair to say that we wouldn't be in outer space today if it were just through government. Not in a free society. Now those who have given up their freedom, or lost it,—they have other ways of getting at these problems, but for those of us who want to preserve our identity and at the same time mobilize our resources for common objectives—partnership is the word. That is *the* word, at home and abroad, for free people.

Now this administration, the administration of President Johnson, has strongly supported the Partnership Program. I know of no word, outside of the word "opportunity" that is more used by the President than the word "partnership." I have a partnership with him as his Vice President, and I like it. The President of the United States believes in opportunity for all mankind and he knows that that opportunity is not made available easily. It's going to require cooperation—not collectivism, but cooperation. Partnership, not domination.

The Agency for International Development has encouraged and supported this Partnership Program from its inception. With the extension of this modest grant to the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance we in the government hope to assist the imaginative men and women in the United States and Central and South America in extending the program to the citizens of all states and all countries. We in the United States have as much to learn from our neighbors as we have to give. I'd like to have my fellow U.S. citizens walk humbly for

awhile and remember that while we may be privileged to give of our material resources, we have much to gain from others in a host of manners and a host of ways. This is the whole basis of the Alliance for Progress and true partnership featuring mutual cooperation, not unilateral initiatives.

I wish to congratulate Mr. Edward Marcus, who is here with us today, and the distinguished members of the Board who have joined with us. I pay tribute to the pioneering efforts of Jim Boren who, with his colleague, Mr. Wade Fleetwood, has provided the inspiration and leadership in launching this amazingly successful program. Thanks to the strong support that they have received from men like William Gaud; from the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, Lincoln Gordon; from the Deputy Coordinator, David Bronheim—thanks to the tireless endeavor of men like those who serve on this Executive Board and, above all, thanks to the enthusiasm and cooperation of the people of Norh America, Central and South America, the program has shown real result in three short years.

Despite allegation to the contrary, we know that the Alliance for Progress is not only a government-to-government program. I have to mention that because when you read about the Alliance for Progress, most of the time you think it is nothing more or less than a few heads of government, administrators, civil servants, getting together. Well, that is a very small part of the Alliance for Progress, even though a vital part. The role of government, though necessarily large, is always to supplement and never to supplant the initiatives or activities of the private individual associations and groups.

The Partners of the Alliance Program puts this pluralistic philosophy of our free society into practice. Because of the efforts of the men and women who we salute here today, those far-sighted bold Americans who grasp both the opportunities of success and the consequences of failure, we are nearer the goal stated in the declaration of the peoples of the Americas which precedes the Charter of Punta del Este. And you know that declaration which is our common goal—to unite in common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and personal liberty.

Ladies and gentlemen, that's a mighty challenge, but there is no alternative to it if you want to be free. And since you have no alternative, I suggest that we set to the task of accomplishing the common goal and common purpose.

Mr. Gaud, Mr. Marcus and others, thank you very much for letting me have a share in this wonderful program which I think is a new dimension, and a very significant new dimension, to an effective working relationship and partnership in this hemisphere.

REMARKS BY MR. WILLIAM S. GAUD

Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for giving us such a clear and eloquent statement of our common purpose. And now, sir, I would appreciate it very much if you and Mr. Marcus would sign this Grant.

REMARKS BY MR. EDWARD MARCUS, PRESIDENT, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE, INC.

Mr. Vice President, Ambassador Gaud, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Members of Congress, Fellow Midwives, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Vice President, knowing of your continuing interest and your enthusiastic support of the Partners of the Alliance movement, we are particularly happy to have your signature on this document.

The Partners of the Alliance was conceived as an organization of the private sector. This Grant supporting the establishment of this National Association of the Partners of the Alliance marks one more step in the strengthening of the original concept and gives thrust to its progress. The officials of A.I.D. have been very understanding of the desirability of lending assistance to get the various state organizations started. Now it is lending support to establishing the national office. We anticipate that private businesses and foundations will give continually increasing support, to the end that the proportionate government share will gradually be reduced. The various state organizations, like individual citizens, will undoubtedly plan diverse ways of achieving the goals of mutual understanding which they seek between themselves and their partners.

While the national office will serve as a voice of the participating states, at the proper time the primary functions are to provide better communication with our partner countries, to provide an exchange place for the best ideas of all states and to assist the states in whatever way possible to achieve their aims. This organization will have the flexibility, I hope, to seek new ways of involving the private sector and to become, itself, an instrument of innovation.

And now if I may ask the distinguished Ambassador of Nicaragua and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to add his blessings to this occasion, I'd appreciate if Dr. Sevilla-Sacasa will come up and address you for just a moment.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY DR. GUILLERMO SEVILLA-SACASA, AMBASSADOR OF NICARAGUA AND DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Marcus, Members of the Congress, distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I am deeply grateful to Vice President Humphrey for his gracious invitation to attend the significant ceremony that has been held in the memorable Indian Room of this respected building this morning. The document that has just been executed is of great importance and brings us all deep satisfaction.

America marches under the banner of the Alliance for Progress. We must give dynamic impulse to this march. America needs the Alliance and the Alliance needs good partners, good supporters, good friends. The Alliance needs the cooperation of the private sector, the cooperation of us all. In one word, mutual cooperation. United together, we shall be more powerful and command higher respect. For that reason we appreciate and applaud the signing of this Grant and salute with pleasure the Partners of the Alliance.

We take this opportunity to reiterate our sincere wishes for the continued prosperity of the United States of America, this glorious nation, bulwark of peace and champion of justice in the world, and the personal happiness and good health of its illustrious President, Lyndon B. Johnson, and his worthy and respected collaborator and our very dear friend, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. Thank you.

REMARKS BY MR. EDWARD MARCUS

Thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for the very warm words. I should like to take the opportunity to introduce to you, Mr. Vice President, and the rest of you Members of the Executive Committee who are here today and I would like to ask them to stand as I call their names:

Mr. Cliff Whitehill from your home state of Minnesota,

Mr. William Wright from Vermont,

Mr. Ed Kingman from Washington, D.C.,

Dr. Will Pirkey from Colorado,

Mr. Warren Huff from Michigan,

Dr. Boyd Martin from Idaho,

Mr. Ogden Bigelow from Connecticut, and

Mr. Jim Melvin from North Carolina.

Thank you very much Mr. Vice President, gentlemen, for your attendance. We hope that we utilize the Grant well and serve the purposes of North and South and Central America as it is intended. Thank you.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HATHAWAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, the President has given us a great deal of food for thought in his appraisal of the state of the Union. As we reflect upon the paradox of great need in the midst of unparalleled plenty, inequities in our system of constitutional rights and freedoms, hazardous pollution of natural resources in our broad and bountiful land, and the effort that must be continued in Vietnam to assure a just and lasting peace, we realize the dimensions of our tasks. I assure the President that his recommendations will have the closest attention of the 90th Congress.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. HAWKINS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the continuation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. While my opposition is based on my fundamental belief in the rights of free speech and fair trial, it is further supported by the recent announcement that this committee intends to investigate the civil rights movement and recent disturbances in our urban centers. I predicted this last year when this committee sought funds allegedly to investigate the Klan.

There exist in the Congress other committees better qualified to investigate these and any other matters which may require not only objective and vigilant inquiry but constructive action. As to internal security, I believe this is best left to nonpolitical agencies, or if congressional action is needed, to authorize the House Judiciary Committee to assume this role. In no event, however, can the Committee on Un-American Activities justify its existence with a record of positive results or claim the respect and objectivity needed in the explosive situations it is now entering.

On the contrary, the historic record of this committee reveals recognition of progressive ideas and social legislation as being part of a Communist conspiracy, including civil rights, social security, child care centers, minimum wages, the Supreme Court decision desegregating the schools, Federal aid, full employment and fair employment practices.

For 30 years the various House Committees on Un-American Activities have protected racists, segregationists, and

Klan elements while harassing liberals who have sought constructive social change.

As an American citizen, I resent the implication that what is good for human beings, or that any social change, or liberal thought, or intercultural and interfaith activities must be subversive and the work of Moscow. Cannot Americans be for peace, brotherhood, equality, and social justice?

And I strongly oppose any efforts to becloud the issue of violence in our urban cities and to ignore the basic causes of disorders in slum ghettos.

Violence in Southern areas has been practiced on the side of those who oppose the Negro's fight for social justice. This is a good place to act if we honestly want to expose real un-Americanism.

While violence in Northern cities is also abhorred, we should at least understand it. There is no reliable evidence to support the contention that this violence where it has occurred was premeditated or even advocated as a tactical weapon; or that someone, an agent of Moscow or otherwise, on a particular day planned a race riot. Herein lies one of the chief differences distinguishing these disorders from the violence of the Klan whose dues-paying organizations have adopted terror, brutality, and violence as their ethics and weapons.

Those arrested in the Northern disorders have reflected a population indigenous to the locality. And there has been no evidence yet produced to back up wild assertions blaming outside agitators, Communist conspirators, or Black Nationalists. Actually those arrested have generally had no ideological motives in mind. They were just plain frustrated, angry, and tired of being poor.

Theirs is a class expression protesting their underprivileged conditions: their alienation from society, high rates of unemployment, bad housing, inferior schools, economic and political exploitation. They feel rejected by both whites and the Negro middle class.

These people hear about jobs and training programs that never reach down to them, Federal antipoverty funds that get sidetracked. When they protest, they are often met by repressive and antiquated police measures which treat crime and violence as problems in law enforcement instead of problems in jobs, education, family organization, and decent housing.

I strongly recommend that if we really want to help alleviate the disorders and tensions in our slum ghettos that we not send a committee into these areas that can only issue propaganda; but that we provide more adequate Federal funds to the war on poverty, employment, and training programs; and do something more decisive to end segregation in housing and education.

Everywhere in this world today there is a yearning of peoples to be free, to govern themselves, and to live in security and human dignity.

Let us not repress this yearning in our country which remains yet the hope of free peoples everywhere.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing a resolution which would amend the rules of the House, eliminating the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee, and enlarging the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary to encompass overt actions relating to internal security.

I have, along with other Members of the House, distinguished lawyers, professors, scholars, world-respected newspapers, and eminent religious leaders, long urged that the committee be abolished. Our objections to it have not changed:

First. The mandate of the committee authorizing it to investigate un-American propaganda is unconstitutional because it permits inquiries into ideas, opinions, speech, and other forms of expression. Once again this issue is before the courts in the Stamler case. However, we should not, as a responsible legislative body, rely on the courts to save ourselves from our own responsibilities.

Second. Since its creation in 1938 its primary function as a legislative committee should have been to obtain facts for the purpose of determining whether the legislation is needed, or whether existing legislation should be changed. It has, however, a minuscule record of accomplishment. Its major product—the Internal Security Act of 1950—is so filled with constitutional defects that it has, after some 17 years, been so battered by court decisions that it is practically useless. Although it was passed 17 years ago, not a single organization or individual has yet registered under its major provision, the Subversive Activities Control Act, nor has anyone yet gone to prison for failing to register.

Third. The committee, it is clear, really does not think of itself as a legislative committee, but still feels that its major function is to expose people for the sake of exposure. Its hearings have all of the trappings of a criminal trial, with none of the safeguards.

Fourth. The committee maintains extensive files and the information in them is rather freely available. Is there any Member of this House who can say with certainty that there is not a dossier on him within the Un-American Activities Committee file?

Similar resolutions to abolish the committee are being introduced by other Members of the House today. They will all be referred to the Rules Committee. In light of the continued public furor about the Committee on Un-American Activities I sincerely request that open public hearings be held by that committee on these resolutions. It is time we put our house in order.

I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on this subject.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FARBSTEIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I present this resolution seeking to transfer the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives as I think it is in the best interest of the citizens of this country.

When I introduced a similar resolution a few years ago, and appeared in its behalf before the Rules Committee, I then stated that when the mere service of a subpena immediately surrounds the one served with an aura of guilt, irrespective of whether he is innocent or guilty, then it is time for a change.

The significance of the foregoing statement must appear very obvious. Where the service of a subpena from the Judiciary Committee would infer one meaning, if made public, service of a subpena emanating from the Committee on Un-American Activities would infer another.

Over the years the House Un-American Activities Committee has been responsible for the passage of so little legislation that its jurisdiction could easily be assumed by the Judiciary Committee without interfering with that committee's functions.

I therefore believe that the transfer of the authority of the House Un-American Activities Committee to the Judiciary Committee is not alone salutary but very necessary.

A RESOLUTION

Resolved, That clause 1 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking out paragraph (r) and by redesignating paragraphs (s) and (t) as paragraphs (r) and (s), respectively.

SEC. 2. Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended—

(1) by striking out "and counterfeiting" in paragraph (c) of clause 12 and inserting in lieu thereof "counterfeiting, and sabotage and other overt acts affecting internal security";

(2) by striking out clause 18 and by redesignating clauses 19 through 30 as clauses 18 through 29, respectively;

(3) by striking out "paragraph 26" in paragraph (j) of clause 25, as so redesignated by paragraph (2) of this section, and inserting in lieu thereof "clause 25"; and

(4) by striking out ", Rules, and Un-American Activities" in clause 29, as so redesignated by paragraph (2) of this section, and inserting in lieu thereof "and Rules".

SEC. 3. Clause 2 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking out "clause 21" and inserting in lieu thereof "clause 20".

SEC. 4. All property and records of the former Committee on Un-American Activities are hereby transferred to the Archives, not to be open for official or public inspection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HOSMER, for 14 days, on account of military leave.

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. ST GERMAIN, for 1 hour, on Wednesday, January 18; to eulogize the late Honorable JOHN E. FOGARTY.

Mr. LIPSCOMB (at the request of Mr. LAIRD), for 1 hour, on Tuesday, January 17; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CONTE, for 15 minutes, tomorrow; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FARBSTEIN (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa), for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

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

Mr. MCCLORY.

Mr. MARTIN in three instances.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona.

Mr. COLLIER.

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

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in two instances.

Mr. MACHEN in three instances.

Mr. FRASER.

Mr. ULLMAN.

Mr. WOLFF in two instances.

Mr. TENZER.

Mr. BENNETT.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, there are absolutely no words to express my grief and sorrow in announcing to the House the death of our beloved friend and colleague, JOHN FOGARTY. He died as he lived, occupied with the concerns of those he served.

JOHN FOGARTY was like a father to me. From the time of my election to the House in 1960, he was a constant source of strength and encouragement to me. His wisdom, dedication, and kindness inspired and sustained me during my freshman years in this body. In the time since then, he continued to be my foremost ideal of the truly noble public servant we all aspire to be. I cannot describe the ache in my heart as I stand here before you.

He was elected to Congress in 1940 at the early age of 27. He was a bricklayer and he was very, very proud of it. His efforts on behalf of the worker, the poor, and the young are legend. JOHN FOGARTY always remained true to his birthright. He was one of those rare individuals who personified in his own being the greatness of the American character.

The man whose loss we mourn did more to assure a healthy life for millions of his fellow citizens than any other person in the history of this country. Many people live today for the simple reason that JOHN FOGARTY cared. Never one to be content with dreams, he aroused the conscience of a nation, and helped to build the greatest public and private health service in the world. It is for this that he will be most remembered by posterity.

JOHN FOGARTY was a man of deep, vibrant religious faith. He labored long and hard, guided by the certainty that man is made to the image and likeness of God, and to Him he must return.

"Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I will be very pleased to yield to JOHN FOGARTY's dear friend from the State of Wisconsin, MELVIN LAIRD.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, JOHN FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, was one of my closest and dearest friends through all of my years in the House of Representatives. His passing was a terrible shock to all who knew and loved him as I did.

Mr. Speaker, all Americans who care deeply for the health and welfare of their fellow citizens will know they have lost their most eloquent champion in the House of Representatives.

The proper words can never be found at a time like this to express adequately the deep feeling of sorrow at the passing of a true friend and outstanding colleague.

His fellow members on the Appropriations Committee will miss his wise counsel and leadership sorely.

His colleagues in the entire Congress will feel a void for a long time to come.

To the family and relatives and thousands of friends JOHN FOGARTY has left behind, I would simply say that I share your deep sense of loss and sorrow at the passing of a great American.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make the announcement at this time that the funeral services for JOHN E. FOGARTY will be held at the cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul at Providence, R.I., at 11 a.m., on Friday of this week.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 12

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable JOHN E. FOGARTY, a Representative-elect from the State of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-six Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expense in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following Members as the delegation to attend the funeral of our late beloved friend: Messrs. ST GERMAIN, BOGGS, KIRWAN, FLOOD, ROONEY of New York, MAHON, CAREY, BOLAND, BURKE of Massachusetts, DONOHUE, PHILBIN, MACDONALD of Massachusetts, O'NEILL of Massachusetts, ROONEY of Pennsylvania, GERALD R. FORD of Michigan, LAIRD, MICHEL, SHRIVER, BATES, CLEVELAND, MORSE of Massachusetts, CONTE, KEITH, RHODES of Arizona, WIDNALL, and Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts.

The Clerk will report the remaining resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 11, 1967, 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:

1. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of an officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to the provisions of rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 23); to the Committee on House Administration.

2. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting the proceedings of the 67th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-224 (H. Doc. No. 33); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

3. A letter from the Chairman, the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, transmitting the fourth annual report of the Advisory Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 87-256 (H. Doc. No. 32); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of audit of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1827 (H. Doc. No. 34); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of examination of financial statements, fiscal year 1965, Federal National Mortgage Association, Department of Housing and Urban Development, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 841 (H. Doc. No. 35); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting the 45th annual report of the board of actuaries of the civil service retirement system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Doc. No. 36); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on title I, Public Law 480 agreements, signed during August, September, October, and November 1966, pur-

suant to the provisions of Public Law 85–128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting the report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of 45 Stat. 1222; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the limitation on salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, for the fiscal year 1967, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for "Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service," for the fiscal year 1967, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

11. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Post Office Department for "Transportation" for the fiscal year 1967, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

12. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting six reports covering the same number of violations of section 3679, Revised Statutes, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679(i)(2), Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

13. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of a violation in an authorization or creation of an obligation in excess of an apportionment of an appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665(h); to the Committee on Appropriations.

14. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the Whitestone Coulee unit, Chief Joseph Dam project, Washington, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 83–172; to the Committee on Appropriations.

15. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the semiannual report on the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program for the period January 1 to June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 79–520; to the Committee on Armed Services.

16. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report of "Real and Personal Property of the Department of Defense," as of June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

17. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a report of the location, nature, and estimated cost of certain facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

18. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a report of the location, nature, and estimated cost of an additional facility project for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

20. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a report with respect to certain construction projects for the Air National Guard, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

21. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a report with respect to certain construction projects for the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1), and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

22. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a notification of the location, nature, and estimated cost of certain facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1) and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

23. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report showing the grade and age of all officers on flying status above the grade of major, during the 6-month period March 1 through August 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 301(g), title 37, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

24. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of the number of officers on duty with Headquarters, Department of the Army, and the Army General Staff on September 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 3031(c) of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

25. A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (International Affairs), transmitting an index of all enactments, as of February 28, 1962, of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI); to the Committee on Armed Services.

26. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of actual procurement receipts for medical stockpile of civil defense emergency supplies and equipment purposes, for the quarter ending September 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

27. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the number of officers in the Coast Guard above the grade of lieutenant commander, or equivalent, entitled to receive incentive pay, for the 6-month period July 1 to December 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 301(g) of title 37, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

28. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Treasury Department, transmitting a list of negotiated purchases and contracts made by the Coast Guard since April 26, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 2304e of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

29. A letter from the Acting Director, Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting a report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment, for the quarter ending September 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

30. A letter from the Acting Director, Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting the report of Federal contributions program—equipment and facilities (reporting symbol OCD–CONG(Q)2) for the quarter ending September 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of subsection 201(i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

31. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the 16th annual report of the operations of Selective Service, for the period to June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

32. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting a report of audit of the books of the Quartermaster General of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 74–630; to the Committee on Armed Services.

33. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 77th quarterly report covering the third quarter 1966, pursuant to the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

34. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement for small and other business firms for July-August 1966 pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

35. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting the report on Department of Defense procurement for small and other business firms for July-September 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

36. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report on the feasibility, advantages, and disadvantages of direct loan programs compared to guaranteed or insured loan programs, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89–429; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

37. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting the annual report of the Bank on its operations from July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

38. A letter from the junior past national president, Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., Medford, Oreg., transmitting the yearly audit report of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., for the period September 15, 1965, to September 15, 1966; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

39. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Program, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a copy of report on the programing and obligation of contingency funds, for the period July 1 through September 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 451(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

40. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual consolidated report of balances of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars, as of June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 87–195; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

41. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report of the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees issued in connection with U.S. exports to Yugoslavia for the month of October 1966, not previously reported, pursuant to the provisions of title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1967, and to the

Presidential Determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

42. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report that Export-Import Bank has agreed to issue certain guarantees in connection with the sale of U.S. products and services required for the expansion of the fertilizer production facilities of chemical industry, "Pancevo" in Yugoslavia, pursuant to the provisions of title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1966 and to the Presidential Determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

43. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report with respect to the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees issued in connection with U.S. exports to Yugoslavia for the month of November 1966, not previously reported, pursuant to the provisions of title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1967, and to the Presidential Determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

44. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Program, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting copies of a report on the programing and obligation of contingency funds for the period April 1 through June 30, 1966, of fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 451(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

45. A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, transmitting the 22d semiannual report of the activities of the Commission as of June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of 62 Stat. 1246, title 50, United States Code, and 64 Stat. 13, title 22, United States Code; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

46. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of the activities of the Department with regard to the disposal of foreign excess property, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 81-152; to the Committee on Government Operations.

47. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the Department of Defense relative to the disposition of foreign excess personal property located outside the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, during the fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 81-152; to the Committee on Government Operations.

48. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the annual report of General Services Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966; to the Committee on Government Operations.

49. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the feasibility of using U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies instead of dollars to pay for ocean shipment of military assistance program materiel, Department of Defense and other Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

50. Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report concerning the review of determinations of wage rates of construction of Carters Dam, Ga., Department of Labor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

51. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning management control of Nike-Hercules missile launching and handling rails, Army Missile Command, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

52. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the review of selected aspects of scheduling for design, integration, and test of Nimbus aircraft, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

53. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the review of Federal grants for airport improvements at the adjacent communities of Kenai and Soldotna, Alaska, Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

54. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning potential savings through greater use of available Government gasoline outlets, General Services Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

55. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning examination of financial statements of fiscal years 1964 and 1965, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

56. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the review of certain policies and practices followed in approving claims for noncash grant-in-aid credits, Renewal Projects Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Government Operations.

57. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of certain procedures relating to the continuing eligibility of Federal employees for disability retirement annuities under the civil service retirement system, U.S. Civil Service Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

58. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need to further revise regulations to minimize loss of proceeds to the Government under the wheat marketing allocation program, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

59. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning review of procurement of detachable helicopter ground handling wheel assemblies, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

60. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning review of policies and procedures used in determining the administrative office space to be provided in major postal facilities, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

61. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on need for improving procedures to insure compliance with law regarding deposition of industrial waste solids into navigable waters, Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions), Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

62. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on need to resolve differences in procedures used by Federal timber management agencies in appraising timber offered for sale, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

63. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on review of price increases under Shipbuilding Contracts, Department of Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

64. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the review of the accounting system of the Communicable Disease Center, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Government Operations.

65. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning procurement of printing of technical manuals for equipment contractors, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

66. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning opportunities for increasing revenues by improving controls and procedures relating to interest paid on Federal income tax refunds, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

67. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning a review of maintenance employment classifications and wage rates at selected local housing authorities in region VI, Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Government Operations.

68. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning utilization of motor vehicles in the Cape Kennedy interagency motor pool, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

69. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning potential savings through changes in legislation affecting compensation of rural carriers and consolidation of rural routes, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

70. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning review of disability compensation payments under amendments to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

71. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the opportunities for reducing costs of transporting donated commodities to State agencies, Consumer and Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

72. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning a review of coordination between procurement of technical equipment and its ultimate utilization, Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Government Operations.

73. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the review of policy and practices relating to requirements for performance and payment bonds on certain ship construction contracts, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

74. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning a review of justification for a Federal highway frontage road near Billings, Mont., Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

75. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning savings attainable in the use and pricing of certain nonperishable foods, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

76. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning comparison of costs of storing grain on the farm with rates paid for such storage, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

77. A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the review of financial statements, fiscal year 1966, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

78. A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting

a report concerning the review of circumstances relating to the collapse of the John Day River Bridge on Interstate Route 80N in the State of Oregon, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions), Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

79. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the biennial report on continuing studies of the quality of water of the Colorado River system, pursuant to the provisions of section 15 of the act of Congress, authorizing the Colorado River storage project and participating projects; of section 15 of the act of June 13, 1962, authorizing the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama project; and of section 6 of the act of August 16, 1962, authorizing the Fryingpan-Arkansas project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

80. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of orders and supporting documents covering cancellations and adjustments of certain debts against individual Indians or tribes of Indians, for the fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of 47 Stat. 564; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

81. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of a proposed concession permit to continue the provision of services for the public in Muir Woods National Monument, Calif., from January 1 through December 31, 1967, when executed by the Director of the National Park Service, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

82. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the extension of a concession contract to provide lunchroom and souvenir shop facilities and services for the public in Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

83. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of proposed amendment, extending for 1 year, from January 1 through December 31, 1967, the concession contract to provide boat transportation service for the public between Charleston, S.C., and Fort Sumter National Monument, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

84. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of proposed amendments extending for 1 year, from January 1 through December 31, 1967, certain concession contracts, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

85. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of proposed amendments extending for 1 year, from January 1 through December 31, 1967, certain concession contracts, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

86. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of an application for a loan from the Roy Water Conservancy Subdistrict of Roy, Utah, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

87. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 10th annual report on the status of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, pursuant to the provisions of 70 Stat. 105; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

88. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of a concession contract to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at the Fritch Fortress site in Sanford Recreation Area, Tex., for the period from January 1, 1967, through December 31, 1986, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

89. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of proposed amendments extending certain concession contracts, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

90. A letter from the Chairman, Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, transmitting an interim report on the activities of the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-630; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

91. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 342-H, *The Seneca Nation of Indians, petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

92. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 18-A, *Red Lake, Pembina, and White Earth Bands, et al. petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

93. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 340, *Tuscarora Indian Nation, petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

94. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 250, *The Fort Belknap Indian Community or The Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribe of Fort Belknap Indians, petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

95. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 223, *The San Carlos Tribe of Arizona, petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

96. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 327, *The Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

97. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 168, *The Creek Nation, petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C 70t; to the Commission on Interior and Insular Affairs.

98. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 344, *The Six Nations, et al., petitioner, v. The United States of America, defendant,* pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

99. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report of backlog of pending applications and hearing cases as of September 30, 1966, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

100. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases as of October 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

101. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a report of permits and licenses for hydroelectric projects issued by the Federal Power Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966; financial statements of proceeds derived from licenses issued by authority of the Federal Power Act, and the names and compensation of persons employed by the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of section 4(d) of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

102. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting the following: Major natural gas pipelines, June 30, 1966, map; world power data, 1964; hydroelectric plant construction cost and annual production expenses, 1964; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

103. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission on the public policy implications of investment company growth, pursuant to the provisions of section 14(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

104. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of claims settled by the Department of the Army during fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 241(e); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

105. A letter from the General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a report of settlements of claims of employees for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service, for the period July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-558; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

106. A letter from the Commissioner, Federal Prison Industries, Inc., U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report of the Directors of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for the fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 4127; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

107. A letter from George H. Jones, Jr., certified public accountant, McLean, Va., transmitting a report of the audit of the American Symphony Orchestra League for the fiscal year May 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 87-817; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

108. A letter from the national secretary-treasurer, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, transmitting a report of the proceedings of the 85th annual encampment of the national organization, together with a copy of the audit for the period July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 83-605; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

109. A letter from the treasurer, American Historical Association, transmitting a report of the audit of the American Historical Association for the year ended August 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

110. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report and recommendation concerning a certain claim against the United States, pursuant to the provisions of 45 Stat. 413, United States Code, section 236; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

111. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report and recommendation in a certain claim

against the United States, pursuant to the provisions of 45 Stat. 413, 31 U.S.C. 236; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

112. A letter from the executive director, National Conference on Citizenship, transmitting a report of the audit of the accounts of the National Conference on Citizenship, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88–504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

113. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of the settlement of a certain claim, pursuant to the provisions of 78 Stat. 767, 31 U.S.C. 240–242; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

114. A letter from the national adjutant-paymaster, Marine Corps League, transmitting the annual report of the Marine Corps League for the period ending July 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88–504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

115. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a report of aid and services to needy families with children, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85–315, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

116. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a report on identical bidding in advertised public procurement, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of Executive Order No. 10936, issued April 24, 1961; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

117. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report of orders entered in certain cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised, pursuant to the provisions of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

118. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible to the United States, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

119. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

121. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the annual report for the calendar year 1966 on the 14 scientific or professional positions authorized for establishment in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, pursuant to the provisions of section 3104(c) of title 5, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

122. A letter from the Director of Personnel, U.S. Department of Commerce, transmitting a report of scientific and professional positions established pursuant to the provisions of section 3104(c) of title 5, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

123. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report of scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3104; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

124. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report of scientific and professional positions established in the Library of Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

125. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report of those positions in grades GS–16, GS–17, and GS–18 under the jurisdiction of the commission, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

126. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the first annual report of the Economic Development Administration, for the period September 1, 1965, through June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89–136; to the Committee on Public Works.

127. A letter from the Chairman, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting a status and financial report on the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for the period July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85–874, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

128. A letter from the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the 33d annual report of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966; to the Committee on Public Works.

129. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 21, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on Duck Creek, Iowa, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 9, 1960; to the Committee on Public Works.

130. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 13, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River, Maine and N.H., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted November 18, 1958, and June 3, 1959; no authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

131. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 26, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on the Potomac River at and below Washington, D.C., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted May 9, 1957; to the Committee on Public Works.

132. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 26, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations on a survey of Satilla River, Ga., and St. Marys and Suwannee Rivers, Ga. and Fla., in response to an item in the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950; the report on Suwannee River is also in response to a special act approved April 10, 1936, and to items in the River and Harbor Acts approved January 1927 and March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

133. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 26, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Kings Bay deep-water channel, Georgia, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved October 23, 1962; to the Committee on Public Works.

134. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 28, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Booth Point, Fla., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

135. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 28, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a report on Fourche La Fave Basin, Ark., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 16, 1954; further studies toward improvement for flood control and agricultural water supply have not been recommended because watershed planning is being accomplished by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture under Public Law 566, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Public Works.

136. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 14, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of Island of Hawaii, State of Hawaii—lava flow control, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted September 21, 1951. It is also in response to an item of section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1960; to the Committee on Public Works.

137. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 26, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Petit Jean River, Ark, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 13, 1956. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement was approved by the Chief of Engineers for accomplishment under Public Law 685, 85th Congress, and has recently been completed; to the Committee on Public Works.

138. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 19, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Cuttyhunk Harbor, Gosnold, Mass., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvements are being accomplished by other interests; to the Committee on Public Works.

139. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 13, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Green Harbor, Marshfield, Mass., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 14, 1960. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

140. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 24, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Water Valley Reservoir, Eleven Point River, Mo., and Ark., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted August 13, 1958; to the Committee on Public Works.

141. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 21, 1966, submitting a report, to-

gether with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Barataria Bay Waterway, La., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 1, 1964, and June 23, 1964; to the Committee on Public Works.

142. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 19, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Laguna Dominguez, Los Angeles County, Calif., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted July 23, 1941; to the Committee on Public Works.

143. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 21, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Little Pigeon River at and in the vicinity of Sevierville, Tenn., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted May 19, 1962. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvements are being accomplished by other interests; to the Committee on Public Works.

144. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 26, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Snyder Bend, Missouri River, Iowa and Nebr., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted August 15, 1961. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been approved for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 207 of the Flood Control Act of 1962; to the Committee on Public Works.

145. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 14, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a report on St. Francis Basin, Ark., and Mo. (local cooperation requirements), requested by section 204, Flood Control Act of October 27, 1965 (Public Law 89–298); to the Committee on Public Works.

146. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 19, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of the effects of Garrison and Oahe Reservoirs on sewage facilities at Bismarck and Mandan, N. Dak., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved October 23, 1962; to the Committee on Public Works.

147. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated November 25, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Topsail Inlet and Surf City, N.C., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted January 22, 1957, and in response to an item in section 110 of the River and Harbor Act, approved May 17, 1950. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

148. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 21, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the report on Copper River and Gulf Coast, Valdez, Alaska, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 15, 1959, and June 9, 1960; to the Committee on Public Works.

149. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 25, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Calhoun-Victoria Soil Conservation District, Texas, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950. No authorization by Congress is recommended as some of the desired improvements have been constructed by local interests and the remainder have been authorized under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566); to the Committee on Public Works.

150. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 21, 1966, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on Waccamaw River, N.C., and S.C., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted July 23, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

151. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of research grants awarded by the Department during fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85–934; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

152. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report listing certain required information with respect to contracts negotiated during the period January 1, 1966, through June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2304(e); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

153. A letter from the Chairman, the Renegotiation Board, transmitting the 11th annual report, pursuant to section 114, Public Law 870, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

154. A letter from the Acting Chairman, U.S. Tariff Commission, transmitting the 17th report on the operation of the trade agreements program, pursuant to section 402(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

155. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting the report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, held in Washington, D.C., September 22–23, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 331 (H. Doc. 37); to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

156. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the 33d annual report of the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966 (H. Doc. No. 18); to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

157. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of research facilities, grants, and disbursements, for fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88–74; to the Committee on Agriculture.

158. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Justice for "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service," for the fiscal year 1967, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

159. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Justice for "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation," for the fiscal year 1967, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

160. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement for small and other business firms for July–October 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

161. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered, as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 13(c) of the act of September 11, 1957; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

162. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of the orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

163. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in behalf of certain aliens, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

164. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report of positions in the Legislative Reference Service allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule, pursuant to the provisions of section 5114 of title 5, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

165. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct, operate and maintain water resource development projects costing less than $10,000,000; to the Committee on Public Works.

166. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System, transmitting the report of operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to section 1 of the act approved June 25, 1910, as amended (H. Doc. No. 38); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

167. A letter from the President, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., transmitting the annual report of the work and operations of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 278a (H. Doc. No. 10); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

168. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend titles 10, 14 and 37, United States Code, to provide for confinement and treatment of offenders against the Uniform Code of Military Justice; to the Committee on Armed Services.

169. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the number of Assistant Secretaries of each military department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

170. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to simplify laws relating to members of the Army, Navy, Air

Force, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

171. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend titles 10, 32, and 37, United States Code, to remove restrictions on the careers of female officers in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

172. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize certain contracts for supplies and services to expend beyond 1 year; to the Committee on Armed Services.

173. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to accept fellowships, scholarships, or grants offered by a foreign government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

174. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 32, United States Code, to clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

175. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide certain increases in annuities payable from the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

176. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the U.S. Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 66b; to the Committee on Government Operations.

177. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning savings available by purchasing rather than leasing commercial two-way radio equipment; to the Committee on Government Operations.

178. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a supplemental report, regarding "Utilization of Motor Vehicles in the Cape Kennedy Interagency Motor Pool, General Services Administration and National Aeronautics and Space Administration"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

179. A letter from the Public Printer, U.S. Government Printing Office, transmitting the Annual Report of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to 28 Stat. 603; to the Committee on House Administration.

180. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the 32d annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to applicable statutory requirements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

181. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of U.S. marshals by the Attorney General; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

182. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend sections 281 and 344 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the statutory prescription of fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

183. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 10, 1938, relating to the participation of the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

184. 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.

185. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting copies of a statement setting forth all the judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims for the year ended September 30, 1966, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

186. A letter from the executive vice president, Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center, transmitting a copy of the annual audit and report to the board of governors for fiscal years September 1965 through August 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 86-680; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

187. A letter from the chairman, board of directors, Future Farmers of America, transmitting a report on the audit of the accounts of the Future Farmers of America for fiscal year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

188. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a report on positions in grades GS-18, GS-17, and GS-16 existing in calendar year 1966, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

189. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the report for the calendar year 1966 on positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

190. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting the 16th annual report, pursuant to the Subversive Activities Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of October 22, 1966, the following bill was reported on December 2, 1966:

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report of the Securities and Exchange Commission on the "Public Policy Implications of Investment Company Growth" pursuant to House Resolution 35, 89th Congress (Rept. No. 2337). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of October 22, 1966, the following bill was reported on December 27, 1966:

Mr. BENNETT: Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. Report of Select Committee on Standards and Conduct (Rept. No. 2338). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of October 22, 1966, the following bill was reported on December 28, 1966:

Mr. MURRAY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report on "Postal Systems of the U.S. Armed Forces—Vietnam and Thailand" (pt. II) (Rept. No. 2198, pt. II). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of October 22, 1966, the following bill was reported on December 29, 1966:

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on the organization and operation of the Small Business Administration, 1966 (Rept. No. 2339). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on small business investment program (Rept. No. 2340). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on small business subcontracting and set-aside programs (Rept. No. 2341). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on role of small business in the air transportation industry (Rept. No. 2342). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on small business problems in urban areas (Rept. No. 2343). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small business. Activities of regulatory and enforcement agencies relating to small business (Rept. No. 2344). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on problems of the tool and die industry, and manufacture and distribution of machine tools (Rept. No. 2345). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of October 22, 1966, the following bills were reported on December 30: 1966:

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report on activity of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, 89th Congress, second session (Rept. No. 2346). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Select Committee on Small Business. Final report of the Committee on Small Business (Rept. No. 2347). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of October 22, 1966, the following bills were reported on January 3, 1967:

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts: Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures. Report on campaign expenditures, 1966 (Rept. No. 2348). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. Report of the special investigation into expenditures during the 89th Congress by the House Committee on Education and Labor and the clerk-hire status of Y. Marjorie Flores (Mrs. Adam C. Powell) (Rept. No. 2349). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 1. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H.R. 2. A bill to amend titles 10, 14, 32, and 37, United States Code, to strengthen the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, and clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent benefit increase, to provide a minimum $100-a-month benefit for certain individuals with 25 years' service, to liberalize the retirement test, to provide health insurance benefits for individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits, to increase the earnings base for benefit and tax purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H.R. 4. A bill to amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 194) so as to clarify the duty of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in certifying reports of contempts under section 102 of such Revised Statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 5. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the determination of American selling price in the case of certain footwear of rubber or plastics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 6. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 7. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. POOL:

H.R. 8. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 9. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 10. A bill to amend section 105 of the Clean Air Act to authorize the establishment of emission standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 11. A bill to make the Federal Reserve System responsive to the best interests of the people of the United States and to improve the coordination of monetary, fiscal, and economic policy. It provides for (a) retiring Federal Reserve bank stock; (b) coordinating Federal Reserve bank policies and programs with those of the President of the United States in keeping with the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946; (c) reducing the number and term of office of members of the Federal Reserve Board; (d) making the term of Chairman of the Board coterminous with that of the President of the United States; (e) an audit for each fiscal year of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks and their branches by the Comptroller General of the United States; (f) funds to operate the Federal Reserve System to be appropriated by the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BOW:

H.R. 12. A bill to provide for the prototype construction of a commercial supersonic transport airplane, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 13. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in order to change the period during which daylight saving time shall be in effect in the United States to the period from Memorial Day to Labor Day of each year; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 14. A bill for the education and training of the handicapped; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 15. A bill to authorize the establishment of Federal mutual savings banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 16. A bill to provide for the District of Columbia an elected mayor, city council, board of education, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 17. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to establish an incentive award program for industries, municipalities, and other political subdivisions of States which demonstrate excellence in waste treatment and pollution abatement program; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 18. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize certain grants to assure adequate commuter service in urban areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 19. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 20. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 21. A bill to authorize the Legislative Reference Service to make use of automatic data processing techniques and equipment in the performance of its functions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ERLENBORN:

H.R. 22. A bill to authorize the Legislative Reference Service to make use of automatic data processing techniques and equipment in the performance of its functions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.R. 23. A bill to authorize the Legislative Reference Service to make use of automatic data processing techniques and equipment in the performance of its functions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 24. A bill to authorize the Legislative Reference Service to make use of automatic data processing techniques and equipment in the performance of its functions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 25. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 26. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include drugs requiring a doctor's prescription among the medical expenses with respect to which payment may be made under the voluntary program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 27. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the first stage of the Oahe unit, James division, Missouri River Basin project, South Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 28. A bill to authorize a 2-year program of Federal financial assistance for all elementary and secondary school children in all of the States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 29. A bill to revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 30. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 31. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide an 8-percent across-the-board benefit increase, and subsequent increases based on rises in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 32. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide an 8-percent across-the-board benefit increase, and subsequent increases based on rises in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H.R. 33. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide an 8-percent across-the-board benefit increase, and subsequent increases based on rises in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 34. 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. 35. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to remove the existing percentage limit on the amount of regular grant assistance which may be provided thereunder for projects in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 36. A bill to assure the fair selection of jurors and enforce the equal right to jury service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 37. A bill to protect against violence and intimidation in the exercise of civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 38. A bill to provide against discrimination in housing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 39. A bill to amend section 204 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to permit adjudication of the claims of additional persons for certain World War II losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 40. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 41. A bill to amend the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to eliminate the provisions which deny hospital insurance benefits to uninsured individuals who are members of certain organizations or have been convicted of certain offenses, and to eliminate the provisions which deny supplementary medical insurance benefits to persons who have been convicted of certain offenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 42. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the State expenditure limitation on grant funds; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 43. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 44. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central

Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 45. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 46. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 47. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 48. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 49. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strikes at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 50. A bill to incorporate Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 51. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 52. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 53. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 54. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 55. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 56. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 57. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCLURE:

H.R. 58. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 59. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 60. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 61. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 62. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRIS of New Mexico:

H.R. 63. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ICHORD:

H.R. 64. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.R. 65. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 66. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 67. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 68. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland:

H.R. 69. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 70. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 71. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 72. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 73. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ERLENBORN:

H.R. 74. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 75. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 76. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KLEPPE:

H.R. 77. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 78. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 79. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RUMSFELD:

H.R. 80. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 81. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 82. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 83. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H.R. 84. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 85. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 86. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 87. A bill arranging for orderly marketing of certain imported articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 88. A bill arranging for orderly marketing of certain imported articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 89. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax to offset losses of retired pay sustained by certain individuals who retired from the Armed Forces before June 1, 1958; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 90. A bill to reserve certain public lands for a national scenic rivers system, to provide a procedure for adding additional public lands and other lands to the system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 91. A bill to amend section 302 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the elimination of aircraft noise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 92. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize aircraft noise abatement regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 93. A bill to amend section 203(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to provide for a program of research and development by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to reduce or eliminate aircraft noise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 94. A bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 95. A bill to provide additional authority to the Secretary of the Interior for land acquisition in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 96. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research and development to encourage the use of underground transmission of electrical power and to undertake projects to evaluate and demonstrate the economical and technical feasibility of such transmission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 97. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an amortization deduction and an increased tax credit for certain underground electrical transmission lines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 98. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 99. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to revise the rates of postage on third-class mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 100. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strike at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 101. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 102. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 103. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 104. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 105. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 106. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 107. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 108. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 109. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 110. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 111. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 112. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.R. 113. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 114. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 115. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ERLENBORN:

H.R. 116. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 117. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 118. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 119. A bill to establish a National Commission of Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 120. A bill to establish a National Commission of Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.R. 121. A bill to establish a National Commission of Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 122. A bill to establish a National Commission of Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 123. A bill to establish a National Commission of Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland:

H.R. 124. A bill to establish a National Commission of Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.R. 125. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MOSHER:

H.R. 126. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 127. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.R. 128. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 129. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 130. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 131. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 132. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 133. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 134. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.R. 135. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 136. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 137. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a tax credit for certain expenses of providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 138. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a deduction from gross income by teachers for certain expenses of advanced education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 139. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude certain moving expenses from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 140. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a deduction from gross income for certain contributions to the support of an aged parent or divorced mother who is not gainfully employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 141. A bill to amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain expenses of child adoption shall be treated as medical expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a deduction from gross income for certain expenses of employing full-time household help; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 143. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a tax credit for employers for certain expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 144. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress, and to provide for systematic reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 145. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 146. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court and to provide that persons who have held certain Federal and State offices shall be ineligible for appointment to any Federal judgeship within 5 years after leaving such offices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 147. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to proscribe travel in interstate or foreign commerce for purposes of inciting to riot or committing other unlawful acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 148. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 149. A bill to repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 150. A bill to provide for the designation of certain Veterans' Administration facilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 151. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 152. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 153. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 154. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 155. A bill to promote and foster the development of a modern merchant marine by encouraging the orderly replacement and modernization of merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 156. A bill to require the inspection of certain towing vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 157. A bill to establish a Commission on Government Procurement; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 158. A bill to amend section 209 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, so as to require future authorization of funds for certain programs of the Maritime Administration; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 159. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Merchant Marine Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 160. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title X to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 161. A bill to promote and foster the development of a modern merchant marine by encouraging the orderly replacement and modernization of merchant vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 162. A bill to grant the masters of certain U.S. vessels a lien on those vessels for their wages and for certain disbursements; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 163. A bill to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 164. A bill to consolidate and reenact certain of the shipping laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to permit payment in accordance with commercial practices for certain transportation services furnished for the account of the United States upon presentation of bills therefor; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 166. A bill to authorize the transfer of vessels to the Office of Economic Opportunity by the Secretary of Commerce for educational purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 167. A bill to amend section 331 of title 46 of the United States Code; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 168. A bill to amend the act of June 20, 1918, relating to the retirement age requirements of certain personnel of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 169. A bill to increase the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service, and thereafter to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable to such widows and to such former employees; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 170. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Constellation National Historic Site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 171. A bill to establish a National Commission on Older Workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 172. A bill to establish a National Commission on Older Workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 173. A bill to increase from $600 to $1,000 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 or blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 174. A bill to provide for the designation of a highway from Waycross, Ga., to Lubbock, Tex., as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 175. A bill to provide for the designation of a highway from Mobile, Ala., to Fulton, Ky., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 176. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit certain increased amounts received as a result of enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to be disregarded in computing income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's or widow's pension under title 38; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 177. A bill to create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission, to provide for more effective research programs designed to expand markets for agricultural and forestry products, to reduce surpluses, to increase farm income, and to benefit consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 178. A bill to designate the Veterans' Administration hospital at Jackson, Miss., as the "John Elliott Rankin Memorial Veterans Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 179. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Washington Country National Parkway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 180. A bill to provide for a revision of the boundaries of Petersburg National Battlefield, Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 181. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which a woman may earn while receiving mother's insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 182. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Appomattox Manor, a historic property in Hopewell, Va., for addition to the Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia, to provide for a revision of the boundaries of the battlefield, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 183. A bill to free farmers from Government control; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 184. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 185. A bill to amend section 333 of

the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to bring up to December 31, 1962, the cutoff point for stock and securities acquired by the liquidating corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 186. A bill to authorize the Legislative Reference Service to make use of automatic data processing techniques and equipment in the performance of its functions; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 187. A bill to provide that the U.S. District Court for the Western Division of the Northern District of the State of Illinois may hold court at Rockford, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H.R. 188. A bill to provide assistance to students pursuing programs of higher education in the fields of law enforcement and of correctional treatment of law violators; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 189. A bill to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 190. A bill to provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 191. A bill to provide needed additional means for the residents of rural America to achieve equality of opportunity by authorizing the making of grants for comprehensive planning for public services and development in community development districts designated by the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 192. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 193. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 194. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 195. A bill to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the dollar ceiling on the amount of combat pay received by commissioned officers which may be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 196. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to make a separate accounting of funds requested for the Department of Agriculture for programs and activities that primarily stabilize farm income and those that primarily benefit consumers, businessmen, and the general public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 197. A bill to provide for a flat fee for services performed in connection with the arrival in, or departure from, the United States of a private aircraft or private vessel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 198. A bill to strengthen State and local governments, to provide the States with additional financial resources to improve elementary and secondary education by returning a portion of the Federal revenue to the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 199. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid for tuition, fees, or services to certain public and private institutions of higher education or for occupational training or retraining; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 194) so as to clarify the duty of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in certifying reports of contempts under section 102 of such Revised Statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 201. A bill to amend section 2734 of title 10 of the United States Code to permit the use of officers of any of the services or qualified attorneys on claims commissions, and for other purposes; and to amend section 2734a of title 10 to authorize use of Coast Guard appropriations for certain claims settlements arising out of Coast Guard activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 202. A bill to amend section 2735 of title 10 of the United States Code to provide for the finality of settlement effected under sections 2732, 2733, 2734, 2734a, 2734b, or 2736 (76 Stat. 767); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 203. A bill to amend section 2734a of title 10, United States Code, to provide for settlement, under international agreements, of certain claims incident to the noncombat activities of Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 204. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 2 of the act of September 25, 1962, to protect the rights and interests of injured parties whose hospital, medical, surgical, or dental care or treatment give rise to an independent right of recovery on the part of the United States against tortiously liable third persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 205. A bill to amend subsection (f) of section 715 of title 32 of the United States Code to increase from $1,000 to $2,500 the authority for the settlement of claims which may be delegated to an officer of the Army or the Air Force or to a civilian attorney, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 206. A bill to amend section 2733 of title 10 of the United States Code, to include authority for the settlement of claims incident to the noncombat activity of the Coast Guard while it is operating as a service in the Department of the Treasury, to increase the authority which may be delegated to an officer or civilian attorney under subsection (g) of section 2733 from $1,000 to $2,500, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 207. A bill to provide for the participation of the Department of the Interior in the construction and operation of a large prototype desalting plant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 208. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 209. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 211. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 212. A bill to amend to Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 213. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 214. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 215. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of periods of service performed as a Commissioner of the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 216. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for optometrists' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 217. A bill to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the determination of American selling price in the case of certain footwear of rubber or plastics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 218. A bill to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the dollar ceiling on the amount of combat pay received by commissioned officers which may be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 219. A bill to provide a system for the return of Federal income tax revenues to the States to be used exclusively for educational purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 220. A bill to provide for a program of grants to State and local governments for the construction or modernization of certain correctional institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 221. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code to provide that the pay and allowances of members of the Armed Forces who are killed in action shall be continued through the end of the month in which their death occurs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 222. A bill to provide that U.S. payments to the United Nations shall not be used for programs contrary to the policies of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 223. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Armed Forces Medical School, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 224. A bill to correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 225. A bill to provide more effective control of lobbying activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 226. A bill to amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice to broaden the protections afforded to members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 227. A bill to amend section 222 of the National Housing Act to provide for assistance to the widows of servicemen; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 228. A bill to provide for a congressional Budgetary Information Service to promote fiscal responsibility in the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 229. A bill to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to provide that Federal building shall be designated and constructed to maximize fallout protection and that non-Federal construction financed in whole or in part with Federal funds may be designated to maximize fallout protection; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 230. A bill to provide Federal assistance for programs of research and experimentation in crime prevention and detection, and for the training of law enforcement personnel; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 231. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 232. A bill to eliminate discriminatory exemptions on the Bank Holding Company Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 233. A bill to establish active duty medical and dental officer strengths in the Air Force to achieve comparable opportunities in all services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 234. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of certain lands when beneficial to the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 235. A bill to exclude in national cemeteries the burial of persons convicted of treason and similar crimes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 236. A bill to assure adequate grave sites for overseas wartime veterans in Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 237. A bill to establish the U.S. Agency for World Peace within the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 238. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States for that portion of the construction cost of certain schools which is attributable to Negroes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 239. A bill to designate the authorized Cross-Florida Barge Canal as the John F. Kennedy Canal; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 240. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to conduct a special educational training and physical rehabilitation program for persons with educational or physical deficiencies to enable them to serve effectively in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 241. A bill to provide assistance to individuals with low incomes by reducing the amount of income tax on individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 242. A bill to facilitate the procurement of physicians and dentists for the Armed Forces by establishing scholarships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 243. A bill to amend section 511 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to equalize the retired pay of certain officers of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, under the same law and with the same service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 244. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deductions for persons engaged in trade or business who provide new jobs for the skilled and for all persons who provide new jobs for domestics and the unskilled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 245. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for increased eligibility for and greater utilization of the displaced business disaster loan program established under section 7(b)(3) of that act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 246. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the remarriage of a widower or parent, or the marriage of a child, shall not prevent the payment of benefits if the marriage is annulled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 247. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 248. A bill to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to provide for shelter in Federal structures, to authorize payment toward the construction or modification of approved public shelter space, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 249. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to prohibit the award of contracts by the United States to certain persons; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 250. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 251. A bill to encourage the States to hold preferential primary elections for the nomination of candidates for the Office of President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 252. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Institute to be a graduate school for advanced studies in American government for selected individuals of outstanding ability to pursue advanced studies in American political theory, methods, and institutions in preparation for public service with the Government of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 253. A bill to permit the release of certain veterans from liability to the United States arising out of loans made, guaranteed, or insured under chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 254. A bill to amend titles 10, 14, 32, and 37, United States Code, to strengthen the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, and clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 255. A bill to provide for special programs for workers 45 years of age or older; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 256. A bill to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to provide for programs of job training and education of inmates of correctional institutions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 257. A bill to amend certain provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to landlords and tenants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 258. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research, study and surveys, documentation, and description of the natural environmental systems of the United States for the purpose of understanding and evaluating the condition of these systems and to provide information to those concerned with natural resources management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 259. A bill to amend section 661 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide that the punishment for larceny of livestock shall be the same as the punishment for larceny of property of a value exceeding $100; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 260. A bill to amend section 13a of the Interstate Commerce Act, relating to the discontinuance or change of certain operations or services of common carriers by rail, in order to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to give full consideration to all financial assistance available before permitting any such discontinuance or change; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 261. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize certain grants to assure adequate commuter service in urban areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 262. 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. 263. A bill to incorporate the Association of American Law Schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 264. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of the monthly benefits payable thereunder, to raise the wage base, to provide for cost-of-living increases in such benefits, to increase the amount of the benefits payable to widows, to provide for contributions to the social security trust funds from the general revenues, to otherwise extend and improve the insurance system established by such title, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 265. 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. 266. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 267. A bill to designate the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as the Paul H. Douglas National Lakeshore; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 268. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a gift to an educational institution to be deducted as a charitable contribution even though it is made to provide a scholarship for a specified individual, so long as such individual is not a relative of the donor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 269. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to review the report on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in Louisiana and Texas to determine whether certain modifications should be made in that project; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 270. A bill to provide coverage under the Civil Service Retirement Act for employment in an excluded category which follows employment subject to the act without a break in service of 30 days or less, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 271. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 272. A bill to extend the period during which amounts transferred from the employment security administration account in the unemployment trust fund to State accounts may be used by the States for payment of expenses of administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 273. A bill to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize for all taxpayers the amount which may be taken into account in computing the retirement income credit thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 274. A bill to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 275. A bill to amend section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit retired employees to elect use of either sub-

section (b) or subsection (d) to report income from employees' annuities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 276. 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.

H.R. 277. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 278. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in the southern portion of Louisiana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 279. A bill to provide increases in annuities granted under the Panama Canal Construction Service Annuity Act of May 29, 1944; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 280. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 281. A bill to create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, psychological, economic, technological, and organizational areas to increase the nonmilitary capabilities of the United States in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 282. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that, for purposes of section 270 thereof, certain income is to be included as income from a trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 283. A bill to authorize the widening of the channel of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in the vicinity of Wagoner Bridge on Bayou Barataria in Jefferson Parish, La.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 284. A bill to amend section 302(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 285. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, by provision of a deduction for expenditures for reconversion of structures in a slum clearance program or rehabilitation project; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 286. A bill to permit duty-free treatment of dicyandiamide pursuant to the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 287. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 288. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to remove the limitations with respect to relocation payments made for moving expenses of persons and businesses displaced by highway construction; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 289. A bill to amend section 201(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that quota numbers transferred to the immigration pool shall be available for issuance of visas to nonpreference immigrant aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 290. A bill to amend section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to waive the labor certification requirement with respect to nonpreference immigrant aliens from any Communist or Communist-dominated country or area; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 291. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 292. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 293. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 294. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit States, under Federal-State agreements, to provide for coverage for hospital insurance benefits for the aged for certain State and local employees whose services are not otherwise covered by the insurance system established by such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 295. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of sick leave, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 297. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 298. A bill to restore non-service-connected veterans' pensions which have been reduced or eliminated because of the receipt of increased social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 299. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 300. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 301. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; and to provide that any such increases shall not be considered as income for purposes of determining eligibility for veterans' benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 302. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 303. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 304. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 306. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 307. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, stolen, wrongfully appropriated, unauthorized, revoked, or canceled credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROCK:

H.R. 308. A bill to strengthen State and local governments, to provide the States with additional financial resources to improve elementary and secondary education by returning a portion of the Federal revenue to the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 309. A bill to designate dam B and its reservoir on the Neches River, Tex., as the Town Bluff Dam and the B. A. Steinhagen Lake, respectively; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 310. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for deduction of certain education expenses of teachers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 311. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 312. A bill to mobilize and utilize the scientific and engineering manpower of the Nation to employ systems analysis and systems engineering to help to fully employ the Nation's manpower resources to solve national problems; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 313. A bill to authorize the Legislative Reference Service to make use of automatic data processing techniques and equipment in the performance of its functions; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 314. Social Security Amendments of 1967; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 315. A bill to amend section 1072(2)(F) of title 10, United States Code, to include adoptive parents within the category of dependents eligible for medical care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 316. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce," approved August 2, 1956; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 317. 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.

H.R. 318. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 319. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 320. A bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 321. A bill to amend titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act to permit blind persons to earn up to $300 a month without any reduction in the aid payable to them thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 322. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 323. A bill to provide that the United States shall make no payments or contribu-

tions to the United Nations for furnishing assistance to Communist countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 324. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 325. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove all limitations upon the amount of the deduction allowed a taxpayer for medical, dental, and related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 326. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him in connection with his education, or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents, at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 327. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 328. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make discrimination in employment because of age an unlawful employment practice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 329. A bill to authorize the acquisition of lands for addition to the Adams National Historic Site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 330. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the transportation of mail at no cost to the sender to and from the United States and combat areas overseas as designated by the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 331. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the determination of American selling price in the case of certain footwear of rubber or plastics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 332. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H.R. 333. A bill to prevent the application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in employing or representing labor, to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 334. A bill to amend 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. 335. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind, and disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 336. A bill to provide that the historic San Francisco Mint shall be made a national monument; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 337. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strike at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 338. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 339. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 340. A bill to authorize the conduct of certain research and development through the Coast Guard in order to develop an effective electronic guidance system; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 341. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.R. 342. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 343. A bill to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 344. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital in southern New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 345. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall acquire additional land for the Beverly National Cemetery, N.J.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 346. A bill to permit the burial in national cemeteries of mothers and fathers of deceased servicemen or veterans who died leaving no spouse or minor child entitled to be buried in a national cemetery; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 347. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish in the Veterans' Administration a national veterans' cemetery system consisting of all cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 348. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Board-Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 349. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for the U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 350. A bill to provide the establishment of a Commission on American Shipbuilding; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 351. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 352. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 353. A bill to provide flood control on the Big South Fork, Cumberland River Basin; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 354. A bill to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery below but as near the Wolf Creek Dam, on the Cumberland River, near Jamestown, Ky., as is feasible and practicable; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 355. A bill to provide Federal financial assistance to public agencies and to private, nonprofit organizations to enable them to carry on comprehensive family planning programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 356. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates of pension payable to Spanish-American War veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 357. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 20 percent increase in benefits with a minimum primary benefit of $70, to permit both men and women to retire thereunder with full benefits at age 60, and to authorize payment of widow's insurance benefits regardless of age in the case of widows (otherwise eligible) whose income is within specified limits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASEY:

H.R. 358. 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. 359. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 360. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit the use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 361. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount allowed as a child-care deduction, and to eliminate the income ceiling on eligibility for such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 362. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 363. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 364. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for the retirement of the public debt by setting aside the first 3 percent of the budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year for the sole purpose of retirement of obligations counted as part of the public debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 365. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 366. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 367. A bill to provide for the return of obscene mail matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 368. A bill to establish a free guide service for the U.S. Capitol Building; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 369. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit the purchase or hire by the Postmaster General of vehicles for mail delivery which are manufactured outside the United States other than vehicles owned by postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 370. A bill to terminate price supports on tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 371. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 372. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize, under certain conditions, travel and transportation allowances for members of the uniformed services in connection with emergency leave, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 373. A bill to repeal the manufactures' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 374. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 375. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of physically handicapped workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 376. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain tuition payments be treated as charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 377. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 63 and to women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 378. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Michigan among the States which may obtain social security coverage, under State agreement, for State and local policemen and firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 379. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer with adjusted gross income of $7,500 or less a deduction for the expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 380. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that all transportation furnished to members of the Armed Forces traveling in uniform on official leave, furlough, or pass shall be exempt from the tax on transportation of persons by air; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 381. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income tax purposes, the expenses incurred by him for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 382. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 383. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 384. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $3,000 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 385. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 386. A bill to provide uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by Federal and federally assisted programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 387. A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds necessary for acquisition of land at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 388. 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.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 389. A bill for the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 390. A bill for the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 391. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 392. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 393. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.R. 394. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing quantitative restrictions on the importation of hardwood plywood; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 395. A bill to establish rules of interpretation of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases; and to provide that confessions and other evidence shall be admissible in U.S. courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 396. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for the U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 397. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 398. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirement of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 399. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain real property to the city of Batavia, N.Y.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 400. A bill to amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to contempt citations in the case of witnesses before congressional committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 401. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide for the presentation to certain members of the Armed Forces of a flag of the United States at the time of their retirement, discharge, or release; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 402. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 403. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery at Westfield, Mass.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 404. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 405. A bill to establish a national policy and program with respect to wild predatory mammals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 406. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 407. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 408. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 409. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirements for licenses in the safety and special radio services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 410. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 411. A bill relating to the income tax treatment of installment sales when a taxpayer changes from the accrual to the installment basis of reporting profits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 412. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters by the Postmaster General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H.R. 413. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 414. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of facilities to control water and air pollution by allowing a tax credit for expenditures incurred in constructing such facilities and by permitting the deduction, or amortization over a period of 1 to 5 years, of such expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher learning and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 416. A bill to prohibit the desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 417. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the payment of postal money orders; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 418. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 419. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 420. A bill to amend section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a portion of the compensation of chaplains employed by the Veterans' Administration shall be considered as a rental allowance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 421. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 422. A bill to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on American Manpower and National Security; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 423. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement in the case of certain exchange visitors who cannot return to the country of their origin because of fear of persecution on account of political beliefs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 424. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 425. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 426. A bill to provide for the return of obscene mail matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 427. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 428. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 429. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 430. 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. 431. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 432. A bill to protect consumers by requiring that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part with imported meat bear a label showing the country of origin of such imported meat; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 433. A bill to amend the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 with respect to the position descriptions and salary levels of mail handlers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 434. A bill to require that motorbuses be equipped with seat belts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 435. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 436. A bill to grant officers and employees subject to the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, the opportunity to examine and reply to certain evaluations of their promotion qualifications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 437. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the writing of the "Pledge of Allegiance"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 438. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to franked mail covers of Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 439. A bill to amend the joint resolution of June 15, 1934, to enlarge the functions of the U.S. Territories Expansion Memorial Commission to provide for the encouragement of public appreciation of the inspiring heritage given to our country by the explorers and developers of the American West; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 440. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 441. A bill to amend the act of October 4, 1961 (Public Law 87-383), so as to permit the use within Canada of certain funds appropriated pursuant to such act for the conservation of migratory waterfowl; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 442. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 443. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 444. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that all transportation furnished to members of the Armed Forces traveling in uniform on official leave, furlough, or pass shall be exempt from the tax on transportation of persons by air; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 446. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 447. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to reciprocal mailing privileges of the United States and certain countries from which foreign assistance is withheld; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 448. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide additional choice of health benefits plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 449. A bill to designate Columbus Day, the 12th day of October in each year, a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 450. A bill to provide for a program to advance the humane care, comfort, and welfare of laboratory animals used in scientific study; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 451. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 452. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers in the postal field service on a merit basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 453. A bill to provide financial assistance to the States by returning to the States a portion of the Federal income taxes collected therein; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 454. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 455. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for cost-of-living increases in the annuities and pensions (and lump-sum payments) which are payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 456. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate and foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 457. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 458. A bill to establish a uniform national policy concerning property rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 459. A bill to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to make changes and improvements in the organization and operation of the Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 460. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 461. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase from 2 to 2½ percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 462. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 463. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to the determination of average pay for retirement purposes and the computation of retirement annuities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 464. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H.R. 465. A bill to repeal the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act of 1966; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 466. A bill to establish the Commission for the Study and Reform of the Federal Budget; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 467. A bill to amend the act of July 2, 1890, to make the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act applicable to the business of organized professional baseball; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 468. A bill to amend section 3402 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the recognition by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Inc., for the prosecution of veterans' claims; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 469. A bill to provide that Federal savings and loan associations shall be governed by the same branching restrictions as are applicable to competing State chartered institutions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 470. A bill to authorize the Pharr Municipal Bridge Corp. to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Pharr, Tex.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 471. A bill to authorize the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Donna, Tex.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 472. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase certain land from Texas Southmost College, Brownsville, Tex.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 473. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to monthly cash benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act, and individuals retired for disability under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act with-

out regard to their age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 474. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 475. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 476. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELLENBACK:

H.R. 477. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Olalla division of the Umpqua project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 478. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish procedures to relieve domestic industries and workers injured by increased imports from low-wage areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 479. A bill to amend section 4(e) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require the Secretary of Labor to investigate the effect of foreign competition on domestic employment when a complaint is filed by an employer or labor organization; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 480. A bill to amend the act of October 4, 1961, relating to the acquisition of wetlands for conservation of migratory waterfowl, to extend for an additional 8 years the period during which funds may be appropriated under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 481. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act to provide that no land contained in the national wildlife refuge system shall be sold, transferred for any other use, or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Migratory Bird Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 482. A bill to amend the act of March 16, 1954, relating to hunting stamps for the taking of migratory waterfowl, to require a hunting stamp for the taking of any other migratory bird, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 483. A bill to establish a national policy and program with respect to wild predatory mammals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 484. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to require certain permits for exploring or mining oil and gas underlying the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 485. A bill to require certain vessels operating on the navigable waters of the United States to conform to standards of waste disposal; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 486. A bill to expand and improve existing law and to provide for the establishment of regulations for the purpose of controlling pollution from vessels and certain other sources in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 487. A bill to amend the act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 488. A bill to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 489. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive study of the polar bear and walrus for the purpose of developing adequate conservation measures; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 490. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act with respect to the disposal of land and interests in land acquired pursuant to such act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 491. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 492. A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to authorize the use of money allocated for Federal purposes for easements for public access; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 493. A bill to reserve certain public lands for a national scenic rivers system, to provide a procedure for adding additional public lands and other lands to the system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 494. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve authority to enforce abatement of pollution, to provide for filing of notice with respect to discharge of matter into interstate or navigable waters and to require permits to regulate such discharge of matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 495. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for establishing standards of decomposability for pesticides which present a substantial hazard to the public health because of their failure to decompose; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 496. A bill to provide full and fair disclosure of the nature of interests in real estate subdivisions sold through the mails and instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, and to prevent frauds in the sale thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 497. A bill to amend the act of June 15, 1935, to provide for the disposition of moneys in the migratory bird conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 498. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to make construction and operation differential subsidies available to persons engaged in certain commerce on the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.R. 499. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 500. A bill to provide that where the entitlement of a veteran, widow, or child to a pension from the Veterans' Administration is based upon the veteran's having served in World War I, the beneficiary shall if otherwise eligible have the right to elect payment of pension under either the provisions of title 38 as in effect on June 30, 1960, or as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, whichever provides the greater benefit; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 502. A bill to provide that certain highways extending from Laredo, Tex., to the point where U.S. Highway 81 crosses the border between North Dakota and Canada shall be known collectively as the Pan American Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 503. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 504. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 505. A bill to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide disaster insurance coverage and other financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DORN (by request):

H.R. 506. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the rates of pension payable to certain veterans and their widows, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 507. A bill to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans and to be designated "The Compulsory Military Service Readjustment Act"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 508. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rate of compensation which is payable to veterans with service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.R. 509. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 510. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States underlying Lake Erie to the city of Buffalo, N.Y.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 511. A bill for the relief of certain nonprofit medical research institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 512. A bill making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday to be known as Columbus Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 513. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 514. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to provide for the issuance of sidearms to enlisted personnel serving in Vietnam and other combat areas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 515. A bill to require the Commodity Credit Corporation to give priority to existing terminal facilities for the storage of the Corporation's grain; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 516. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 517. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 518. A bill to establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Urban

Affairs and Community Development; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 519. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to prevent the discontinuance of certain commuter operations which could benefit from new governmental programs for the improvement of commuter services, or from the merger of the carrier or carriers responsible for such commuter operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 520. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the free importation of certain specialized educational equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 521. A bill to guarantee equal justice under law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 522. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain forms of molybdenum be admitted free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 523. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 524. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 525. A bill to establish a system for the sharing of certain Federal tax receipts with the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 526. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 527. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 528. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 529. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 530. A bill to establish a Bureau of Older Workers in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 531. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit discrimination in employment against individuals on account of their age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 532. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 (or $3,600 in the case of a widow with minor children) the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 533. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide an 8-percent across-the-board benefit increase; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 534. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 535. A bill to facilitate the obtaining of employment by older workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 536. A bill to provide that the United States shall hold certain Chilocco Indian School lands at Chilocco, Okla., in trust for the Cherokee Nation upon payment by the Cherokee Nation of $3.75 per acre to the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 537. A bill to terminate the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 538. A bill to amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 539. A bill to provide for guarantee and insurance of loans to Indians and Indian organizations; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 540. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to exclude from gross income gain realized from the condemnation of certain property by the United States or a State, or from the sale of such property to the United States or a State under threat or imminence of condemnation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 541. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 542. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit the use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 543. A bill to authorize appropriations for the purpose of equitably reimbursing the States for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 544. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to provide for a National Highway Academy; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 545. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 546. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 547. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center in Alameda County, Calif., and to provide for the establishment of a plant materials center at a more suitable location to replace the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 548. A bill to establish legislative standards for the guidance of Members of Congress and to promote public confidence in the integrity of Congress thereby; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 549. A bill to require Members of Congress, their spouses, and certain other related persons, and all employees of the Congress to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in real estate, securities, and commodities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 550. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 551. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Biscayne National Monument in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 552. A bill to facilitate the entry of alien sons and daughters of World War I veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 553. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent benefit increase, to provide a minimum $100-a-month benefit for certain individuals with 25 years' service, to liberalize the retirement test, and to increase the earnings base for benefit and tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 554. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 555. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt certain additional persons from the requirements as to understanding the English language before their naturalization as citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 556. 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. 557. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that the labor clearance requirements of section 212(a)(14) of that act shall not apply to certain aliens from the Western Hemisphere; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 558. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 7-percent increase in all annuities and pensions payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 559. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission for Elimination of Pornographic Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 560. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deduction from the monthly insurance benefits payable to them under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 561. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and disability insurance benefits by $35 a month (and other monthly benefits proportionately), and to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 62 and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 562. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit payment of child's insurance benefits after attainment of age 18 in the case of a child attending school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 563. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of facilities to control water and air pollution by allowing a tax credit for expenditures incurred in constructing such facilities and by permitting the deduction or amortization over a period of 1 to 5 years, of such expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 564. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 565. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 566. A bill to amend section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide additional grounds for waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement applicable to certain exchange aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 567. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 568. A bill to require all insured banks to clear checks at par; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 569. A bill to eliminate certain inequities between State and federally chartered financial institutions in the conduct of interstate business; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 570. A bill to provide for Federal control over foreign banking corporations operating within the United States, the District of Columbia, the several territories and possessions of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 571. A bill to create the Interoceanic Canals Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to municipalities and to volunteer firefighting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 573. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reduction in disability insurance benefits which is presently required in the case of an individual receiving workmen's compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 574. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a beneficiary who dies shall (if otherwise qualified) be entitled to a prorated benefit for the month of his death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 575. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that delays birth certificates and similar documents issued under State law shall constitute prima facie evidence of age for purposes of establishing eligibility for benefits or assistance under that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 576. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 577. A bill for the relief of the State of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 578. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 579. A bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 580. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow percentage depletion on certain clays at the same rate as allowed on calcium carbonates and limestone used in the manufacture of cement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 581. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code with respect to the payment of certain benefits under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 582. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to provide notice, hearing, and judicial review with respect to any prohibition or curtailment of the exportation of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H.R. 583. A bill to authorize local grant-in-aid credit for urban renewal project in Garden City, Mich.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 584. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to undertake a comprehensive study of high-speed ground transportation to Friendship International Airport, Dulles International Airport, and Washington National Airport; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 585. 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. 586. 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. 587. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 588. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 589. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax the interest on certain obligations of volunteer fire departments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 590. A bill to extend to volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance and rescue companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 591. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to municipalities and to volunteer firefighting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 592. A bill to amend section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 593. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in the year 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 594. 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. 595. A bill to amend the act of May 28, 1924, to revise existing law relating to the examination, licensure, registration, and regulation of optometrists and the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 596. A bill relating to marketing quotas and price supports for Flue-cured tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 597. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations and volunteer rescue squads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 598. A bill to provide for the designation of a highway between Montgomery, Ala., and Panama City, Fla., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 599. A bill to strengthen intergovernmental relations by improving cooperation and the coordination of federally aided activities between the Federal, State, and local levels of government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 600. A bill to make permanent the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 601. A bill to authorize the preparation of plans for a memorial to Woodrow Wilson; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 602. A bill to prohibit the shipment in commerce of electronic eavesdropping and wiretapping devices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 603. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 604. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain amounts paid as expenses of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 605. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to educational benefits under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 606. A bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 607. A bill to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to prohibit, except in certain instances, the expenditure of any funds by any executive department or agency of the United States for the acquisition or use of any electronic eavesdropping or wiretapping device; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 608. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the position of Chief Veterinary Officer of the Service and provide for the rank of Assistant Surgeon General for said position; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 609. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to monthly cash benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act, and individuals retired for disability 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.

H.R. 610. A bill to amend section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the disposal of surplus personal property to State and local governments, Indian groups under Federal supervision, and volunteer firefighting and rescue organizations at 50 percent of the estimated fair market value; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 611. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to obscene or harassing telephone calls in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 612. A bill to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to prohibit, except in certain instances, the expenditures of any funds by any executive department or agency of the United States for the acquisition or use of a polygraph (lie detector) machine; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H.R. 613. A bill to designate a pumping plant on the St. Francis River, Ark., as the W. G. Huxtable pumping plant; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 614. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder, and to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 615. A bill to amend the Internal

Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is permanently handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 616. 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.

H.R. 617. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 618. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize aircraft noise abatement research and regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 619. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 620. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 621. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strike at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 622. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment thereunder, in the case of an individual otherwise eligible for home health services of the type which may be provided away from his home, for the costs of transportation to and from the place where such services are provided; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 623. A bill to improve intergovernmental relations and government operations by assisting the States to carry out on continuing basis inservice training programs for officers and employees of State and local governments with a view to increasing efficiency and economy in the operations of State and local governments, including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States, and encouraging the highest standards of performance in the transaction of the public business; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 624. A bill to strengthen intergovernmental relations by improving cooperation and the coordination of federally aided activities between the Federal, State, and local levels of government; to provide for uniform and equitable relocation procedures under Federal and Federal grant-in-aid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 625. A bill to provide that certain highways extending from Laredo, Tex., to the point where U.S. Highway 81 crosses the border between North Dakota and Canada shall be known collectively as the Pan American Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 626. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code to provide that each member of the uniformed services shall be paid at least $1.25 per hour for up to 40 hours of assigned duty on each 7-day period he is on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 627. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code to increase the subsistence allowance for members of the uniformed services to $75 per month; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 628. A bill to increase from $600 to $900 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.

H.R. 629. A bill to guarantee the right to work; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 630. A bill to encourage the States to extend coverage under their State unemployment compensation laws to agricultural labor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOODELL:

H.R. 631. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 632. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 633. A bill to authorize the issuance and sale by the Post Office Department of a "semipostal" stamp to assist in financing American participation in the Olympic games; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 634. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1954, to establish a National Advisory Council on Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 635. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 636. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for amounts paid to maintain foreign college students in the taxpayer's household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 637. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 638. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 639. A bill to require Members of Congress, their spouses, and certain other related persons, and all employees of the Congress to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in real estate, securities, and commodities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 640. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish in the Veterans' Administration a national veterans' cemetery system consisting of all cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 641. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 642. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 643. A bill to provide equality of treatment for married women employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 644. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 645. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit certain short storage or shelf life property to be declared excess, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 646. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 647. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that monthly social security benefit payments shall not be considered as income in determining eligibility for pensions under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 648. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 649. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax-exempt status for nonprofit nurses' professional registries operated by nurses' professional associations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 650. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that apprentices may deduct from gross income certain education expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 651. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide equality of treatment with respect to widows and widowers of certain employees who die in service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 652. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide rules relating to the deduction for personal exemptions with respect to the children of divorced parents and to make related payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 653. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on certain nonmalleable iron castings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 654. A bill prohibiting lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 655. A bill to reduce the depletion allowance for oil and gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 656. A bill to revise certain provisions of law governing contests of elections of Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 657. A bill to provide for Civil Service Commission enforcement of section 9 of the Hatch Act with respect to all officers and employees of Federal agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 658. A bill to prohibit travel at Government expense outside of the United States by defeated or retiring Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GROVER:

H.R. 659. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 660. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the provisions permitting the deduction, without regard to the 3- and 1-percent floors, of medical expenses incurred for the care of individuals 65 years of age and over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 661. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax the first $5,000 of the annual income of a totally disabled veteran; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 662. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that mutual

fund shares shall be valued at their bid price, rather than at their asked price, for estate and gift tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 663. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 664. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that bagpipes and parts thereof shall be admitted free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 665. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of 1965 to prohibit certain fees being charged in connection with projects for navigation, flood control, and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 666. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 667. A bill to establish a system for the sharing of certain Federal tax receipts with the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 668. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the existing limit on the grant funds which may be expended thereunder in any one State, and to provide for a more effective apportionment of such funds; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 669. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 670. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for podiatrists' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 671. A bill to amend section 212(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 672. A bill to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to modify the regulatory requirement that the son or daughter of an employee of a Federal agency may not be appointed to part-time, seasonal, intermittent, or other temporary employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 673. A bill to modify the regulatory requirement that the son or daughter of an employee of the postal field service may be appointed to summer employment in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 674. A bill to make certain reclamation project expenses nonreimbursable; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 675. A bill to amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 676. A bill to provide for guarantee and insurance of loans to Indians and Indian organizations; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 677. A bill to require fresh potatoes purchased or sold in interstate commerce to be labeled according to the State in which such potatoes were grown; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 678. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Upper and Lower Chehalis Tribes of Indians in Claims Commission docket No. 237, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 679. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital at Vancouver, Wash.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 680. 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.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 681. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 682. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent benefit increase, to provide a minimum $100-a-month benefit for certain individuals with 25 years' service, to liberalize the retirement test, to provide health insurance benefits for individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits, to increase the earnings base for benefit and tax purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 683. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 684. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 685. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 60 to 50 the age at which widow's insurance benefits may become payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 686. A bill to establish a self-supporting Federal reinsurance program to protect employees in the enjoyment of certain rights under private pension plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 687. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 688. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that employers having pension plans under which payments are correlated with social security benefits shall be subject to an additional tax in cases where increases in such benefits result in a reduction in their own contributions under such plans and are not passed on to their retired employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 689. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 690. A bill to provide for the District of Columbia an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 691. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enlarge and improve the research facility near Bruceton, Pa., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 692. A bill to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to require adequate reporting of the turnover of participants in pension plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 693. A bill to improve the protection against corrupt political activities in Federal elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOLLAND (by request):

H.R. 694. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 695. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 696. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 697. A bill to amend and extend the District of Columbia Election Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 698. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for more effective prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution through the establishment of air regions and standards applicable thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 699. A bill relating to the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for Federal income taxes and for certain Federal excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 700. A bill to extend to volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance and rescue companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 701. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 702. A bill to provide for a comprehensive program for the control of alcoholism; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 703. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the rates of financial assistance under the veterans' educational assistance program of that title and to broaden that program to provide for assistance in on-the-job training programs, on-the-farm training programs, and certain flight training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 704. A bill to extend the fourth-class mail rate for books and educational materials to photographic prints mailed to and from amateur photographers and nonprofit photographic exhibitions, photographic societies, and photographic print study groups; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 705. A bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 706. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 707. A bill to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to permit the acquisition of existing school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 708. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 709. A bill to strengthen the administration of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 710. A bill to amend chapter 73, title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the obstruction of criminal investigations of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 711. A bill to amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act (the Hill-Burton Act) so as to double the amount authorized for assisting the construction of nursing homes and other long-term-care facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and foreign Commerce.

H.R. 712. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observ-

ance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 713. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes, effective January 1, 1967; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 714. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 715. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 716. A bill to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Ameriacn Manpower and National Security; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 717. A bill to clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the States in the use of the waters of certain streams; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 718. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 719. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for optometrists' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 720. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide that public or private retirement, annuity, or endowment payments (including monthly social security insurance benefits) shall not be included in computing annual income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a pension under chapter 15 of that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 721. A bill to provide for the participation of the Department of the Interior in the construction and operation of a large prototype desalting plant and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 722. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Lower Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 723. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to permit grants under title VI of that act to be used for self-care facilities in hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 724. A bill to permit retired personnel of the uniformed services to receive benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act without relinquishing their retirement pay; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 725. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for a pension of $75 per month for widows of veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 726. A bill to repeal price support subsidies and direct the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation inventory; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 727. A bill to provide for continuity and support of study, research, and development of programs for peaceful uses in science, commerce, and other activities related to Antarctica, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, gathering, evaluating, correlating, and dispersing of information and knowledge obtained from exploration, research, and other mediums relating to weather, communications, travel, and other areas of information; also to coordinate Antarctic activities among those agencies of the U.S. Government and private institutions interested in or concerned directly with the promotion, advancement, increase, and diffusion of knowledge of the Antarctic; and to direct and administer U.S. Antarctic programs in the national interest; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 728. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow income tax deductions for certain payments to assist in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 729. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 730—A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war, national disaster, emergency, or economic depression, and to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 731. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 732. A bill to amend the act of May 28, 1924, to revise existing law relating to the examination, licensure, registration, and regulation of optometrists and the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ICHORD:

H.R. 733. A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1935, to require certain contractors with the United States to give an affidavit with respect to payment of subcontractors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 734. A bill to bring certain holders of star route and other contracts for the carrying of mail within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 735. A bill to create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, psychological, economic, technological, and organizational areas to increase the nonmilitary capabilities of the United States and other nations in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 736. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit States, under Federal-State agreements, to provide for coverage for hospital insurance benefits for the aged for certain State and local employees whose services are not otherwise covered by the insurance system established by such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 737. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for optometrists' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 738. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 739. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 740. A bill to establish certain policies with respect to certain use permits for national forest lands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 741. A bill to establish certain policies with respect to certain use permits for national forest lands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 742. A bill to preserve the domestic gold mining industry and to increase the domestic production of gold; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 743. A bill to amend the act of September 26, 1950, authorizing the Sacramento Valley irrigation canals, Central Valley project, California, in order to increase the capacity of certain project features for future irrigation of additional lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 744. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 745. A bill to make the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 746. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 747. A bill to amend title 23 of the United Sates Code to increase to 60,000 miles the total mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 748. A bill to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of the Allegheny River and French Creek and their tributaries; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 749. A bill to designate the Blanchard Dam on Bald Eagle Creek, Pa., as the "Foster Joseph Sayers Dam"; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 750. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 751. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 752. A bill to provide for the establishment of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 753. A bill to provide for the establishment of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 754. A bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 755. A bill to amend section 102(a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out measures to eradicate ragweed; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 756. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide for the payment of certain taxes in foreign countries on behalf of members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 757. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 758. A bill to authorize the appropriation of $3,063,500 as an ex gratia payment to the city of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary and unprecedented expenses incurred during the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 759. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for the suspension of assistance to any country which does not protect American property and the rights of American citizens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 760. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 761. A bill to amend the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 762. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 763. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 764. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 765. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide equality of treatment with respect to the survivor annuitants of male and female employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 766. A bill to prohibit the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 767. 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. 768. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more realistic definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 769. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 770. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purpose of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 771. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL:

H.R. 772. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H.R. 773. A bill to provide for a national self-help dairy stabilization program and to provide for an adequate balanced and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 774. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of taxes on lands in national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 775. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to strengthen instruction in health education and to provide for training institutes for personnel engaged in health education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 776. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 777. A bill to amend section 306 of the Public Health Service Act so as to make school health educators eligible for traineeships under that section, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 778. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 779. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 780. A bill to provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 781. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 782. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education and high schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 783. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 784. A bill to provide financial assistance to the States by returning to the States a portion of the Federal income taxes collected therein; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 785. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 786. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 787. A bill to amend the definition of a corporation in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 788. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit representing interest on amounts withheld for purposes of the Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 789. A bill to donate to the Stockbridge-Munsee community some submarginal lands of the United States, and to make such lands parts of the reservation involved; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 790. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a pension under title 38; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 791. A bill to provide that where the entitlement of a veteran, widow, or child to a pension from the Veterans' Administration is based upon the veteran's having served in World War I, the beneficiary shall if otherwise eligible have the right to elect payment of pension under either the provisions of title 38 as in effect on June 30, 1960, or as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, whichever provides the greater benefit; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LANDRUM:

H.R. 792. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States, counties, and local public agencies in the planning and installation of works and measures to control or prevent erosion damages to the roadbeds and rights-of-way of existing State and county roads and highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LANGEN:

H.R. 793. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 794. 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. 795. A bill to amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice in title 10 of the United States Code to require that persons accused or suspected of an offense must be apprised of their right to legal counsel before being interrogated or requested to make a statement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 796. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of member of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 797. A bill to amend the act of September 26, 1950, to enlarge the service area of the Sacramento canals units of the Central Valley project to include Yolo and Solano Counties, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 798. A bill to amend the act of September 26, 1950, authorizing the Sacramento Valley irrigation canals, Central Valley project, California, in order to increase the capacity of certain project features for future irrigation of additional lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 799. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Paskenta-Newville unit, Sacramento River division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 800. A bill to amend the act of July 4, 1955, as amended, relating to the construction of irrigation distribution systems; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 801. A bill authorizing the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to expend certain appropriated funds to maintain harbors and waterways at depths required for defense purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 802. A bill to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to strengthen the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, and clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 803. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 804. A bill to amend section 209 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, so as to re-

quire future authorization of funds for certain programs of the Maritime Administration; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 805. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 806. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 807. A bill to amend section 1913 of title 18, United States Code, to make clear that the prohibition against lobbying with appropriated funds applies to the heads of executive departments and agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 808. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 809. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 810. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 811. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 812. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who has had a laryngectomy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 813. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for medical, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 814. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 815. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 816. A bill to provide for the designation of the ship *Constellation* as a national historic shrine and as the first ship of the Navy; and to provide further that the flag of the United States may be flown for 24 hours of each day over the *Constellation*; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 817. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Constellation National Historic Site, in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 818. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for more effective prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution through the establishment of air regions and standards applicable thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H.R. 819. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for more effective prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution through the establishment of air regions and standards applicable thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 820. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 821. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education (with a refund in the form of a redeemable certificate in cases where the credit exceeds the tax liability); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McMILLAN (by request):

H.R. 822. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 823. A bill to amend sections 902(b) and 902(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the 50-percent requirement to 25 percent between first and second levels and to include third level foreign corporations in the tax credit structure if the 25-percent test is met; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 824. A bill to authorize the acquisition, training, and maintenance of dogs to be used in law enforcement in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 825. A bill to provide that a reasonable attorney's fee will be awarded to members or officers of Metropolitan Police force in certain civil actions brought against them; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 826. A bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McMILLAN (by request):

H.R. 827. A bill to amend the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 828. A bill to provide criminal penalties for making certain telephone calls in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 829. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to provide exemptions for certain operations of the House of Representatives from taxes imposed by that act and the District of Columbia Use Tax Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McMILLAN (by request):

H.R. 830. A bill to prescribe administrative procedures for the District of Columbia government; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 831. A bill to amend the act of July 11, 1947, to authorize members of the District of Columbia Fire Department, the U.S. Park Police force, and the White House Police force to participate in the Metropolitan Police Department Band, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 832. A bill to amend section 10 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, so as to require reports of collisions in which motor vehicles are involved; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 833. A bill to amend the act of October 13, 1964, to regulate the location of chanceries and other business offices of foreign governments in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 834. A bill to amend section 5 of the act of February 11, 1929, to remove the dollar limit on the authority of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims of the District of Columbia in escheat cases; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 835. A bill to prohibit the intimidation, coercion, or annoyance of a person officiating at or attending a religious service or ceremony in a church in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 836. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1901, with respect to exemptions from attachment and certain other process in the case of persons not residing in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MACHEN:

H.R. 837. A bill to further the completion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Md.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 838. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland shall sit at one additional place; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 839. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be retired in the highest grade satisfactorily held in any armed force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 840. A bill to amend section 209 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, so as to require future authorization of funds for certain programs of the Maritime Administration; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 841. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.R. 842. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations and voluntary rescue squads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 843. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 844. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H.R. 845. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 846. A bill to reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the North Loup division, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 847. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland:

H.R. 848. A bill to amend and extend the District of Columbia Election Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 849. A bill to provide additional drought disaster relief by reimbursement of one-half the cost of shipment of hay; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 850. A bill to eliminate the test of financial need as a prerequisite for the sale of feed for livestock in emergency areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 851. A bill to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical

Park, in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 852. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid for tuition, fees, or services to certain public and private institutions of higher education or for occupational training or retraining; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 853. A bill to authorize the sale of certain commemorative coins by the Historical Society of Washington County, Md.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 854. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Constellation National Historic Site, in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 855. A bill to make available to individuals having a total disability income provision under section 602(v) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (as in effect on October 31, 1958) liberalization of coverage similar to that provided under Public Law 88–355; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 856. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 857. A bill to repeal the "coolie trade" laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 858. A bill to amend section 417 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to issue emergency operating authorizations to foreign air carriers to engage in air transportation between points on the west coast of the United States and points in Hawaii; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 859. A bill for the relief of Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County, Wash.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 860. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Oregon-Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 861. A bill to amend the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 382), in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MESKILL:

H.R. 862. 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 exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 863. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 864. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to provide that a policeman or fireman who has social security coverage pursuant to State agreement as an individual employee and not as a member of a State or local retirement system may elect to terminate such coverage if he is subsequently required to become a member of such a retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 865. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing job training programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 866. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 867. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 868. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 869. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 870. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 871. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 872. A bill to amend the tort claims procedure contained in title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the United States shall be immune from suits for tort claims by individuals confined in Federal penal or correctional institutions arising out of acts or omissions of Government employees in the operation or management of such institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 873. A bill to provide that the majority of the membership (including the chairman) of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, shall be composed of members of a major political party other than the political party of which the President of the United States is a member; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 874. A bill to provide that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H.R. 875. A bill to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 876. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to curb the tax-exempt financing of industrial or commercial facilities used for private profitmaking purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 877. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 878. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 879. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the transportation of mail at no cost to the sender to and from the United States and combat areas overseas as designated by the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 880. A bill relative to amendment of title XVIII of Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 881. A bill protecting the members of the Armed Forces and their families from threatening and harassing communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 882. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 883. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 884. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him in connection with his education, or the education of any of his dependents, at an institution of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 885. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 886. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 887. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 888. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, stolen, wrongfully appropriated, unauthorized, revoked, or canceled credit cards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 889. A bill to make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, with respect to a Federal election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 890. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.R. 891. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 relating to bills and resolutions introduced in the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 892. A bill to amend the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act of 1966; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 893. A bill to provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of lands damaged by surface or strip mining; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 894. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of widow's insurance benefits at age 50 provided a woman is permanently and totally disabled and was wholly dependent on her husband at the time of his death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 895. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act in order to enable the Federal Reserve banks to extend credit to member banks and others in accordance with current economic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 896. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for more effective prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution through the establishment of air regions and standards applicable thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 897. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent benefit increase, to provide a minimum $100

a month benefit for certain individuals with 25 years' service, to liberalize the retirement test, and to increase the earnings base for benefit and tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORTON:

H.R. 898. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 899. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 900. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt servicemen from the excise tax on transportation by air; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 901. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who has had a laryngectomy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 902. A bill to amend the act of June 30, 1954, as amended, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 903. A bill to authorize the Legislative Reference Service to make use of automatic data processing techniques and equipment in the performance of its functions; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 904. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that nationals of the United States and citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be enlisted in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 905. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 906. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 907. A bill to prohibit the shipment in commerce of electronic eavesdropping and wiretapping devices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 908. 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. 909. 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. 910. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited sample drug products and other potentially harmful items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 911. A bill to establish the Channel Islands National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 912. A bill to amend section 211 of the Public Health Service Act to equalize the retirement benefits for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service with retirement benefits provided for other officers in the uniformed services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 913. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act in order to promote the detection of phenylketonuria and other inborn errors of metabolism leading to mental retardation or physical defects; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 914. A bill to repeal the "coolie trade" laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 915. A bill to provide that the Joint Committee on Defense Production shall develop a program of economic controls to stabilize the economy and safeguard the national defense in time of emergency; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 916. A bill to amend part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 to make it unlawful for broadcasters to make unauthorized deletions from certain matter submitted for broadcasting; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 917. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 918. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act to require that any stock option issued by an insured bank or savings and loan association be made available to the general public on equal terms (or, if offered only to shareholders, be made available on equal terms to all of them); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 919. A bill to amend section 17 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and to amend section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to establish an International Home Loan Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 920. A bill to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 921. A bill to authorize the President, under certain conditions, to control, regulate, and allocate the use and distribution of medicinal substances for the purpose of protecting and preserving the health of the American people; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 922. A bill to aid in controlling inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 923. A bill to provide for fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 924. A bill to prohibit banks from performing certain nonbanking services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 925. A bill to amend section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 926. A bill to amend section 6 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the holding of public hearings in connection with the issuance of certain certificates and the making of certain findings and determinations and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 927. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit the broadcasting by means of radio or television of amateur or professional boxing matches; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 928. A bill to require that 90 percent of the net earnings of Federal Reserve banks be paid into the Treasury, and that the financial transactions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve banks be audited by the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 929. A bill to amend the National Bank Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 930. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide for the retirement of Federal Reserve bank stock and the substitution of interest-bearing deposits in lieu thereof; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 931. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 932. A bill to permit Federal savings and loan associations to branch only to the extent permitted to State-chartered banks or thrift institutions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 933. A bill to amend section 15 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to permit certain enlistments in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 934. A bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 935. A bill to establish a board (outside of the Department of Defense) to review and correct discharges and dismissals of former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 936. A bill to require that Congress be given notification prior to the closing of any defense installation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 937. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to declare private antitrust suits to be impressed with a substantial public interest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 938. A bill to authorize payments to local governments out of tax revenues; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 939. A bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 940. A bill to fortify the antitrust policy of the United States against concentration of economic power and the use or abuse of that power to the detriment of the national economy by preventing manufacturers from financing the sales of their products; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 941. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, with respect to the practice of "overbooking" passenger space reservations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 942. A bill to provide a permanent special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 943. A bill to provide for the grading of meat and for informing the ultimate user of such grade; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 944. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act so as to require every agency of the Federal Government to furnish to certain additional persons copies of certain notices or communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 945. A bill to amend section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include within the definition of "State banks" branches of foreign banks authorized under State law to accept deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 946. A bill to amend section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 947. A bill to limit personal property leasing by banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 948. A bill to prohibit banks from performing professional accounting services; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 949. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extension of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 950. A bill relating to the income tax treatment of certain distributions pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means

H.R. 951. A bill to amend the act of April 25, 1940, to prohibit any person not licensed

to do so to operate any motorboat on the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 952. A bill to provide for the coinage and issuance of proof sets containing coins composed of 900 fine coin silver; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 953. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require U.S. obligations to be sold at not less than par value, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 954. A bill to prohibit banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from accepting deposits in excess of certain percentages of their outstanding real estate loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 955. A bill to amend title IV of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 956. A bill to require banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to convert inactive demand accounts into savings accounts in certain circumstances; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 957. A bill to authorize the regulation of the solicitation of proxies in respect to securities issued by certain banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 958. A bill to amend section 5210 of the Revised Statutes to provide that lists of the shareholders of national banks shall be available for inspection by committees of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 959. A bill to amend section 402(a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 960. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to provide that certain proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 961. A bill to establish the Federal Deposit and Savings Insurance Board to manage the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 962. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 963. A bill to amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to branches of national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 964. A bill to protect the integrity and independence of national banks by strengthening the laws relating to ownership of stock in such banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 965. A bill to require an annual audit of each bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 966. A bill to authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges which may be levied on dormant accounts by national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 967. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act to prohibit banks and savings and loan associations from employing inducements other than the payment of interest or dividends to obtain deposits and similar funds from the public; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 968. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide that the terms of office of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall expire upon the expiration of the term of office of the President; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 969. A bill to establish a Federal Banking Commission to administer all Federal laws relating to the examination and supervision of banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 970. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act to prohibit the approval by the Federal Reserve Board of bank holding company operations unauthorized by State law or disapproved by State authorities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 971. A bill to amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, and section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 972. A bill to supplement the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act by prohibiting automobile manufacturers from engaging in the businesses of financing and insuring automobiles purchased by consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 973. A bill to require certificates of fitness in the sale of automobiles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 974. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to certain contracts and agreements between manufacturers of motor vehicles and their franchised dealers, to permit the establishment of exclusive representation by dealers and to restrict franchised dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 975. A bill to prohibit certain tampering with speedometers on motor vehicles used in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 976. A bill to provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 977. A bill to prevent the sale of automobiles with unauthorized equipment, parts, and accessories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 978. A bill to provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 979. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to authorize the payment of commercial air transportation expenses for certain members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 980. A bill to provide for the procurement of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 981. A bill to withhold Federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, or creed; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 982. A bill to amend chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code, to provide retired pay for reservists who have 10 or more years of satisfactory Federal service and who performed active duty for 5 or more years in the aggregate during World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 983. A bill to prohibit the discharge of members of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 984. A bill to amend section 2 of the Automobile Information Disclosure Act so as to include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands within the provisions of such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 985. A bill to provide that the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall consist of three appointive members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MULTER (by request):

H.R. 986. A bill to amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the establishment and operation of branches of national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 987. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development of precision equipment and systems for utilizing radio signals from space satellites to improve navigation of nonmilitary vessels at sea; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 988. A bill authorizing the admission of two citizens and subjects of the Republic of Korea to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 989. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 990. 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. 991. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to further promote and assist in modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities through grants for amortization of indebtedness incurred for that purpose, direct loans, and guarantees of loans, and through grants for the planning of such modernization, and to authorize grants for development of new technology systems and concepts in the provision of health services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 992. A bill to amend the provisions of section 18 of the Shipping Act, 1916, to require the filing of tariffs by terminal operators; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 993. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain expenses of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 994. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for podiatrists' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 995. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 996. A bill to prohibit the transportation or shipment in interstate commerce of master keys to persons prohibited by State law from receiving or possessing them; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 997. A bill to amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the rate of duty on parts of geared temperature and pressure gages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 998. A bill to promote the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by modernizing practices of the Federal Government relating to the inspection of persons, merchandise, and conveyances moving into, through, and out of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 999. A bill to amend the National Firearms Act to impose special (occupational) taxes with respect to engaging in the business of importing, manufacturing, and dealing in destructive weapons such as bombs, grenades, rockets, missiles, bazookas, and antitank guns; to impose taxes with respect to the making and to the transfer of such weapons; and to increase the rates of special (occupational) tax, transfer tax, and making

tax imposed by the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1000. A bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1001. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on transportation of persons by air shall not apply to uninterrupted international combined air and sea transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1002. A bill to provide that any person who illegally sells a narcotic drug to a minor shall be imprisoned for not less than 20 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1003. A bill to prohibit misuse or exportation of the flag of the United States in certain instances and to prohibit public display of the flag of a foreign government engaging the United States in war or armed conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1004. A bill relating to the appointment and promotion of deputy U.S. marshals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1005. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1006. A bill to provide an increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1007. A bill prohibiting use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1008. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 so as to provide for reductions in aid to countries in which property of the United States is damaged or destroyed by mob action; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1009. A bill to prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1010. A bill to establish and prescribe the duties of a Federal boxing commission for the purpose of insuring that the channels of interstate commerce are free from false or fraudulent descriptions or depictions of professional boxing contests; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1011. A bill to amend the Vessel Exchange Act by eliminating the trade-in requirement in certain cases where national defense purposes require; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1012. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1013. 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.

By Mr. MYERS:

H.R. 1014. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the memory of Ernie Pyle; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H.R. 1015. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire, transfer, convey, and lease certain property in the District of Columbia for use as sites for offices for governments of foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code, "Copyrights," to bar actions for infringement of copyright in certain instances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1017. A bill to amend title 35 of the United States Code to provide for compulsory licensing of prescription drug patents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1018. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1019. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act to provide that no land contained in the national wildlife refuge system shall be sold transferred for any other use, or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Migratory Bird Commission and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1020. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase to $25,000 the amount of servicemen's group life insurance which may be carried by members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend the act of October 19, 1949, entitled "An act to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes," so as to control all types of illegal transportation of cigarettes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1022. A bill to provide for planning, coordination, and construction of facilities to assure an adequate supply of pure fresh water for the Northeastern United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1023. A bill to provide overtime pay for substitute postal employees for hours worked in excess of 8 hours in any single day; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1024. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a highway along a certain route in the State of New York, and to prohibit any obligation or expenditure of Federal funds in connection therewith; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1025. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extension of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 1026. A bill to vest in the Secretary of the Treasury all functions relating to the examination and supervision of federally insured banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act by adding a new title X thereto which will establish a program to protect adult health by providing assistance in the establishment and operation of regional and community health protection centers for the detection of disease, by providing assistance for the training of personnel to operate such centers, and by providing assistance in the conduct of certain research related to such centers and their operation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 1028. A bill to amend section 209 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, so as to require future authorization of funds for certain programs of the Maritime Administration; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1029. A bill to provide members of the Colville Confederated Tribes with full citizenship and to provide for vesting each tribal member with his equal cash share representing his equity in all reservation assets of the Colville Confederated Tribes in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 1030. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of the town of Lancaster, Mass., for the loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by the United States for use for military purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1031. A bill for the relief of the town of Natick, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1032. A bill to promote public knowledge of progress and achievement in astronautics and related sciences through the designation of a special day in honor of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, the father of modern rockets, missiles, and astronautics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1033. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit States, under Federal-State agreements, to provide for coverage for hospital insurance benefits for the aged for certain State and local employees whose services are not otherwise covered by the insurance system established by such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1034. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1035. A bill to enable Gold Star mothers, fathers, and widows of members of the Armed Forces who died at Bataan and Corregidor to make a pilgrimage to the Philippines for the 25th anniversary of Bataan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1036. A bill to amend the act of May 29, 1944, providing annuities for persons who participated in the construction of the Panama Canal, by extending the class to whom annuities may be paid; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1037. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1038 A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the Military Order of the Purple Heart; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PIKE:

H.R. 1039. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers in the postal field service on a merit basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 1040. 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.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 1041. A bill to amend section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in order to require the Secretary of Agriculture in certain cases to make complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1042. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at or near Fort Hood, Tex.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1043. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Dinosaur Trail National Monument in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 1044. A bill to amend section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1045. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1046. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to a taxpayer who is a student at a college for certain expenses incurred in obtaining a

higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1047. A bill to provide a credit against the Federal income tax for additional State and local taxes imposed for school purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1048. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1049. A bill to establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1050. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1051. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1052. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1053. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit an annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for the outside employer by whom he was last employed before his annuity began to accrue; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1054. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1055. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who have attained the age of 62 may retire on a full annuity thereunder upon completion of 30 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1056. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1057. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the use of chapter XIII; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1058. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the deduction for charitable contributions will not be allowable with respect to contributions to certain charitable organizations which fail to make full disclosure to the public; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1059. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1060. A bill to provide compensation to survivors and dependents of local law enforcement officers killed or disabled while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1061. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1062. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1063. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of older workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1064. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide interest on certain amounts withheld from wages and certain estimated payments of tax for purposes of the Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1065. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Washington Country National Parkway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. POOL:

H.R. 1067. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to express the appreciation of the American people for the sacrifices of our servicemen; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1068. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal crime to transport stolen sheep or goats in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1070. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1071. A bill to provide that the fee increases prescribed by Public Law 89-83 shall not be effective in any case wherein the application was filed prior to the effective date of that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1072. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow an additional income tax exemption for individuals who have certain debilitating progressive diseases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1073. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to provide notice, hearing, and judicial review with respect to any prohibition or curtailment of the exportation of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1074. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1075. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1076. A bill to provide for a survey by the Secretary of the Interior to establish the route of the Chisholm Trail and for the establishment of markers to identify such route, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1077. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1078. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on hospital bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1079. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by firemen for meals which they are required to eat at their post of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1080. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer increased personal exemptions for his children while they are attending school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1081. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 68 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1082. A bill to establish and prescribe the functions of the Federal Tax Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1083. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on church bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1084. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which may be earned without deductions from benefits in cases where a husband and wife are both beneficiaries but all or most of such outside income is derived by only one of them; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1085. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to encourage the use by volume mailers of ZIP code through postage rate concessions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1086. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit the recovery by the Government of amounts due the Government in the settlement of claims under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1087. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1088. A bill to amend chapter 57 of title 39, United States Code, so as to authorize the free use of the mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1089. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide city delivery mail service on a door-to-door delivery service basis for postal patrons who qualify therefor; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1090. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1091. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the payment of annuities to secretaries of justices and judges of the United States on the same basis as annuities to congressional employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1092. A bill to include Customs Inspectors in section 6(c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 1093. A bill to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1094. A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in order to make discrimination because of age in employment an unlawful employment practice; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1095. A bill to provide a 3-month extension of certain rights reserved by the former owners of the subsurface estate of certain real property acquired by the United States for the Carlyle Reservoir, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1096. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the rank of brigadier general for an officer of the Air Force while serving as Assistant Surgeon General for Veterinary Services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1097. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1098. A bill to exclude from income

certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1099. A bill arranging for orderly marketing of certain imported articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1100. A bill to authorize and request the President to award a Presidential Unit Citation to the 761st Tank Battalion; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 1101. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1102. A bill to amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish liability on the part of the United States for the taking of easements in the navigable airspace of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1103. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday, to be known as Columbus Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1104. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1105. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1106. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide that the bombing of certain buildings will create a rebuttable presumption that a Federal criminal offense has been committed for purposes of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1107. A bill to amend section 8 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1108. A bill to provide for the establishment of a mint of the United States in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1109. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize aircraft noise abatement regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1110. A bill to amend section 610 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to establish minimum standards for operation of civil supersonic aircraft through the navigable airspace of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction for expenses incurred in making repairs and improvements to his residence; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to exclude from income pension and annuity payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's pension under chapter 15 of that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1113. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1114. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other educational expenses paid by him for the education of a dependent at a private nonprofit elementary or secondary school; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1115. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1116. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish six centers to provide facilities for conducting research into the motivations and behavioral patterns of persons who have been convicted of crimes of violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1117. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to permit the Attorney General of the United States and State attorneys general to obtain orders from U.S. district courts placing reasonable limitations on the conduct of certain public mass demonstrations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1118. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide judicial review of certain determinations of the Tariff Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1119. A bill to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to require more complete disclosure of certain investment transactions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1120. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1121. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

My Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 1122. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide for Federal Reserve support of Government bonds when market yields equal or exceed 4½ percent; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1123. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the terms of office of the chairman and members thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATMAN (by request):

H.R. 1124. A bill to amend section 408 of the National Housing Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of savings and loan holding companies and subsidiary companies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 1125. A bill to create a Small Business Capital Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1126. A bill to require that each bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be audited triennially, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1127. A bill to permit Federal savings and loan associations and Federal credit unions to afford checking account services to their patrons by accepting demand deposits on a 100-percent reserve basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1128. A bill to require the payment of interest on certain funds of the United States held on deposit in commercial banks, to provide for reimbursement of commercial banks for services performed for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1129. A bill to restore the constitutional authority of Congress over expenditures by agencies of the United States having jurisdiction over bank mergers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 1130. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1131. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for certain taxpayers who have cerebral palsy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1132. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1133. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1134. A bill to provide that the United States shall make no payments or contributions to the United Nations for furnishing assistance to Communist countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1135. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States abroad certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1136. A bill to require that a portion of Government parking facilities at national monuments and memorials and Government buildings be reserved for use by visitors confined to wheelchairs; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1137. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for the U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1138. A bill to establish fishing zones of the United States beyond its territorial seas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1139. A bill to amend the act prohibiting fishing in the territorial waters of the United States by vessels other than vessels of the United States in order to expand the definition of the term "fisheries"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1140. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1141. A bill to permit duty-free treatment of limestone, when imported to be used in the manufacture of cement, pursuant to the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1142. A bill to conserve and protect Pacific salmon of North American origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POOL:

H.R. 1143. A bill to amend sections 102 and 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to provide that misbehavior in the presence of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, shall constitute a misdemeanor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 1144. 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. 1145. A bill to establish a nationwide system of trails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1146. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1147. A bill to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1148. Poverty area amendment; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1149. A bill to incorporate Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1150. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Illinois-Indiana air pollution control compact; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1151. A bill to amend chapter 55 of

title 10, United States Code, to authorize subsistence without charge to air evacuation patients; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1152. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the coal miners and coal industry of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1153. A bill to provide additional dental care for dependents of members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1154. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1155. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit States under Federal-State agreements, to provide for coverage for hospital insurance benefits for the aged for certain State and local employees whose services are not otherwise covered by the insurance system established by such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 1156. A bill to provide for the inclusion of Denton County, Tex., within the Fort Worth division of the northern district for the U.S. district courts in Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1157. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1158. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent or dependents who have intellectual limitations to the extent that ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of society is impaired; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1159. A bill to amend the provisions of law relating to the planting of crops on acreage diverted under the cotton, wheat, and feed grains program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 1160. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans of any period of war and their widows on attaining age 65 shall be entitled to pensions at the monthly rate of $101.59, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 1161. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress with respect to adjudicatory and rulemaking matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1162. A bill to provide for the disclosure of gifts and financial interests by Members of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REIFEL:

H.R. 1163. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the first stage of the Oahe unit, James division, Missouri River Basin project, South Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1164. A bill to extend rural mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 1165. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 1166. A bill to improve intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of all levels of government, by providing Federal block grants for States and localities which take steps to modernize State and local government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 1167. A bill to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1168. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1169. A bill to provide for the conveyance to Pima and Maricopa Counties, Ariz., and to the city of Albuquerque, N. Mex., of certain lands for recreational purposes under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1170. A bill relating to the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1171. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the amount which may be paid on account of the funeral expenses of certain veterans from $250 to $300; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1172. A bill to authorize the disposal of surplus equipment, materials, books, and supplies under section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to the Arizona Boys' Ranch and Epi-Hab Phoenix, Inc.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1173. A bill to provide that the President shall include in the budget submitted to the Congress under section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, an item for not less than $2 billion to be applied toward reduction of the national debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1174. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1175. A bill to establish penalties for the operation of a motor vehicle between States by a person while his motor vehicle operator's license is suspended or revoked; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1177. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on church bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1178. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow employers to deduct an additional amount as compensation for the duties required of them in connection with the withholding of taxes and the performance of other administrative and clerical duties under such code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1179. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 1180. A bill to provide a system for the return of Federal income tax revenues to the States to be used exclusively for educational purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H.R. 1181. A bill to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 1182. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the air transportation of certain parcels mailed at or addressed to Armed Forces post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1183. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1184. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1185. A bill to provide for the establishment, under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 1186. A bill to grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1187. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the full amount of any annuity received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1188. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1189. A bill relating to national observances and holidays, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1190. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from $600 to $1,000 and to increase the exemption for a dependent from $600 to $1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 1191. A bill to enable the mothers and widows of deceased members of the Armed Forces now interred in cemeteries outside the continental limits of the United States to make pilgrimage to such cemeteries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1192. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1193. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2½ percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1194. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1195. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1196. A bill relating to the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for Federal income taxes and for certain Federal excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1197. 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.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 1198. A bill to provide effective procedures for the enforcement of the establishment and free exercise clauses of the first amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1199. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for more effective prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution through the establishment of air regions and standards applicable thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1200. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 1201. A bill to provide that common law marriages may not be contracted in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1202. A bill to amend section 503 of title 38 of the United States Code to exclude from consideration as income, for the purpose of determining eligibility for pension, all amounts paid to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar-type plans or programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1203. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for an American Hero Award Medal to be awarded to the next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who lose their lives as a direct result of injuries or disease incurred in armed conflict; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1204. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the memory of Ernie Pyle; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1205. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to extend its protection to workers employed in the demolition, dismantling, removal, and/or salvaging of public buildings; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1206. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1207. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1208. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1209. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for each dependent who is a full-time undergraduate student at a college or university; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1210. A bill to amend section 501 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that active military service on the Mexican border before World War I by persons who performed active service during World War I shall be included in determining eligibility of World War I veterans, their widows, and children for pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1211. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1212. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide career status by appointment of certain qualified substitute rural carriers of record to fill vacancies on rural routes on the basis of noncompetitive examinations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.R. 1213. A bill to promote and support representation of U.S. interests in voluntary international commercial standards activities, to establish a clearinghouse for commercial and procurement standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. RUMSFELD:

H.R. 1214. A bill to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on American Manpower and National Security; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 1215. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1216. A bill to amend part III of the Civil Rights Act of 1957; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1217. A bill to provide protection against lynchings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1218. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of individuals irrespective of race, creed, color, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1219. A bill to amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to proceedings against certain witnesses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1220. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to specifically provide for the guarantee of loans made to veterans to purchase dwellings in multifamily structures which are owned cooperatively or are condominiums; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1221. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to increase the amount of the spouse's income which may be excluded in determining a veteran's annual income for determining his eligibility for pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1222. A bill to establish a new program of loans to be made from a revolving fund by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to assist in the provision and rehabilitation of housing for middle-income families; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1223. A bill to amend title II of the National Housing Act to provide FHA mortgage insurance for individuals purchasing dwelling units in cooperative housing projects in the same way that such insurance is provided for individuals purchasing other single-family residences; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1224. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to prohibit the construction of luxury housing in the redevelopment of urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1225. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require the establishment of more effective procedures for the relocation of individuals, families, and business concerns from the area of urban renewal projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1226. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that individuals, families, and business concerns displaced by an urban renewal project shall have a priority of opportunity to relocate in the project area after its redevelopment; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1227. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide more adequate relocation payments for individuals, families, and business concerns displaced from urban renewal areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1228. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing 15-percent limit on the amount of assistance which may be provided thereunder for low-rent public housing in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1229. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing dollar limit on the amount of annual contributions which may be contracted for by the Public Housing Administration to assist low-rent public housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1230. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to increase by $1,000 per room the statutory limit on the cost of a low-rent housing project; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1231. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide that a tenant in a low-rent public housing project may not be evicted therefrom without a public hearing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1232. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the owner of an apartment building or other multifamily structure to establish and utilize a repair, replacement, and maintenance reserve as a condition of the allowance of a depreciation deduction with respect to such structure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1233. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 to remove the 12.5 percentage limit on the amount of grant assistance which may be provided thereunder for urban renewal in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1234. A bill to amend the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to include in the rent supplement program certain housing financed (directly or through loan insurance) by States and municipalities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1235. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to amend certain labeling provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic chapters to assure adequate information for consumers, including cautionary labeling of articles where needed to prevent accidental injury; prohibit worthless ingredients in special dietary foods; require new therapeutic devices to be shown safe and efficacious before they are marketed commercially; require all antibiotics to be certified; provide for the certification of certain other drugs; require records and reports bearing on drug safety; limit the distribution of sample drugs; require cosmetics to be shown safe before they are marketed commercially; clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; make additional provisions of the act applicable to carriers; provide for administrative subpenas; provide for strengthening and facilitating mutual cooperation and assistance, including training of personnel, in the administration of that act and of related State and local laws; prohibit the use of carcinogenic color additives in animal feeds; safeguard the health of children by banning sweetened or flavored aspirin from commerce; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1236. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1237. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1238. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for qualified dependent relatives of certain insured individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1239. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to prohibit the imposition of any durational residence requirement as a condition of eligibility for aid or assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1240. A bill to provide 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.

H.R. 1241. A bill to amend section 203 of the Social Security Act to provide that the amount of an individual's medical, dental, and related expenses shall be subtracted from his outside earnings before determining un-

der such section the amount of any reduction in his benefits by reason of such earnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1242. 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. 1243. 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.

H.R. 1244. A bill to provide a deduction for income-tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1245. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove all limitations upon the amount of the deduction allowed a taxpayer for medical, dental, and related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1246. A bill to amend part B of title VII of the Public Health Service Act to provide relocation payments for persons displaced from their places of residence or business as a result of construction thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1247. A bill to amend the hospital consuruction provisions of the Public Health Service Act to provide relocation payments for persons displaced by construction thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1248. A bill to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to provide relocation payments for persons displaced from their places of residence or business as a result of construction financed thereunder; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1249. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1250. A bill to amend section 128 of title 23 of the United States Code to require at least 30 days' notice before any public hearing is held under that section, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1251. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to authorize parts of counties and municipalities to be designated as redevelopment areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1252. A bill to establish a Federal Water Commission to provide for the development, utilization, and control of the water resources of the United States for beneficial uses and for their protection in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1253. A bill to amend section 4544 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to remove the 60-day restriction with respect to the distribution of the effects of a deceased seaman; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1254. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to indemnify corporate sureties on bonds covering contracts of sound small business concerns where such action will further the purposes of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1255. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide that hearings on applications for construction permits for certain facilities must be held at or near the places where such facilities are to be located; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H.R. 1256. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilizaton by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extension of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 1257. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to permit, in certain additional cases, the use of social security records to aid in locating runaway parents who are failing to comply with court orders for the support of their children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1258. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1259. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate the prohibition against the importation of drugs, medicine, and other articles for the prevention of conception; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 1260. A bill authorizing the residents of the District of Columbia to make known their preference on the question of home rule and, if they wish, to create a board for the purpose of preparing a municipal charter for submission to the voters and to Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1261. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for optometrists services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1262. A bill to amend section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1263. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1264. A bill to amend title II of the act of September 19, 1918 (40 Stat. 960), as amended, relating to industrial safety in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1265. A bill to amend section 175 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include lined or unlined drainage ditches, pipes, or channels as soil conservation expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1266. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the initial phase of the East Side division, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1267. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act to provide an alternate method of making loans for the acquisition and improvement of farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1268. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to permit the distribution of federally owned foods and food coupons in areas in which the food stamp program is operating; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1269. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to permit the distribution of federally owned foods and food coupons in areas in which the food stamp program is operating; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 1270. A bill relating to the appointment of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 1271. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 1272. A bill to preserve the jurisdiction of the Congress over construction of hydroelectric projects on the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 1273. A bill to provide for specific employment policies in order to promote maximum employment, to reduce unemployment to its minimum acceptable levels, to promote an adequate rate of economic growth, and to preserve reasonable price stability; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 1274. A bill to amend titles 10, 32, and 37, United States Code, to remove restrictions on the careers of female officers in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 1275. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide an 8-percent across-the-board benefit increase; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1276. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1277. A bill to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 1278. A bill to designate the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1279. A bill to provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $75,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed "Sierra Way" in the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1280. A bill to amend section 301(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1281. A bill to provide for the renovation and modernization and an increase in the bed capacity of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Fresno, Calif.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1282. A bill to provide for the withdrawal of wine from bonded wine cellars without payment of tax, when rendered unfit for beverage use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1283. A bill to amend the act of May 28, 1924, to revise existing law relating to the examination, licensure, registration, and regulation of optometrists and the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1284. A bill to establish a program of mutual and self-help housing in the Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1285. A bill to establish certain policies with respect to certain use permits for national forest lands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H.R. 1286. A bill to provide for the preservation of buildings in the Nation's Capital which are of historic and cultural importance, to provide that the Commission of Fine Arts shall report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia regarding such buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1287. A bill providing for the designation of the gravesites of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, the father and stepmother of Abraham Lincoln, in Shiloh Cemetery, Coles County, Ill., as a national historic landmark;

to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1288. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Homestead National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1289. A bill to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the Sangamon River near Decatur, Ill., as the Henry H. Bolz Dam and Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1290. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1291. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to impose certain limitations with respect to eligibility requirements under State plans for medical assistance, and to require that State medical assistance programs be designed not to discourage the growth and development of private and group medical insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1292. A bill to provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1293. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1294. A bill to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1295. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase by 10 percent the amount of retirement, annuity, and endowment payments excluded from income for the purpose of determining the eligibility of an individual for pension under that title, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1296. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on fishing rods, creels, reels, and artificial lures, baits, and flies, and to make conforming adjustments in the provisions of law relating to appropriations for fish restoration and management projects; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1297. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to require that the daily ration of members of the Army and Air Force contain at least as much butter as the daily ration prescribed for members of the Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1298. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to municipalities and to volunteer firefighting organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1299. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 with respect to procedure for amending orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1300. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD:

H.R. 1301. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1302. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act to prohibit the denial of a conservation reserve contract to a producer solely on the ground of the date his farm was acquired, if it was acquired to replace a farm previously taken by eminent domain; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 1303. A bill to establish a uniform Federal policy for repayment of costs of Federal electric power projects and to provide the Secretary of the Interior with authority to carry out his policy; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1304. A bill to provide additional authority to the Secretary of the Interior for land acquisition in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1305. A bill to enlarge the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1306. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish in the Veterans' Administration a national veterans' cemetery system consisting of all cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1307. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the rates of pension payable to certain veterans and their widows, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1308. A bill to establish the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site in the State of Massachusetts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1309. A bill to provide for the extension of the reclamation acts, as amended, to all of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1310. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide a special pension for veterans of World War I and their widows; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1311. A bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H.R. 1312. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more equitable and efficient method for obtaining administrative and judicial review of decisions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare thereunder, and a more realistic definition of "disability" for purposes of disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1313. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to deny Federal assistance, under the program of aid to dependent children, for the families of women who are the mothers of two or more illegitimate children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 1314. A bill to extend Federal meat inspection and to permit cooperation with State meat inspection services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1315. A bill to prohibit nepotism in Government employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1316. A bill to clarify and otherwise amend the Meat Inspection Act; to extend Federal meat inspection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1317. 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 Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1318. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1319. A bill to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1320. A bill to amend section 2(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of futures in trading in coffee, sugar, livestock, and livestock products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1321. A bill to amend the Meat Inspection Act to extend its coverage in certain areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1322. A bill to extend and improve the laws regulating companies which own savings and loan institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1323. A bill to provide reasonable safeguards for employees working with or exposed to the dangers of hazardous materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1324. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 1325. A bill to amend provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 relating to cartridges and agricultural implements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1326. A bill to amend section 4181 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the excise tax on shells and cartridges; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1327. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that workers who become disabled before attaining age 31 may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze on the basis of a more appropriate test of substantial and recent employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1328. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1329. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1330. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1331. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to perform certain work to control beach erosion at Capitola, Calif., and to restore the beach to its former condition; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1332. 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. 1333. A bill to revise Federal election financing and reporting laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1334. A bill to authorize the distribution of a portion of the Federal tax revenue to the States for elementary and secondary education purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1335. A bill to authorize inclusion of military service in the armed forces of a government-in-exile allied or associated with the United States during World War II as creditable service for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1336. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers on the basis of merit; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1337. A bill to amend title I of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies for

the education of children of migrant agricultural employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1338. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that no urban renewal project shall receive Federal financial assistance thereunder in the absence of approval of the project by residents of the affected community by referendum; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1339. A bill to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 1340. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of land for, and to construct, administer, and maintain an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the States of North Carolina and Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 1341. A bill to amend section 701 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize additional accumulation of leave in certain foreign areas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1342. A bill to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1343. A bill to provide direct aid to States and territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1344. A bill to impose certain safeguards on investigations carried out by Federal agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1345. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit certain activities in time of war or armed conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1346. A bill to provide career status as rural carriers without examination to certain qualified substitute rural carriers of record in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1347. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease under certain conditions property acquired for flood control projects to the children of the former owners of such property; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1348. A bill to amend section 138 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 so as to provide for the reduction of the public debt by at least 10 percent of the estimated overall Federal receipts for each fiscal year; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1349. A bill to provide direct aid to States and territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1350. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1351. A bill to amend chapter 61 of title 38 of the United States Code in order to prohibit abuses in the solicitation of contributions in the name of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1352. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant leaves of absence with pay to personnel of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in certain instances if he determines that it will serve the national interest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1353. A bill to amend section 4001 of title 38, United States Code, to prescribe qualifications for members of the Board of Veterans Appeals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1354. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 1355. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to bring certain pensioners under the provisions of chapter 15 of that title (as now in effect) if it would be in their interest to do so; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1356. A bill to amend section 314(k) of title 38, United States Code, to authorize payment of statutory awards for each anatomical loss or loss of use specified therein; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1357. A bill to amend section 3203 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that veterans entitled to pension who are being maintained in State homes shall receive pension at the rate of $30 per month; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1358. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates of pension payable to widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1359. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that certain special hand or foot controls for automobiles shall be considered to be prosthetic appliances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1360. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide a paraplegia rehabilitation allowance of $100 per month for veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1361. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget with respect to construction, acquisition, or alteration of veterans hospitals and the closing of such hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1362. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the rates of pension payable to certain veterans and their widows, to provide readjustment assistance for veterans of the Vietnam era, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1363. A bill to amend section 4107(c) of title 38 of the United States Code with respect to the minimum rate of salary payable to directors of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and who are not physicians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1364. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to extend to certain veterans who served in the Mexican border conflict the benefits enjoyed by veterans who served during periods of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1365. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to make certain widows of veterans of periods of war and certain children of such veterans who are deceased eligible for care in Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1366. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to employ persons under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1367. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to require that the Veterans' Administration have at all times at least 5 percent of its personnel receiving training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1368. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide for a pay differential for physicians in Veterans' Administration hospitals for periods during which they serve as officer of the day; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1369. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize pay differentials for nurses in Veterans' Administration hospitals who perform night and weekend duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1370. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to increase the rate of pay of certain scarce specialists such as radiologists, pathologists, and psychiatrists; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1371. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to establish rates of compensation for attending physicians and consulting physicians employed by the Veterans' Administration on a fee basis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1372. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the compensation of nurses employed by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1373. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38 of the United States Code to authorize certain members of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to attend one professional meeting a year at Government expense; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1374. A bill to amend section 5004 of title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the use of quarters on Veterans' Administration reservations by employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1375. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, to credit physicians and dentists in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration with certain service for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1376. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to credit physicians and dentists with 20 or more years of service in the Veterans' Administration with certain service for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1377. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, to make a career in the Department of Medicine and Surgery more attractive; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 1378. A bill to transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in order that such building may be preserved as a memorial to General of the Armies of the United States John J. Pershing while being utilized in the best interests of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1379. A bill to transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Secretary of State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 1380. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to make widows of veterans of World War II, the Korean conflict, of the Vietnam era eligible for educational assistance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1381. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the base on which dependency and indemnity compensation for widows is computed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1382. A bill to amend the veterans' educational assistance program of title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the amount of educational assistance allowance payable to veterans to include flight training in such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1383. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that certain veterans receiving additional compensation by reason of being in need of regular aid and attendance shall be furnished prescription drugs by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1384. A bill to amend section 612(h)

of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the furnishing of drugs and medicines to veterans receiving additional pension under old pension law provisions based on need for regular aid and attendance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1385. A bill to amend section 622 of title 38, United States Code, to require a declaration of assets and liabilities in connection with an applicant's statement of inability to defray the expenses of necessary non-service-connected hospital or domiciliary care as is now required by regulation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1386. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase rates of disability compensation paid to service disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1387. A bill to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the reinstatement and renewal of term policies of national service and U.S. Government life insurance; to authorize policyholders to purchase annuities with the cash surrender value or the proceeds of a matured endowment policy of such insurance; and to prohibit the payment of certain stale claims by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1388. A bill to amend chapter 19 of title 38 of the United States Code to permit the inclusion of provisions providing for double indemnity for accidental death in national service life insurance policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1389. A bill to authorize the use by policyholders of the cash surrender value or the proceeds of a matured endowment policy of U.S. Government or national service life insurance to purchase annuities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1390. A bill to prohibit the processing of stale claims for special dividends by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1391. A bill to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the reinstatement and renewal of term policies of national service and U.S. Government life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1392. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide an annual clothing allowance to certain veterans who, because of a service-connected disability, wear a prosthetic appliance or appliances which tends to wear out or tear their clothing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1393. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans having a service-connected disability rated at 40 percent or more shall be entitled to additional compensation for dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1394. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to assist veterans with a permanent and total service-connected disability due to the loss or loss of use of one upper and one lower extremity to acquire specially adapted housing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1395. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1396. A bill to amend section 410(a) of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to certain survivors of deceased veterans who were rated 100 percent disabled by reason of service-connected disabilities for 20 or more years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.R. 1397. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1398. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize aircraft noise abatement regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1399. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 1400. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide additional sources of financing for the rural electrification and rural telephone programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 1401. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide additional sources of financing for the rural electrification and rural telephone programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 1402. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide additional sources of financing for the rural electrification and rural telephone programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H.R. 1403. A bill to amend sections 102 and 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to provide that misbehavior in the presence of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, shall constitute a misdemeanor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 1404. A bill to amend sections 102 and 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to provide that misbehavior in the presence of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, shall constitute a misdemeanor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUCK:

H.R. 1405. A bill to amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 194) so as to clarify the duty of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in certifying reports of contempts under section 102 of such Revised Statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1406. A bill to amend sections 102 and 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to provide that misbehavior in the presence of either House of Congress or any committee thereof, shall constitute a misdemeanor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 1407. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish in the Veterans' Administration a National Veterans' Cemetery System consisting of all cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1408. A bill to provide for the dedication of certain streets on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation and to convey title to certain platted streets, alleys, and strips of land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 1409. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Sonoran Desert National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1410. A bill to allow the same exemption from duty for residents returning from a contiguous country as are allowed for residents returning from insular possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1411. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to use of the mails to obtain money or property under false representations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1412. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1413. A bill to amend and extend the District of Columbia Election Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 1414. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate to enter into mutually acceptable agreements with States and possessions of the United States for Federal collection of State or possession income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit individuals to claim against Federal income tax for 40 percent of their State and local income taxes, in lieu of deducting such taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1416. A bill to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 1417. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for optometrists' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1418. A bill to rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1419. A bill to abolish the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and repeal the Arms Control and Disarmament Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1420. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 1421. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board benefit increase, with a minimum of $100 a month for individuals with 25 years' service, to increase the earnings base for benefit and tax purposes, to liberalize the retirement test, and to cover disability insurance beneficiaries under the health insurance benefits program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 1422. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to obscene or harassing telephone calls in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1423. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit the broadcasting of certain election results until all polling places at which votes may be cast in such elections are closed; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H.R. 1424. A bill relative to the appointment of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1425. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1426. A bill to modify the proposed work of improvement on the Red River below Fulton, Ark., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1427. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to increase by 10,000 miles the authorized mileage of the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1428. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to provide that the Chief of the Medical Service Corps of the Navy and Air Force shall be a brigadier gen-

eral or rear admiral, as the case may be, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1429. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 1430. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1431. A bill relating to the reserve for bad debts for income tax purposes in the case of banks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1432. A bill to postpone the application of daylight-saving provisions of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in certain States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 1433. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Kidney Institute in the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 1434. A bill to authorize the construction of extensions of the American Canal at El Paso, Tex., operation and maintenance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1435. A bill to provide for a ceiling on the appropriations of the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITENER:

H.R. 1436. A bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1437. A bill to amend section 10 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, so as to require reports of collisions in which motor vehicles are involved; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H.R. 1438. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for the false accusation of any law enforcement officer of violating the civil rights of any person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1439. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1440. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a child may be entitled to benefits as the child of a deceased worker if adopted by the worker's surviving spouse within 4 years after the worker's death (rather than only if adopted within 2 years after such death as under existing law); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1441. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,000 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.

H.R. 1442. A bill to prohibit trade with Communist nations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1443. A bill to amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that certain provisions of insurance contracts covering loss of life or personal injury of passengers being transported in air transportation shall be null and void; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1444. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 1445. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 1446. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1447. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax to offset losses of retired pay sustained by certain individuals who retired from the Armed Forces before June 1, 1958; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 1448. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study and formulate a comprehensive plan containing recommendations regarding the action that should be taken to preserve, develop, and make accessible for public use and benefit the Long Island Sound and related shoreline areas in the States of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1449. A bill for the establishment of a Civilian Aviation Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 1450. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has earned enough quarters of coverage to be fully insured for old-age benefits, regardless of when such quarters were earned, or when an individual became disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1451. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 1452. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on strawberries from Mexico; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1453. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by firemen for meals which they are required to eat at their post of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1454. A bill prohibiting use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1455. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the position of chief veterinary officer of the Service and provide for the rank of Assistant Surgeon General for said position; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1456. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Monmouth-Dallas division, Willamette River project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1457. A bill creating as a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1458. A bill to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.R. 1459. A bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1460. A bill for the establishment of a commission to study and appraise the organization and operation of the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.R. 1461. A bill to require the words "In God We Trust" on the Supreme Court Building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1462. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1463. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1464. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit travel or use of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite a riot or other violent civil disturbance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1465. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for optometrists' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1466. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1467. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 18 of the United States Code to permit the publication and dissemination of information relating to the sweepstakes conducted by any State or the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1468. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide one additional personal exemption for each $1,200 the taxpayer spends during the taxable year for the educational expenses of his dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R.1469. A bill making it a felony to carry or attempt to carry firearms or explosives on board commercial aircraft and to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1470. 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.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 1471. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to establish a special class of postal field service positions with reduced weight-lifting requirements; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1472. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1473. A bill relating to life insurance taken out to cover estimated liability for the Federal estate tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1474. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to provide for a secret ballot vote after an emergency board report to determine the wishes of the employees with respect to acceptance of the carrier's last offer; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1475. A bill to amend section 416 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1476. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1477. A bill to amend title II of th Social Security Act to permit States, under Federal-State agreements, to provide for coverage for hospital insurance benefits for the aged for certain State and local employees whose services are not otherwise covered by the insurance system established by such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1478. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1479. A bill to make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, with respect to a Federal election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1480. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1481. A bill to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1482. A bill to create a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1483. A bill to provide that certain surplus property of the United States may be donated for park or recreational purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1484. A bill to amend section 403(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to permit the granting of free transportation to guides or dog guides accompanying totally blind persons; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1485. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1486. A bill to prohibit the introduction of merchandise into interstate commerce if a guarantee is made with respect to such merchandise unless the merchandise bears a complete return address; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1487. A bill to simplify payroll administration in the House of Representatives by providing that the salaries of certain employees of the House, and the clerk hire allowance of Members, shall consist of aggregate annual amounts rather than basic annual amounts plus additional amounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1488. A bill to advance certain officers on the retired list without affecting retirement pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1489. A bill to require the procurement of certain services by Government agencies from commercial suppliers whenever economy will result from such procurement; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that no documentary stamp tax shall be imposed with respect to any conveyance to which a State or political subdivision is a party; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1491. A bill to provide for the assessment and collection of fees to cover the cost of operation of certain regulatory agencies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 1492. A bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 1493. A bill granting the consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1494. A bill to provide a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1495. Declaration of purpose and policy to reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discriminations; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Clayton Act as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to conserve the opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1496. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1497. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1498. A bill to establish the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1499. A bill to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the exploration of Father Jacques Marquette in what is now the United States of America; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1500. A bill to amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to provide that certain surplus property of the United States shall be offered for sale to the States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1501. A bill to amend section 109 of title 38, United States Code, to provide benefits for members of the armed forces of nations allied with the United States in World War I or World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 1502. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on certain real property owned by foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution creating a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a Commission on National Defense Policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a Commission on National Defense Policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a Commission on National Defense Policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.J. Res. 5. 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. RODINO:

H.J. Res. 6. 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. ABERNETHY:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United State providing for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the offering of prayers or any other recognition of God shall be permitted in public schools and other public places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress unless such person, when elected or appointed, possesses the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the State from which he is chosen, and has been an inhabitant for at least 5 years of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 12. 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.

By Mr. BATES:

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution to provide incentives for U.S. private enterprise to develop job opportunities and to utilize natural resources for the benefit of the people of South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution establishing the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Capitol, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.J. Res. 18. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution providing for a study of the possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the second week of March in every year as Volunteers of America Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 22. 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. UTT:

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to abolishing personal income, estate, and gift taxes and prohibiting the U.S. Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the first week of August of each year as American Youth Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 of each year as National UNICEF Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution to adopt a specific version of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to enable the Congress to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be 4 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to terms of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.J. Res. 35. 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.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 38. 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. CUNNINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 39. 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. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 42. 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.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.J. Res. 43. 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. DOWDY:

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that prayer on a voluntary basis shall be permitted in public schools and educational institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to empower the Congress to regulate the distribution of pornographic literature; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution to create a regional agency by intergovernmental compact for the planning, conservation, utilization, development, management, and control of the water and related natural resources of the Susquehanna River Basin, for the improvement of navigation, reduction of flood damage, reduction and control of surface subsidence, regulation of water quality, control of pollution, development of water supply, hydroelectric energy, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational facilities, and other purposes, and defining the functions, powers, and duties of such agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reserving to each State the exclusive power to apportion membership of its legislature; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting 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. GARMATZ:

H.J. Res. 51. 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 Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.J. Res. 52. 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. GROVER:

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution to establish a national cemeteries site selection advisory board to govern further development of the national cemetery system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to 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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reflecting that the United States (a traditionally Christian nation) observes tolerance (a precept of Christianity) by permitting observance of certain nonsectarian religious practices in public schools and certain other places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.J. Res. 56. 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. HORTON:

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution designating February of each year as American History Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to establishing as paramount the right of society in general and individual persons in particular to be protected from crimes against person and property; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify its provisions insofar as they relate to the making of laws permitting the free exercise of religion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to provide for a conference consisting of Federal, State, and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations to consider and propose methods of, and to coordinate action for, combating the traffic in obscene matters and materials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.J. Res. 63. 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. LAIRD:

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution to establish a U.S. World Food Study and Coordinating Commission to study world food and agricultural needs, to coordinate present U.S. efforts toward meeting these needs, and to evaluate the future role of U.S. agricultural and other resources in the light of present and projected world food and population trends; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.J. Res. 65. 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. MACHEN:

H.J. Res. 66. 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. MINISH:

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April of each year as National Arbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORTON:

H.J. Res. 69. 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. MULTER:

H.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution authorizing the award of a gold medal to Danny Kaye; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.J. Res. 71. Joint resolution to enable the District of Columbia government to aid the arts in ways similar to those in which the arts are aided financially by other cities of the United States by providing funds for special concerts for children and others, by aiding in the establishment of a permanent children's theater, and by providing for competitions to discover and encourage young Americans in the pursuit of excellence, and to acquaint them with the best of our national cultural heritage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North American nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution that the United States reaffrms its support of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 74. Joint resolution requesting the President to instruct the permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations to request the Security Council without delay to convene the Arab States and the State of Israel and other interested nations in a peace conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution providing for the reimbursement of Members of the House of Representatives for amounts expended by them for certain travel and subsistence; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the National Institutes of Health to undertake a fair, impartial, and controlled test of Krebiozen, and directing the Food and Drug Administration to withhold action on any new drug application before it on Krebiozen until the completion of such test, and authorizing to be appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the sum of $250,000; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the 7-day period beginning October 2 and ending October 8 of each year as Spring Garden Planting Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 of each year as National UNICEF Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 79. 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. 80. Joint resolution designating the 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 81. 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. 82. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the term of office and qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 13th day of September as Commodore John Barry Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of age in the case of citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.J. Res. 87. 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. PHILBIN:

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 7th day of August of each year as Purple Heart Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 89. 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. POFF:

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution to authorize transfer of a percentage of tax collections from individual and corporate income taxes to the States and territories for use for educational purposes only, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POOL:

H.J. Res. 91. 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. PUCINSKI:

H.J. Res. 92. Joint resolution concerning a national education policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.J. Res. 93. Joint resolution providing for a study to be conducted to determine and report to the Congress on ways and means of expanding and modernizing the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim National CARIH Asthma Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making citizens who have attained 18 years of age eligible to vote in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H.J. Res. 96. 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.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of a National Letter Carriers Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 98. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the fourth Sunday in November in each year as John Fitzgerald Kennedy Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the appointment of postmasters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that certain activities shall be prohibited during a period of war or armed conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution to provide for a study by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of the impact of overhead electric transmission lines and towers upon scenic assets, zoning and community planning, property values, and real estate revenues; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the popular election of the Judges of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress unless such person, when elected or appointed, possesses the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the State from which he is chosen, and has been an inhabitant for at least 5 years of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 as National UNICEF Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORTON:

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution to establish a U.S. World Food Study and Coordinating Commission to study world food and agricultural needs, to coordinate present U.S. efforts toward meeting these needs, and to evaluate the future role of U.S. agricultural and other resources in the light of present and projected world food and population trends; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. UTT:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution to provide for the resumption of trade with Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to establish a court of ethics to hear complaints of unethical conduct in Government service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of

office of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be 4 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 114. Joint resolution to prohibit any change, other than restoration, in the location or design of the west front of the U.S. Capitol; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution to provide for the administration and development of Pennsylvania Avenue as a national historic site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 116. Joint resolution directing the resumption of the production and sale of proof sets of U.S. coins; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.J. Res. 117. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to extend through 1967 his proclamation of a period to "See the United States," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to modify certain tariff concessions granted by the United States on papermaking machinery and parts thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to reaffirm the support of Congress for a United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution reaffirming amendment 10 of the U.S. Constitution as it reserves to the States those powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 12. 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.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the State of New York should raise its legal drinking age to 21; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the closing of Indian hospitals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress or the use of a Great White Fleet and a Joint Task Force for Peace in support of American foreign policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the settlement of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties between the United States and the Republic of Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on representation of China in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution: Objective—a just peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution relating to freedom for Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Internal Revenue Service relating to elimination of tax-deductible educational expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the State of New York should raise its legal drinking age to 21; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the establishment of uniform traffic laws throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution relative to planning for peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the adoption by the United Nations of a universal declaration opposing religious intolerance and discriminatory practices; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution to favor the establishment of an international living museum of anthropology and ethnography; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. Con. Res. 35. 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.

By Mr. POFF:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution to provide for an investigation and study of the administration of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POOL:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution to authorize the President to proclaim October 6 of each year as German-American Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the imposition of export controls on cattle hides, calf and kip skins, and bovine leather should be rescinded; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution to bring justice to Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a marble bust of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative branch of Government; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of a veterans' benefits calculator; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. UTT:

H. Con. Res. 45. 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.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution to establish an Atlantic Union delegation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution to provide for the creation of a Joint Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Res. 13. 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. FLOOD:

H. Res. 14. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Res. 15. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 16. 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.

H. Res. 17. Resolution creating a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 18. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. Res. 19. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct certain studies and investigations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 20. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 19; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H. Res. 21. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Res. 22. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 23. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOW:

H. Res. 24. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H. Res. 25. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FRASER:

H. Res. 26. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H. Res. 27. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H. Res. 28. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. Res. 29. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 30. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NIX:

H. Res. 31. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H. Res. 32. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Res. 33. Resolution to authorize the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. Res. 34. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 35. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on House Administration to rent or otherwise acquire a suitable residence, within a reasonable distance from the Capitol, to be maintained as a home for pages employed by the House, and to appoint an individual or individuals of mature years to act as supervisor of the home and to be responsible for its operation under rules and regulations made by the committee; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 36. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the inclusion of additional information in committee reports on certain bills and joint resolutions; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 37. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H. Res. 38. Resolution amending the rules of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. Res. 39. Resolution that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that oppression of minorities in Rumania through a systematic plan launched by the Communist regime in control of Rumania be condemned and the President of the United States is requested to take appropriate steps in our relations with the Rumanian Government as are likely to bring relief to the persecuted minorities in the controversial Transylvania region of that country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 40. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H. Res. 41. Resolution creating a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Res. 42. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Res. 43. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H. Res. 44. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to the organization of standing committees; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 45. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to points of order of no quorum; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Res. 46. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to discriminatory practices by the Government of Rumania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 47. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 48. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the feasibility of requiring underground communications and powerlines; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 49. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to the consideration of appropriation bills; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 50. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of the U.S. postal service; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Res. 51. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H. Res. 52. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct studies and investigations of the administration and enforcement of Federal laws; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H. Res. 53. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of small business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H. Res. 54. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. Res. 55. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Res. 56. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct an investigation and study of the policymaking procedures, methods, and practices of the Universal Postal Union; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H. Res. 57. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. Res. 58. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Res. 59. Resolution to amend clause 6 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 60. Resolution creating a standing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Res. 61. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Res. 62. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Res. 63. Resolution providing for a select committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an investigation to ascertain the reasons for the rapid rise in the prices of food, including dairy products; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H. Res. 64. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. Res. 65. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LATTA:

H. Res. 66. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. Res. 67. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949, and related acts; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. Res. 68. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the District of Columbia to conduct an investigation and study of the organization, management, operation, and administration of departments and agencies of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MacGREGOR:

H. Res. 69. Resolution creating a select committee of the House to study the prob-

lems of urban areas; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 70. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow televising and broadcasting of proceedings in the Hall of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. MAY:

H. Res. 71. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Res. 72. Resolution favoring an agreement among states of the Near East prohibiting the production of nuclear weapons and offensive missiles; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H. Res. 73. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 74. Resolution providing for naming a special committee to investigate security measures in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 75. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to discriminatory practices by the Government of Rumania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Res. 76. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the Committee on Banking and Currency shall have jurisdiction over all consumer problems; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 77. Resolution to increase personal income tax exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Res. 78. Resolution condemning persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 79. Resolution to amend rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a method for the consideration of bills providing for home rule in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 80. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. Res. 81. Resolution to amend clause 1 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 82. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. Res. 83. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigations within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Res. 84. Resolution providing for the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the House of Representatives each year in celebration of the Fourth of July; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 85. Resolution to include drum and bugle corps under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. QUIE:

H. Res. 86. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Res. 87. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. Res. 88. Resolution to amend rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 89. Resolution amending clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 90. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Res. 91. Resolution relating to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RONAN:

H. Res. 92. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 93. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H. Res. 94. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H. Res. 95. Resolution to change House rules relating to staffing; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 96. Resolution to change House rules relating to election of committee chairmen; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H. Res. 97. Resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint a special committee to investigate, recount, and report on contested elections and campaign expenditures of candidates for the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H. Res. 98. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Res. 99. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 100. Resolution to establish a House Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Res. 101. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to conduct an investigation and study with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. UDALL:

H. Res. 102. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WAGGONNER:

H. Res. 103. Resolution amending rule XXIII of the rules of the House to permit a yea-and-nay vote while the House is in a Committee of the Whole; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Res. 104. Resolution to end nuclear proliferation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 105. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YATES:

H. Res. 106. Resolution to authorize the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. Res. 107. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the development and maintenance of a strong merchant marine; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MEMORIALS

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

1. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to the implementation of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to the reinstatement of Congressman JOHN BELL WILLIAMS to his seniority rights as a Member of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. 1503. A bill for the relief of Adelina L. Bayonito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1504. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sang Lim Lee (also known as Sang Lim Hahn); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS (by request):

H.R. 1505. A bill for the relief of Annette Lave Ostergaard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1506. A bill for the relief of Ligaya M. Calacala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 1507. A bill for the relief of Dr. Mahry Khavidi Mafee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1508. A bill for the relief of Dr. Reza Frootan Mafee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1509. A bill for the relief of Bodo Diehn, doctor of philosophy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 1510. A bill for the relief of Maria Camilla Giuliani Niro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1511. A bill for the relief of William B. Vastag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1512. A bill for the relief of Dr. Panagis Kokolis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 1513. A bill for the relief of Miss Chariclia Dede; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1514. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Vasiliou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1515. A bill for the relief of Mr. Ng Ying Lung and Mrs. Ng Lau Kwen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1516. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Tocco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1517. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Matteo Groppo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1518. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ana Augusta Lourenco Pereira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1519. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Sanfilippo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1520. A bill for the relief of Giuseppa Scarpino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 1521. A bill for the relief of Maria Pagano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1522. A bill for the relief of Raouf Seoud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1523. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vivencio P. Baitan and his wife, Rosalina Estrera Baitan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1524. A bill for the relief of Murray F. Wittichen, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1525. A bill for the relief of Fernando Canlas Galang and his wife, Carmelita Pulido Galang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1526. A bill for the relief of Cecil A. Rhodes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 1527. A bill for the relief of Rachel

Stimpson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 1528. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of John T. Knight; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1529. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dora Fabro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1530. A bill for the relief of Dr. Fe O. Isla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1531. A bill for the relief of Alicia Concepcion Zea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1532. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alfredo A. Navarro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1533. A bill for the relief of Nadia Khalaf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1534. A bill to provide for the free entry of certain medical equipment for the use of the Louisiana State University Medical Center; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 1535. A bill for the relief of S. Sgt. Richard C. Bogardus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1536. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Adelberger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1537. A bill for the relief of Thomas M. Scanlon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 1538. A bill for the relief of Aina Iraida McDermott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1539. A bill for the relief of Roberto Perdomo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 1540. A bill for the relief of Dr. Francisco Pascual; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 1541. A bill for the relief of Soterios J. Bougas and his wife, Evangeline Bougas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1542. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marta Cychol Mitrosz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 1543. A bill for the relief of Alekso and Branko Lazarovski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1544. A bill for the relief of George Arvantis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1545. A bill for the relief of Wanda Glowacka and her son, Ryszard Piotrowiak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1546. A bill for the relief of Maria Rosa Marino de Occhino, Alfio Occhino, Felippe Occhino, Franco Militello, and Ana Maria Militello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1547. A bill for the relief of Eugenia Rallis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1548. A bill for the relief of Nikolaos Kaperonis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1549. A bill for the relief of Solon Papadiamantopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1550. A bill for the relief of Sofia and Christos Ikonomou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1551. A bill for the relief of Samuel M. Santibanez and Patria Santibanez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER (by request):

H.R. 1552. A bill for the relief of Uldarico B. Blando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 1553. A bill for the relief of Nicholas A. Panousiaris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1554. A bill for the relief of Tilda Pieropan Masiero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1555. A bill for the relief of Aldo Margoroli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1556. A bill for the relief of Pietro Liotta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1557. A bill for the relief of Nicolo Armata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1558. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joan Bramwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1559. A bill for the relief of Aurelio Papa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1560. A bill for the relief of Miss Delfina C. de la Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1561. A bill for the relief of Ramon Angeles, Jr., doctor of medicine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1562. A bill for the relief of Michael P. Buckley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1563. A bill for the relief of Jan Wodecki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1564. A bill for the relief of Antonina Rondinelli Asci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1565. A bill for the relief of Miss Evelina Persello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1566. A bill to provide for the free entry of a four-octave carillion for the use of the Northfield and Mount Hermon Schools, East Northfield, Mass.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 1567. A bill for the relief of Mijo Zeljeznak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1568. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Esther Sevilla de Soto and her children, Manuel Ricardo Sevilla and Silvia Esther Sevilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1569. A bill for the relief of Maria LoMonaco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1570. A bill for the relief of Chris G. Ings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1571. A bill for the relief of Sun Young Choy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORMAN (by request):

H.R. 1572. A bill for the relief of Mercedes de Toffoli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1573. A bill for the relief of Franciszek Kajrys, his wife, Stanislawa Kajrys, and their minor daughters, Teresa Kajrys and Lucyna Kajrys; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 1574. A bill for the relief of Bryce A. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1575. A bill for the relief of T. Sgt. Steve E. Billirakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER (by request):

H.R. 1576. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Robert L. Oertle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 1577. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis Kamboukos (Kazantzas); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1578. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Narzisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 1579. A bill for the relief of Dr. Leo Hsueh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 1580. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain public land held under color of title to Mrs. Jessie L. Gaines, of Mobile, Ala.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1581. A bill for the relief of Miss Marija TM Tomasic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1582. A bill for the relief of Janos Peter Mate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERLENBORN:

H.R. 1583. A bill for the relief of Petroula Doula; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 1584. A bill for the relief of Pablo De Ungria, M.D., and his wife, Estrellita Gensoli Ungria, M.D.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 1585. A bill for the relief of Luigina DiGulielmo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 1586. A bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to render judgment on certain claims of N. M. Bentley against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1587. A bill for the relief of Richard L. Bass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1588. A bill for the relief of Dr. Hassan Vakil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1589. A bill for the relief of Cesare Tambellini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1590. A bill for the relief of Dr. Mohsen Zabetian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 1591. A bill for the relief of Harry A. Murray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1592. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rene Jose Triay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 1593. A bill for the relief of Leon Levy, Mira Levy, and Moses Levy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 1594. A bill for the relief of Chan Kwok Doon (also known as Wong Si Dip and Gordon Wong); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1595. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Soon Wol Yang (also known as Mary Yang); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1596. A bill for the relief of Demetrios Konstantinos Georgaras (also known as James K. Georgaras); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1597. A bill for the relief of Dr. Roman Bijan, his wife, Helena Bijan, and their minor daughters, Kristina Bijan and Maria Bijan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 1598. A bill for the relief of W. R. L. Peake; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1599. A bill for the relief of Norman N. Nilsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1600. A bill for the relief of Gum Chong Jew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1601. A bill for the relief of Alberto J. Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1602. A bill for the relief of Caroline Elizabeth Adora Rebitt and Doris Elenore Davey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1603. A bill for the relief of William J. P. O'Brien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 1604. A bill for the relief of Harold Gilbertson, Raymond Nelson, Lawrence Powell, Marvin Holland, Erling Ellison, Haakon Pederson, Marvel Blix, all of Cathlamet, Wash., and Charles F. Gann, of Westport, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 1605. A bill for the relief of Wan Do Chang and Ok Chong Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1606. A bill for the relief of John R. Groves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1607. A bill for the relief of Edwin J. Repp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1608. A bill for the relief of Laurence Bloom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1609. A bill for the relief of Leda Kemmet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1610. A bill for the relief of Madeline R. Schreiber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1611. A bill for the relief of Shahin Hakim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1612. A bill for the relief of John Joseph Shea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1613. A bill for the relief of Phillip H. Kass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1614. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Josephine W. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1615. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ali Mazugi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 1616. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Teresa Bakay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1617. A bill for the relief of Sabri Sungu and his wife, Hatice Necla Sungu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1618. A bill for the relief of Yusef N. Musalli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1619. A bill for the relief of Rene Hugo Heimann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1620. A bill for the relief of Jesus Manuel Cabral; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 1621. A bill for the relief of Albert L. Chapman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 1622. A bill for the relief of Yolanda Carlotta Oneto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1623. A bill for the relief of Jose Luis Calleja-Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Missouri:

H.R. 1624. A bill for the relief of Sherman Webb, and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 1625. A bill for the relief of Gerald Berman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1626. A bill for the relief of Enester Cox; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1627. A bill for the relief of Giacomo Impastato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1628. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alice Rousseau, nee Awad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1629. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Raisla Stein and her two minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1630. A bill for the relief of Rose Minutillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1631. A bill for the relief of Flory Beniolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1632. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth and Jehuda Welkovitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1633. A bill for the relief of Dr. Avenilo Aventura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1634. A bill for the relief of Cecilia Taub and Resel Sara Schmerier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 1635. A bill for the relief of Tabor City Lumber Co., and Hennis Freight Lines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 1636. A bill for the relief of Blagoje Nikola Zlatkovic and his wife, Nevenka Zdenka Zlatkovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryand:

H.R. 1637. A bill for the relief of Dr. Manuel Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1638. A bill for the relief of Dr. Narayan S. Raja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1639. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nemesio Elefante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1640. A bill for the relief of George G. McNeilly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 1641. A bill for the incorporation of the Merchant Marine War Veterans Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MACHEN:

H.R. 1642. A bill for the relief of Lamar Elliott Kemp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1643. A bill for the relief of Dr. Albert Victor Michael Ferris-Prabhu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1644. A bill for the relief of Sp5c. (E-5) Luis Perez Tonson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1645. A bill for the relief of Kun Pil Koh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1646. A bill for the relief of Mrs. A. E. Housley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 1647. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Wanda Ratman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1648. A bill for the relief of Martina Zubiri Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1649. A bill for the relief of Ludmila A. Vasilenko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1650. A bill for the relief of Tom Chan, also known as Cheng Pang Tong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1651. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Barbara K. Diamond; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1652. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hedwig Hauke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1653. A bill for the relief of Omer Penner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1654. A bill for the relief of Bienvenido V. Sison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland:

H.R. 1655. A bill for the relief of Clara B. Hyssong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1656. A bill for the relief of Mario T. Moncado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1657. A bill for the relief of Dai Hwan Pang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1658. A bill for the relief of Dong Son Kim, his wife, Hyun So Kim, and their minor children, Jung Yul Kim, Bong Kil Kim, and Mae Young Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1659. A bill for the relief of Kinuyo Nishibayashi and the estate of her husband, Kasuke Nishibayashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1660. A bill for the relief of (Charles) Chang Kee Hong, his wife, Kerm Soon Hahm (Hong), and their minor daughters Mi Young Hong, Sun Young Hong, and Bo Young Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1661. A bill for the relief of George K. Aikala, Lu Ella Marie Aikala, Vernis J. K. Fish, Vernon S. Fish, Vivian A. Ahmad, and Velma Solomon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1662. A bill for the relief of (John) Juan N. Ganaden, his wife, Lucia Magusara Ganaden, their minor son, Ernesto Alejandro Magusara Ganaden, and their minor daughters, Lucille Magusara Ganaden, and Georgina Magusara Ganaden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1663. A bill for the relief of Toy Eishin Tamanaha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1664. A bill for the relief of Yoshiaki Yoshihara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1665. A bill for the relief of Hideo Yahashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1666. A bill for the relief of Jesus S. Ventura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1667. A bill for the relief of Young Hoon Park, his wife, Eurnhi Park, their minor daughters, Myong Ok Park and Nam Ok Park, and their minor son, Soo Jin Park; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 1668. A bill for the relief of Lawrence Ben Huie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 1669. A bill for the relief of Sea Bong Chang, and Tae Hee Chang, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 1670. A bill for the relief of Dr. George H. Edler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1671. A bill for the relief of Charles Verbeke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 1672. A bill for the relief of Stanley Pulczynski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1673. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Franchino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1674. A bill for the relief of Frank I. Mellin, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.R. 1675. A bill for the relief of Dong Chan Kim Willingham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 1676. A bill for the relief of Antonietta Daniele; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 1677. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jacques Charbonniez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1678. A bill for the relief of Boleslaw Maslach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1679. A bill for the relief of Mary Kudlak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1680. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lessie Edwards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1681. A bill for the relief of Fay Brett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1682. A bill for the relief of Salvatrice Nieli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R.1683. A bill for the relief of Francesco D'Amico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1684. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Catherina Varisco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1685. A bill for the relief of Antonio Bivona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1686. A bill for the relief of Antonio Di Stefano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1687. A bill for the relief of Pierina Ghione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1688. A bill for the relief of Noel Anne Mann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1689. A bill for the relief of Mr. Salehbhai Shamsi and Mrs. Sakina Shamsi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1690. A bill for the relief of Mr. Herculano Osorio and Mrs. Genobeba Osorio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1691. A bill for the relief of Rosa Capodilupo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 1692. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alejandra R. Barut; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 1693. A bill for the relief of Ruchama Lebel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1694. A bill for the relief of Tack Yue Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1695. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Frida Fallas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1696. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bo-

zenna Czarnecka and her minor daughter, Eva Czarnecka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1697. A bill for the relief of Emanuale Balestrieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1698. A bill for the relief of Emil Feuerwerker and his wife, Vera Feuerwerker, and their children, Sara Feuerwerker and Moshe Feuerwerker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1699. A bill for the relief of Enrique Salem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1700. A bill for the relief of Carmela Ciofalo and her minor son, Vincenzo Ciofalo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1701. A bill for the relief of Aspasia Kostantinos Longovitis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1702. A bill for the relief of Leon Gaj and his wife, Eduviges Gaj; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1703. A bill for the relief of Angiolina Condello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1704. A bill for the relief of Domenico Piemonte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1705. A bill for the relief of Sophie Stathacopulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of Illinois:

H.R. 1706. A bill for the relief of Constantine Athanasopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1707. A bill for the relief of Demetrios C. Katsanis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1708. A bill for the relief of Jean Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1709. A bill for the relief of Nevenka Brajkovich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1710. A bill for the relief of Nandalal Yepuri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 1711. A bill for the relief of Joseph Assal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1712. A bill for the relief of Robert Conkling, John Fox, Theodore Kachelriess, Joseph Logomarsino, William McCormick, Henry McDermott, Sabato Messina, Edward J. Miller, Henry J. Miller, Joseph Ostrowski, Albert Thorsen, Salvatore Vernaci, William Wein, and Preston York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1713. A bill for the relief of Joseph Ghazar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1714. A bill for the relief of Antonio Giuseppe Agozzino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1715. A bill for the relief of Maria Magdalene Henriquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1716. A bill for the relief of Vito Milazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1717. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Rodio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1718. A bill for the relief of Hae Soo Pyun and In Sook Pyun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1719. A bill for the relief of Elenita Alvarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1720. A bill for the relief of Radouan G. Dakki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1721. A bill for the relief of Rosa E. Llobell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1722. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Beatrice Jaffe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1723. A bill for the relief of Stefano and Rose Perrone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1724. A bill for the relief of Hwang Duk Hwa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1725. A bill for the relief of Dr. Elmer D. Geniblazo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1726. A bill for the relief of Georgios Demetrius Papageorgiou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1727. A bill for the relief of Dr. Azak Serf Eryol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1728. A bill for the relief of Anastasious Poukamissas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1729. A bill for the relief of Avriel Cubas Price; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1730. A bill for the relief of Heide Lomangino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1731. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Gandolfo, Gaetana Gandolfo, Salvatore Gandolfo, and Rino Gandolfo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1732. A bill for the relief of Anastasios Alexander Hoidas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1733. A bill for the relief of Janina Janus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1734. A bill for the relief of Frances von Wedel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1735. A bill for the relief of Michele Buffa, his wife Orsola Buffa, and children Juan and Geronima Buffa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 1736. A bill for the relief of Ivika Barisic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1737. A bill for the relief of Marija Perko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 1738. A bill for the relief of Osmundo A. Calip; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 1739. A bill for the relief of Rodolfo Respicio Decanay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1740. A bill for the relief of Raymond Cheuk-Man Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1741. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Lubrica Castillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1742. A bill for the relief of Christos A. Grivas and Despina Grivas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1743. A bill for the relief of Isaac M. Atienza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1744. A bill for the relief of Susie Cho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1745. A bill for the relief of Roger and Sandra Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1746. A bill for the relief of Eun Sang Lee and Min Ja Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1747. A bill for the relief of Mun-Bae Chong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1748. A bill for the relief of Rosario Pozas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1749. A bill for the relief of Alfredo V. Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1750. A bill for the relief of Harzal M. Rahmani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1751. A bill for the relief of Julian S. Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1752. A bill for the relief of Marcelo P. Antolin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1753. A bill for the relief of Liem Tong Lian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1754. A bill for the relief of Theodora Gouloumis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 1755. A bill to provide for the free entry of one ship model for the use of the Lutheran Church of the Covenant, Maple Heights, Ohio; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1756. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Begnoche; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1757. A bill for the relief of George S. Exarchos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1758. A bill for the relief of Richard E. Larson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1759. A bill for the relief of Yue Hei-Chi (Edward Yu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN (by request):

H.R. 1760. A bill for the relief of Gary Television & Research, Inc., of Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1761. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Messina, Sr., and John H. FitzGerald; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 1762. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lazlo Tarnoi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLANCO-ABREU:

H.R. 1763. A bill for the relief of Dr. Raul E. Bertrán; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1764. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ernesto M. Campello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1765. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ubaldo Gregorio Catasús-Rodríguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1766. A bill for the relief of Manuel Dorta Duque; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1767. A bill for the relief of Daniel Pernas Beceiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1768. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alberto Porro Zayas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1769. A bill for the relief of Luis Tapia Dávila; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1770. A bill for the relief of Antonio Manuel Angulo Sandoval and Maria Josefa Angulo-Medina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 1771. A bill for the relief of Cleopatra A. Palmejar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H.R. 1772. A bill for the relief of Ofelia Gamba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1773. A bill for the relief of Hak Kyung Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1774. A bill for the relief of Istvan Kelemen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1775. A bill for the relief of Claudette Norma Howard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1776. A bill for the relief of Harvey Hart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1777. A bill for the relief of Henry Gamero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1778. A bill for the relief of Regina Krengel and her children, Moshe Krengel, Israel Krengel, and Miriam Krengel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1779. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gungor Hikmet Demirezer Spillar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1780. A bill for the relief of Noel John de Souza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1781. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosa Chapiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1782. A bill for the relief of Jacques Benchay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1783. A bill for the relief of Fakhr Motardjem Aalam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1784. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Angela C. Alexan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1785. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1786. A bill for the relief of Mark Pittman, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1787. A bill for the relief of Woo Yeoung Park; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1788. A bill for the relief of Tong Chik Pak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1789. A bill for the relief of Eladio Montferrer-Gil and Inocencia Juan Esteller de Montferrer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1790. A bill for the relief of Henry and Roxane Mansoor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Maurice Schriqui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1792. A bill for the relief of Kenneth Peter Sampson, also known as Kenneth Peter Henderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1793. A bill for the relief of Farida Safiehzadeh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1794. A bill for the relief of Alice Franciska Rosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1795. A bill for the relief of Rosario Rodriguez and her minor son, Federico Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1796. A bill for the relief of Byung Yuk Yu and Myoung Ja Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.R. 1797. A bill to provide for the free entry of one mass spectrometer for Northern Illinois University; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 1798. A bill for the relief of Dr. Hyung Je Yeon, Dr. Woon Bok Rhee, and En Chu Yeon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1799. A bill for the relief of Miss Dobrila Makic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1800. A bill for the relief of Yu Tsen Hung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1801. A bill for the relief of Desanka (nee Rogic) Haen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1802. A bill for the relief of Mr. Cherbin Langenstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1803. A bill for the relief of Miss Ulla Lofgren; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1804. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Janet Austin (maiden name Janet McIsaac); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1805. A bill for the relief of Francis Michael Mikio Yamaguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1806. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Tria Tirona (Sister Mary Pia); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1807. A bill for the relief of I Ping Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1808. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Provenzano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1809. A bill for the relief of Mehmet Tahir Kaplan and Sevim Alton Kaplan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1810. A bill for the relief of Miss Freni Bankwalla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1811. A bill for the relief of Ignazio DeLeonardo and Rosa DeLeonardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 1812. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Laser and Shirley Laser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 1813. A bill for the relief of Antonio Zichella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1814. A bill for the relief of Giovanni and Francesco Urga-Ferraro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1815. A bill for the relief of Luzia De Jesus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1816. A bill for the relief of Benito Caldas and Carmen Caldas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1817. A bill for the relief of Maj. Warren G. Ward, Capt. Paul H. Beck, and Capt. Russell K. Hansen, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RONAN:

H.R. 1818. A bill for the relief of Marina Panagiotis Restos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1819. A bill for the relief of Guiseppe Vitale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 1820. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Demetria Messana Barone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1821. A bill for the relief of Mario Fernando Gomes DeCarvalho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 1822. A bill for the relief of Choi Bok Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1823. A bill for the relief of Un Kyu Pai and Mee Kang Pai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1824. A bill for the relief of Dai Bong Kang and Soon Hi Kang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1825. A bill for the relief of Miss Erna Albu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1826. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lora Arguzon Cudanin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1827. A bill for the relief of Miss Keum Hi Shin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1828. A bill for the relief of Chun Soo Pyun and Esther Kyung Pyun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1829. A bill for the relief of Miss Pramila Parasnis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1830. A bill for the relief of Peter Heinrich Joehnssen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1831. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Peregrina Tabor Imperial, Miss Ninfa Tabor Imperial, and Miss Marietta Tabor Imperial; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1832. A bill for the relief of Yong Dai Kim and his wife, Seung Ha Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1833. A bill for the relief of Mr. Leopoldo Murillo Campos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1834. A bill for the relief of Francesca D'Altan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1835. A bill for the relief of Mr. Adolfo J. Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1836. A bill for the relief of Henry Huai-Tseng Mu and his wife, Lee Jun-Chin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1837. A bill for the relief of Gilberto Caldera Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1838. A bill for the relief of Rev. Kyung Suh Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1839. A bill for the relief of Robert Hendrick Arnoldus Sammelius; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1840. A bill for the relief of Abdallah Hanna Abi-Mansour; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1841. A bill for the relief of Sung Nam Han and his wife, Wha Ja Han; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1842. A bill for the relief of Delfin S. A. Goleco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1843. A bill for the relief of Miss Bettina Woon Sum Yau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1844. A bill for the relief of Esperanza Corral-Marin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1845. A bill for the relief of Allan Leslie Snape; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1846. A bill for the relief of Joung Hee Lee and his wife Jung Whan Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1847. A bill for the relief of Him Why Lieu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1848. A bill for the relief of Suk Min Pang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1849. A bill for the relief of Kyung Soo Cha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1850. A bill for the relief of Chong Chul Choi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1851. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carman Fahey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1852. A bill for the relief of Maria Sandan Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1853. A bill for the relief of Rafael Tabor Imperial; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carmen Prado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1855. A bill for the relief of Miss Jai Ok Yuh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1856. A bill for the relief of Hadbo Nahas; the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1857. A bill for the relief of Saleh Zen and his wife, Saripah Salmiah Zen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1858. A bill for the relief of David A. Senior; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1859. A bill for the relief of Miss Concepcion N. Velasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1860. A bill for the relief of Rudolf Comacho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 1861. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios J. Yiannakikos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1862. A bill for the relief of Elihau Malik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1863. A bill for the relief of Chana Stupinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1864. A bill for the relief of Vladimira Saveri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1865. A bill for the relief of Stanislav Jackowski, Joanna Jackowski, Stefan Jackowski, Waclaw Jackowski, and Tomasz Jackowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1866. A bill for the relief of Kim Diana Moody and Delvereen Moody; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1867. A bill for the relief of Calvin Garvey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1868. A bill for the relief of Elaine Clark; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1869. A bill for the relief of Van Koo Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1870. A bill for the relief of Ena Gill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1871. A bill for the relief of Samuel Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1872. A bill for the relief of Grace Marie Gladden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1873. A bill for the relief of Zereda Phillips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1874. A bill for the relief of Frederica E. Barefield; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 1875. A bill for the relief of Sarwan Singh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Serapio de Anda-Villarreal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1877. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mitsuko Sugisaka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 1878. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ida Maud McLean; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1879. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw and Julianna Szymonik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 1880. A bill for the relief of Gerald Levine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1881. A bill for the relief of Lucia A. Flocco and daughter, Antonietta Flocco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1882. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios Stratos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1883. A bill for the relief of Vitaliano Hilario; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 1884. A bill for the relief of Virgile Posfay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.R. 1885. A bill for the relief of Patterson, Eagle, Greenough & Day, Esq.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 1886. A bill to provide for the free entry of certain articles for the use of Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; to the Committee on the Ways and Means.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 1887. A bill for the relief of Yee Yam Pong and his wife, Wong Kam Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1888. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Constancia D. Saso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1889. A bill for the relief of Attilio and Elda Corrado and sons, Henry and Albert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1890. A bill for the relief of Josephine Avecilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1891. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sabina Riggi Farina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1892. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie J. Saladino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 1893. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sophia Takacs and Sophia Kondor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1894. A bill for the relief of Our Lady of Pillar Catholic Church in Santa Ana, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 1895. A bill for the relief Evena J. Roberts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 1896. A bill for the relief of Alexander Lazar Abraham and Adeline Abraham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 1897. A bill for the relief of Cavit Alidede; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1898. A bill for the relief of Kun-tsai Tung, Pen-I Chou Tung, Hen-I Tung and Pai-I Tung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1899. A bill for the relief of Piotr Pankiewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1900. A bill for the relief of Miss Marianna Mazzucco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1901. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yu-yu Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1902. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Smilja Avakumovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H.R. 1903. A bill for the relief of George Panourgias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHMORE (by request):

H.R. 1904. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary T. Brooks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 1905. A bill for the relief of Eugene Horace Dietrich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 1906. A bill relating to the transportation and gas distribution facilities operated by New Orleans Public Service, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana and operating in the city of New Orleans, La., and all the shares of whose common stock are owned by Middle South Utilities, Inc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 1907. A bill for the relief of Gizella Erényi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1908. A bill for the relief of Dr. Amit Goswami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1909. A bill for the relief of Dr. Peter H. Bennett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1910. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ruben D. Bunag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1911. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bracha Hamamy Kaye; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1912. A bill for the relief of Manuel Francisco Correia de Mediros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1913. A bill for the relief of Hom Gen Ngee (known as Suen Yun); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1914. A bill for the relief of Carmela DeFalco Bottiglieri and Fiorella Bottiglieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1915. A bill for the relief of Chu Kin Ping; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1916. A bill for the relief of Lina M. Chen (also known as Chen Sheung Ta); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1917. A bill for the relief of Anna Vissa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1918. A bill for the relief of Antonio Balsamo and Maria Balsamo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1919. A bill for the relief of Foreston Coal Co., Inc., of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1920. A bill for the relief of Jose Santos Fontes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1921. A bill for the relief of Camola Pulicono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1922. A bill for the relief of Maria Laura Rego Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1923. A bill for the relief of Dina Cohen (nee Levin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1924. A bill for the relief of Fotios Nicolpoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1925. A bill for the relief of Dina Cohen (nee Levin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1926. A bill for the relief of Patrick Hugh McDonnell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1927. A bill for the relief of Dong Ping Chin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1928. A bill for the relief of Maria Angelina Bettencourt deOliveira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1929. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Velina D. Lambert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1930. A bill for the relief of Calogero Palermo and Adelina Turco Palermo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1931. A bill for the relief of Zofia Jakusz-Gostomska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 1932. A bill for the relief of Allan Robert Speevak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1933. A bill for the relief of Shigeo Imamura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1934. A bill for the relief of Seok Choong Song; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1935. A bill for the relief Salim Makhoul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 1936. A bill for the relief of Elwyn C. Hale; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 1937. A bill for the relief of Demitrios Tracas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1938. A bill for the relief of Matilde Marino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1939. A bill for the relief of Ming Chia and Mei Jok Phua; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 1940. A bill for the relief of Mr. Alfy Guirguis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1941. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosalia Sobolewska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1942. A bill for the relief of Guiseppe Michienzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 1943. A bill for the relief of Alfio Narzisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 1944. A bill for the incorporation of the Merchant Marine War Veterans Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 1945. A bill for the relief of Robert A. Harwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 1946. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights in and under lands in Pike County, Ga.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 1947. A bill for the relief of Elias Lambrinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 1948. A bill for the relief of Lim Ai Ran and Lim Soo Ran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 1949. A bill for the relief of Theofilos Papadopoulos and his wife, Paskalina Papadopoulos, and their children, Petra Papadopoulos, Anna Papadopoulos, and Maria Papadopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1950. A bill for the relief of Dusan Rajnovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1951. A bill for the relief of Theodora Papadopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 1952. A bill for the relief of Melhem Elias El Khouri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ICHORD:

H.R. 1953. A bill to provide for the free entry of a double neutron diffractometer for the use of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 1954. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Philip J. Fichman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 1955. A bill for the relief of Harry Bush; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1956. A bill for the relief of Panagis Razatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1957. A bill for the relief of Phebe Viola Bravo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1958. A bill for the relief of Benjamin H. Seals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1959. A bill for the relief of Carl F. Yee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1960. A bill for the relief of Angelique Kousoulas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1961. A bill for the relief of Rubert Narischkin (also known as Rubert Fink); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1962. A bill for the relief of Faustina Pereda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 1963. A bill for the relief of employees of General Services Administration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 1964. A bill for the relief of Harold Gilbertson, Raymond Nelson, Lawrence Powell, Marvin Holland, Erling Ellison, Haakon Pederson, Marvel Blix, all of Cathlamet, Wash., and Charles F. Gann, of Westport, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1965. A bill for the relief of Forest Fiber Products Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1966. A bill for the relief of Yung-Shing Hsu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1967. A bill for the relief of John Rask (Hanna Rizk); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 1968. A bill for the relief of Edith C. H. Yang and three children, Julia Chen, Dorothy Chen, and Samuel Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1969. A bill for the relief of Lennart Gordon Langhorne; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1970. A bill for the relief of Capt. Oscar W. Cleal, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1971. A bill for the relief of Arline and Maurice Loader; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1972. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Clark, Arthur E. Field, Edward M. Leonard, Bradford A. Turcott, and Fred J. Tuck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1973. A bill for the relief of Arthur N. Wells; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 1974. A bill for the relief of Cato Bros., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of National Order of Women Legislators, Dayton, Ohio, relative to exposure of political candidates on radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Portland, Oreg., relative to article I, section 6, clause 2, of the U.S. Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3. Also, petition of the Passaic County School Boards Association, Paterson, N.J., relative to the use of nonsectarian prayers in the public school system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4. Also, petition of R. L. Belisle, Santa Monica, Calif., relative to requiring the Federal court to hear the case of *R. L. Belisle* v. *United States Government et al.;* to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5. Also, petition of Mr. Irving Haimes, New York, N.Y., relative to article I, section 2, clause 5, of the U.S. Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6. Also, petition of Ivan E. Loftis, Columbus, Ohio, relative to petition No. 309 of January 10, 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7. Also, petition of the city of Long Beach, Calif., relative to the customshouse on Terminal Island; to the Committee on Public Works.

8. Also, petition of F. Woods Beckman, Knoxville, Tenn., and others, relative to the Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

9. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Portland, Oreg., relative to requiring the Judiciary Committee to investigate a murder case in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Rules.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Transfer of Veterans' Administration Hospitals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 10, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the "Washington Report on the Medical Sciences," dated January 9, 1967, makes reference to a secret report given to Secretary Gardner of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The report was prepared by Dr. John Corson, of the Brookings Institution, at the request of Secretary Gardner. Added weight is given to the recommendations of the Corson group because of the recent recommendations made by the same committee which led to a reorganization of the Public Health Service.

What concerns me, Mr. Speaker, is the following paragraph:

> HEW should—focus health efforts in a Department of Health; include in the new Department an environmental health bureau made up of FDA, the Division of Biologics Standards, and PHS environmental health activities; take over successful Office of Economic Opportunity demonstration health programs after 3–5 years; develop stronger regional offices with authority to approve state health plans and award funds; simplify HEW grant structure; make the PHS bureau of health manpower a key part of the new Department; and consider at a later date absorbing health programs in other government agencies such as Veterans Administration and Agriculture.

In view of the unfortunate recommendations of the administration in the last Congress concerning the closing of Veterans' Administration hospitals, I am shocked that any further tampering with the operations of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration would be considered by any other Federal agency. I am also constrained to make the observation that in view of the magnitude of the operations of the Veterans' Administration, if there is to be any transfer of medical functions, logic would dictate that the health functions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would go to the Veterans' Administration.

Adam Clayton Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 10, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, following the Democratic caucus action against the Congressman from New York on Monday, I received a number of queries from news media in my district. And I have received a considerable number of letters and telegrams expressing opinions on the action.

In response to these queries and communications, I prepared the following statement, which I request be included in the RECORD:

> Today in the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives, I voted with the majority to strip Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of his committee chairmanship.
>
> I did so without malice. As chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Mr. Powell has been instrumental in the passage of a great deal of forward-looking legislation. I respect his ability as a congressman and his accomplishments as chairman.
>
> But the record clearly shows that Mr. Powell has misused his authority. He has misspent public funds.
>
> Some persons have charged that the action against Mr. Powell was motivated by racial prejudice. Speaking for myself and the majority of my colleagues, I can say that this is simply not true.
>
> Whenever misdeeds such as these are brought to light, I think it is the responsibility of Congress to take positive action. It is our duty, whenever possible, to raise the ethical standards of Congress. Today the Democratic caucus did what it needed to do.

Completion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Md.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 10, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am offering again my bill to authorize the George Washington Memorial Parkway from the Capital Beltway to Fort Washington along the compromise shoreline route in Prince Georges County, Md.

My bill contains specific authority for the acquisition of parkland and right-of-way for this scenic route along the Potomac River. Entirely consistent with the original Capper-Cramton Act of 1930, the purpose for this George Washington Memorial Parkway is the preservation of the Potomac River shoreline in its natural state—nothing more, nothing less.

Each year that we delay in acquiring this parkland the higher and higher go the stakes. Land values in Prince Georges County along the river and even behind the shoreline have skyrocketed. There is no doubt in my mind that if the 90th Congress does not make good the promise of the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930 as far as Prince Georges County is concerned, we may as well hold funeral services for the parkway in my home county. Then we can bury it once and